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REPORT
ON
JAMAICA



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Report for the year
1958

LONDON
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Mr. Hartley Neita

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Imperial Weights and Measures are in use in the Island.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

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(Compliments of Mr. Hartley Neita)

H.R.H. PRINCESS MARGARET GREETED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AT MONTEGO BAY AIRPORT



REPORT ON JAMAICA

FOR THE YEAR 1958

Chapter 1: General Review

THE YEAR 1958 was specially significant as a testing-time of Jamaica's economy. It was evident that 1957 was an exceptionally favourable year, and that world conditions were likely to be less encouraging in 1958. Significantly, the economy, while showing a less rapid rate of growth in 1958, did not suffer any severe reverses. The formal creation of the Federation of The West Indies brought with it efforts at the economic, political, and cultural integration of Jamaica in the new West Indian Nation. The evolution of the island's educational programme, the measures adopted for the preservation of historical monuments, the reform of Railway administration, and the initiation of active measures for a Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation, were outstanding events outside the purely economic and political spheres.

FEDERATION

THE FORMAL INAUGURATION of The West Indies as a federal union of ten territories took place in January. The Federal elections in March resulted in the victory of the West Indies Federal Labour Party and the formation of a Government with Sir Grantley Adams,

of Barbados, as Prime Minister; but in Jamaica the majority of the seats—eleven out of seventeen—were secured by the Democratic Labour Party.

A Commission headed by Sir William Croft had for some time been working on the problems of Customs Union. The Report of this Commission was completed in October, 1958, and became available to the West Indian governments and to the public. The Government of Jamaica, while aware of the authority with which the Commission spoke, and appreciative of its great efforts in the production of a blue print for Customs Union, felt it necessary to define its position with regard to this Report on six heads.—

1. That the loss of revenue to Jamaica from the adoption of the proposed tariff would be heavier than was estimated by the Commission, owing to the rapid increase in value of imports, and would hardly be less, on 1955 figures, than £1m.;
2. That the proposed remedy for such losses of revenue, which was the levying of consumption duties, was hedged about with so many restrictions as to reduce unduly the freedom of action of Unit Governments, which should, in the view of the Government of Jamaica, be at liberty to levy what consumption duties they pleased;
3. That it is not practicable or desirable for the Federal Government to take over the administration of Customs throughout the Federation at an early date;
4. That Jamaica is not prepared to accept the accession of the Federation to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade without previous discussion of the subject in the light of Jamaica's experience as a territory which has never been a party to GATT;
5. That the transition to full Customs Union will inevitably take more than the five years contemplated by the Commission;
6. That the unilateral cancellation of any existing concessions to industries would be wholly unacceptable to Jamaica.

The Government also made it clear that it would oppose any attempts by the Federal Government to assert the right to impose on Jamaica any retrospective or other legislation which would have the effect of creating tax liabilities for industries given tax exemptions by the Government of Jamaica.

Mr. F. B. Ricketts, a Jamaican (W.I.F.L.P.) member of the Federal House of Representatives, became Minister of National Resources and Agriculture in the Federal Council of State. Senator A. G. R. Byfield of Jamaica also became a member of the Council of State.

JAMAICAN CONSTITUTION

DURING THE YEAR there were no changes in the constitutional instruments, but a variety of measures were taken to ensure that the purposes of the 1957 constitution were carried out.

The most important of these were in the sphere of finance. It is recognised in the Constitution that control of expenditure by a parliamentary body is possible under modern conditions only if there is an auditing system the head of which is responsible to the parliamentary body and not to the executive. For this reason the Government made special efforts during 1958 to ensure that in 1959 such an auditing system would be at work, through the enlargement, modification, and more precise definition of the functions and powers of the Auditor General.

Accordingly, very careful attention was given to the drafting of a law which would give the Auditor General a high degree of independence and make him responsible to the House of Representatives for the presentation of the public accounts with promptitude and with all necessary explanations. In order to make it possible for the system to come into effect in 1959, it was essential to strengthen considerably the staff of the Auditor General's Department. Thus strengthened, the Department proceeded to accustom Government Departments, Government agencies, and local government authorities to a more prompt submission of accounts for audit and to a more rigid routine in the covering of expenditure by the proper legal authorities. This meant both that the requirements of existing laws were more consistently

followed, and that to some extent departments and public bodies were asked to adapt their thinking to the system which was to be inaugurated in 1959.

These changes, it was clearly recognised by both political parties, would require the establishment of a Public Accounts Committee of the House of Representatives, composed of members of both parties.

LAW AND JUSTICE

THE JUDICIAL SERVICE COMMISSION LAW (Law 45 of 1957) came into force during 1958. The object of this Law is to preserve the independence and dignity of the judiciary. The Commission consists of four members the Chief Justice (Chairman), the Senior Puisne Judge, the Chairman of the Public Service Commission, and one person appointed by the Governor, who must be, or have been, a Judge of the Supreme Court, but cannot be a member of the Council of Ministers or of the Legislature. The special function of the Commission is to advise the Governor on appointments of Judges of the Supreme Court (other than the Chief Justice), of Resident Magistrates, and of Judges of the Traffic Court.

The West Indies Court of Appeal received jurisdiction in civil cases.

Some important changes were made with regard to the legal definition of murder, by Law 43 of 1958. Constructive malice was abolished. Diminished responsibility as a result of mental abnormality can be put forward as a ground for a verdict of manslaughter instead of murder. Provocation can be taken into consideration by a jury. In the case of suicide pacts, if the defence proves such a pact existed, a survivor charged with murder is guilty of manslaughter.

POPULATION

THE POPULATION, which was 1,611,000 at Dec. 31, 1957, was 1,651,000 at Dec. 31, 1958. This meant that the actual increase of population was 40,900 or 2.5%. The *natural* increase, however, was nearly 3% (47,800 or 2.9%), there being a nett excess of 6,800 departures over arrivals. Mean population was 1,630,000.

The vital statistics showed several points of special interest in 1958. The birth rate was 38.1 per 1,000 of mean population as it was in 1957. Since 1948—that is, from 1949—the birth rate rose steadily up to 1957; in 1948 the figure was no more than 30.92. It is too early to say whether the check in the rise of the birth rate means that a period of stable or declining birth rate has begun.

The rate of natural increase rose in 1958 from 29.0 in 1957 to 29.3 per 1,000. This rise was due to the continued fall in the death rate, which was 8.8 per 1,000 in 1958 as against 9.1 in 1957.

In 1926, the birth rate was almost exactly the same as in 1957 and 1958 (38.5 as against 38.1). Deaths, however, were 20.5 per 1,000—a rate more than twice that in 1957 or 1958. The birth rate first had a marked downward trend to 1945 (when it was 29.98); it has since shown a still more marked upward trend, broken only by 1948. On the other hand, the death rate has unmistakably followed a downward trend.

Surprisingly, there was a considerable rise in infant mortality during 1958. In 1957 the rate had sunk to the figure of 54 per 1,000 live births. In 1958 the figure rose to 62.3—the highest level reached since 1953.

There is no doubt that the infant mortality rate is a more sensitive indicator than the over-all death rate. The following table shows the years from 1942 in which these two rates have risen:—

Death Rate	Mortality Rate
1944	1944
..	1945
1947	1947
1951	1951
1954	1954
..	1958

It will be seen that a rise in the death rate is accompanied by a rise in infant mortality in each case, but that the increases in infant mortality in 1945 and 1958 were accompanied by declines in the general death rate, though these were very small.

The marriage rate was 4.98 per 1,000 as against 5.87 in 1957. The 1958 rate was the lowest since 1954 (5.04).

Nett emigration reduced the population by 6,800—the lowest figure since 1953. The migration to the United Kingdom was greatly reduced, from 13,000 in 1957 to 10,000 in 1958 while returning migrants increased about 50% in numbers, from 1,400 to 2,000. The following table contrasts the two years:—

		1957	1958
Left ..	..	13,087	9,992
Returned ..	..	1,376	1,992
Net figures ..	..	11,711	8,000

The figures for men, women, and children migrating to the U.K. are remarkable:—

		1957	1958
Adult Males ..	..	6,257	4,425
Adult Females ..	..	6,097	4,509
Children ..	..	733	1,058

Thus women outnumbered men in 1958 (the first time on record). Number of children leaving actually rose. Figures for returning migrants are:—

		1957	1958	Increase
Adult Males ..	..	700	935	235
Adult Females ..	..	439	615	176
Children ..	..	439	614	175

This population movement appears in 1958 to have had more of a family character than in previous years. Men who were already in Britain must have sent for their families, and it was perhaps largely families that returned in *both* years. Details of emigrants returning for years before 1957 are not available.

ECONOMIC LIFE

THE SPECTACULAR ADVANCE of the economy up to 1957 made it likely that subsequent years would show more moderate rates of progress. The increase in per capita income in 1958 when allowance is made for increase in prices, was probably very small. The special achievement of the economy lay in avoiding dislocation under adverse circumstances.

TRADE

THERE WAS A DEFINITE SHRINKAGE in trade. Imports fell from the 1957 record of £66.71m. to £64.65m., and exports from the 1957 record of nearly £50.38m. to £47.61m. The main reason for the decline in exports was the fall in agricultural output and in prices of raw, semiprocessed, and processed agricultural commodities abroad.

Imports continued to be derived mainly from the Sterling Area, and the tendency shown in 1957 to import a slightly higher proportion from the Sterling Area, was intensified. The fall in the proportion from the dollar area continued. The increase in the proportion from the non-dollar, non-sterling countries continued, but less noticeably than in 1957. The following table shows percentages of imports by currency area sources:

Year	Sterling	Dollar	Other
1956	46.7%	39 %	14.3%
1957	46.8%	36.3%	16.9%
1958	47.8%	34.6%	17.6%

In actual values, it was only the non-dollar, non-sterling countries which showed an increase, and that a very small one.

The position with regard to exports appears from the following table:—

Year	Sterling	Dollar	Other
1956	52.1%	42 %	5.9%
1957	40.5%	52.5%	7.0%
1958	38.4%	52.2%	9.4%

The sharp change in 1957, by which the Dollar Area replaced the Sterling Area as the chief customer of Jamaica, was due to the increasing volume of bauxite and alumina exported to the United States and Canada. With the fall in agricultural prices, the proportion of exports to the Sterling Area declined still further in 1958, while that to the Dollar Area declined very little. The main item in exports to non-dollar, non-sterling countries is alumina to Norway; this continued to increase in 1958, reaching a value of £2.58m., as against £1.72m. in 1957, thus accounting for nearly all the increase of £1m. in exports to non-dollar, non-sterling countries.

The adverse balance of commodity trade with the Dollar Area, which was nearly £6.2m. in 1956, became a favourable balance of £2.25m. in 1957, and in 1958 this increased to £2.38m. This reflects the change in composition and direction of exports with the rapid rise of bauxite and alumina to first place in the export trade. The adverse balance with the Sterling Area rose by nearly £2m., to £12.7m.

The prospect of complete convertibility of sterling was recognised in 1958 as likely to affect future trading relations, and the proposed economic re-adjustments in Europe were also watched with keen interest.

AGRICULTURE

THE CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE deteriorated, and it was impossible for the Government to accept the view that either had climatic conditions or the fall in prices abroad explained the decline in the output of several industries or the lack of interest in improved methods of cultivation and marketing. The subject was considered at the highest level, as a problem for which a solution had to be found if an even rate of economic progress was to be maintained.

There was intensification of research into certain types of plant disease, and special efforts were made to improve the quality of planting material and the care and cultivation bestowed on several crops, such as coffee, cocoa, and citrus.

Legislation was introduced and passed at the close of the year to amend the Cocoa Industry Board Law (Law 21 of 1957) to enable the Cocoa Industry Board to pay a bonus to growers if it thinks fit.

A law to amend the Coffee Industry Regulation Law (Cap. 64 of the consolidated Laws) was introduced and passed at the end of the year. This law was intended to give the powers of the Coffee Industry Board greater flexibility, to require that certain Regulations of the Board should be submitted to the Legislature, and to bring the Board under ministerial control instead of under the control of the Governor in Council.

MANUFACTURES

WITH THE EXCEPTION OF SUGAR, the growth of manufacturing industry continued to be satisfactory in 1958.

Some important amalgamations of existing concerns took place, but these were in those branches of industry which are regarded as 'manufacturing' only for convenience of economic classification, such as printing and baking.

Plans for an oil refinery were discussed, and by the end of the year agreement was being reached with Esso Standard Oil (S.A.) for the establishment of a refinery on conditions which safeguarded the interests of the consumer and the large investments of the importing companies.

Alumina Jamaica Ltd. made rapid progress with the construction work on its new alumina plant at Ewarton in St. Catherine.

Several declarations of Approved Export Products under the Export Industry Encouragement Law (Law 49 of 1956) and of Approved Enterprises under the Industrial Incentives Law (Law 45 of 1956) were made during the year.

Legislation amending the Factories Law was enacted (Law 71 of 1958).

The Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties Law was repealed and replaced by the Customs Duty (Dumping and Subsidies) Law (Law 29 of 1958), which is wider in its provisions and not limited to the protection of industries already established in Jamaica.

MINES AND QUARRIES

MINING continued to furnish the largest proportion of exports. More than 5.7 m. tons of bauxite were extracted, as against less than 4.6 m. in 1957. Nearly 4.8 m. tons were exported as ore, by comparison with 3.64 m. in 1957, while 373,000 tons of alumina were shipped, as against 436,000 in 1957. In addition, 576,000 tons of gypsum were mined, as against 235,000 tons in 1957.

The growing importance of quarrying led to the enactment in 1955 of the Quarries Law (Law 41 of 1955). This law came into effect in 1958 (Aug. 2) after being amended by Law 11 of 1958 to provide for suitable measures when accidents occur. The subject of Quarries was assigned by the Governor to the Chief Minister and Minister of Development.

Geological enquiry continued, and prospecting work of various kinds was undertaken.

The 1956 Oil Exploration Licence granted in relation to Grand Cayman and its territorial waters, expired early in 1958.

TOURIST TRADE

THE NUMBER OF VISITORS staying in Jamaica more than three days was 65,689, or 7,200 more than in 1957. The number of other visitors increased, very slightly, to 103,758.

The number of 'long stay' visitors has risen every year for a decade. The increase in 1958 was slightly less than that in 1957 (7,500), while in 1954 and 1955 there were increases of 8-9,000. The number of 'short-stay' visitors fluctuates, but the general tendency is upwards—in 1950 it was under 57,000, but from 1956 it has always exceeded 100,000.

COMMUNICATIONS

THE GREATER PORTION of the work on the new runway at the Palisadoes air port was completed in 1958. The Industrial Development Corporation opened an airstrip in Western Kingston at the end of 1957. This is controlled from Palisadoes, and was operated successfully during 1958 as part of the system of

internal air-communications, making it possible for the industrial west of the capital to establish rapid direct contact with any air-strip outside Kingston.

In March, 1958, a new General Manager of the Jamaica Government Railway was appointed. Government has been guided in its policy by a recognition of defects in the existing system of management and control, and a desire to initiate administrative reforms and changes in the methods and equipment of the Railway with a view to the transference of control to a statutory board.

Improvements were effected in roads, and in the capital there was a steady improvement in the quality of public transportation.

ELECTRICITY

AN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY was set up by the Electricity Development Law (Law 20 of 1958) to plan the expansion of electrical supplies to encourage their expansion, and if necessary to become a supplier.

The year was marked by a very considerable extension of the use of electricity in all parts of the island, as more and more centres of population were supplied with current.

GOVERNMENT REVENUE

THE 1958-59 BUDGET estimated revenue at £35.3 m. and provided for expenditures totalling £34.6 m. £4.5 m. of the expenditure was from loan funds. Tax yields rose in 1958 despite the economic difficulties of the year. About £10m. of the expenditure was on capital account.

The most important innovation in the sphere of taxation was introduced by the Land Development Duty Law, 1958 (Law 4 of 1958), which provides that where, in any area, the Government undertakes substantial expenditure from public funds for the improvement of that area, the Government can recover a portion of such expenditure from persons whose lands in the area have benefited from such expenditure.

An amendment of the Income Tax Law, Law 15 of 1958, came into operation as from Jan. 1, 1958. By this, *inter alia*, certain increases of allowances with respect to children were made, while the surtax was levied on income above £2,400 instead of £2,000. The non-deductible company surtax became a Company profits Tax, and provision was made for the avoidance of double taxation when one company received dividends paid by another. Another aspect of this 1958 Law has been explained above.

An amendment to the Income Tax Law 42 of 1958, included provisions for the exemption from tax of income derived from investment in Jamaica of Superannuation or Pension Funds established in the United Kingdom or Canada. The object of this was to encourage investment from these funds in Jamaican businesses.

The Passenger Duty Law was repealed.

BROADCASTING

THE GOVERNMENT FELT that while the holder of the broadcasting franchise, the Jamaica Broadcasting Co. Ltd., had done excellent work, it was undesirable for a commercial broadcasting concern to have a monopoly. Legislation was accordingly prepared in 1958 to provide for the establishment of a statutory board to own and manage a radio station on commercial lines under the name of the Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation. Law 65 of 1958 (the Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation Law) dealt with this.

It was recognised that this meant that a statutory Authority would be needed to regulate broadcasting as soon as there were two radio stations.

The Jamaica Broadcasting Co. changed its name to Radio Jamaica Ltd.

SOCIAL PROGRESS

IN SPITE OF ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES experienced in the year it is clear that a good deal of improvement took place in levels of living. The tendency of wages in several sectors of the economy continued

to be upwards, and this was accompanied by a greater appreciation of the value of saving in the various classes with spending-power above the average. It was therefore possible for Government to stimulate and encourage a number of housing schemes which seemed likely to set useful patterns for the urban areas, while considerable progress was made with experiments in better rural housing at reasonable cost.

The Jamaica Social Welfare Commission was reconstituted under a new law to integrate it more effectively in the ministerial system.

The Old Age Pensions and Superannuation Schemes Law (Law 63 of 1958) provided for appointment of a Pensions Authority to recommend pension and superannuation schemes, to supervise them, and to assist in their administration.

CULTURAL LIFE

THERE WAS AN ACTIVE INTEREST in the presentation of Jamaican cultural achievements through the festivals organised in connection with the first months of Federation, and equally there was a keen interest in the drama and literature of the Eastern Caribbean, the former being well represented in the plays staged during 1958.

There has long been a neglect of the island's inheritance of interesting and historic buildings, such as old bridges, 'great houses,' and the public buildings of the older towns. The Jamaica National Trust Law (Law 72 of 1958) provided for appointment of a Jamaica National Trust Commission, which is empowered to take steps for the preservation and, if it so wishes, the purchase of national monuments.

Chapter 2: Economic Development

THE JAMAICAN ECONOMY operated during 1958 in adverse world conditions, and the experience was of importance as testing the value of the changes made during the previous decade. It appears from detailed examination that the economy emerged surprisingly well from the ordeal. While most countries experienced a decline in activity and output, Jamaica seriously slowed down the expansion of its National Income, but did not reduce it.

The test was particularly severe because the decline in the purchasing power of Jamaica's customers—the countries providing the markets for its export commodities and the visitors for its tourist trade—occurred during a period when severe drought in the island reduced agricultural production, and when the prolonged dry season was followed in some areas by extremely heavy rains. It is true that agricultural production had been affected by droughts in 1956 and 1957; but a series of droughts has a cumulative effect, and the flood rains of 1958 were far more serious than those of the previous years.

Such a combination of adverse circumstances would before World War II have been considered calamitous, and would have acted as a serious brake on social progress, although at that time population pressure was less severe than it is today. The diversified economy of 1958 was apparently better able to support a population of 1,600,000 under difficult conditions than the economy of quarter of a century ago could support two-thirds of that number. The diversification of the economy has been effected through the development of mining, manufacturing industry, and tourism. But since mining and tourism depend on demand abroad, the conditions of 1958 were adverse to these sectors of the economy, though not, as will be seen, to the same extent as in the case of agriculture. In so far as the exportation by manufacturing industry of processed agricultural commodities, the situation was also unfavourable to the manufacturing sector.

In 1955, 1956, and 1957 the Gross Domestic Product rose by 14%, 17% and 20%. This was the increase at current prices, but even when allowance was made for the decline in the value of money, the rise in the Gross Domestic Product was manifestly very high and could not be indefinitely maintained. Indeed, without any sharp decline in prices abroad and in local agricultural, output, it was to be expected that the high rate of growth would be checked.

SOME INDICATORS

THE TENTATIVE FIGURES for the Gross Domestic Product at factor cost in 1958 are shown below along with 1957 estimates:—

	1957	1958	1957	1958
	£m.	£m.	% of Total	% of Total
Agriculture, Forestry and				
Fishing	26.6	26.3	13.8	13.2
Mining	16.9	17.7	8.8	8.9
Manufacturing	24.4	25.	12.7	12.5
Construction and Installation	26.1	24.5	13.6	12.3
Electricity, Water, Sewage ..	1.7	1.9	0.9	1.
Transportation, Communica- tion and Storage ..	12.3	12.9	6.4	6.5
Wholesale and Retail				
Distribution	31.9	32.6	16.6	16.3
Ownership of Dwellings ..	6.4	6.7	3.3	3.4
Central Government ..	11.3	13.5	5.9	6.8
Local Government ..	1.3	1.6	.7	.8
Miscellaneous Services ..	33.2	36.6	17.3	18.4
	<u>192.1</u>	<u>199.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100</u>

Available figures on physical production bear out the conclusions of the Gross Domestic Product estimates.

Thus increase in consumption of electric current was considerable. Sales amounted to 178m.k.w.h. as against 163m. in 1957—an all-over increase of 9%. This suggests both an increasing tempo of economic activity in some sectors and a rise in living standards; the domestic sales increased by 17%. Sales of cement increased, suggesting a high rate of capital investment. The value of currency notes in circulation rose from £8.4m. to £8.7m. Deposits in the Government Savings Bank rose by nearly £400,000, or between 9 and 10 per cent, while in private banks the savings deposits rose by £1.6m. or nearly 12½% (from £12.9m. to £14.5m)

MANUFACTURES

IT IS POSSIBLE to be somewhat more precise in some respects. The chief vendor of electric current, the Jamaica Public Service Co., sold to industry in 1958 a record of 42.3m. k.w.h. But this was an increase of 4.6m. over the 1957 figure of 37.7m. or about 12%, whereas the 1957 figure was an increase of 8.1m. on that for 1956 (29.6m.), or 27%. Thus it is certain that manufacturing industry continued to modernise in 1958, but that the pace of electrification could not be compared with that in 1957.

It would be theoretically possible for a decline in the output of the Manufacturing sector to be accompanied by a greater consumption of current, for a more severe economic environment might both encourage electrification and drive out of business a number of establishments not using current. Moreover, since the manufacturing side of the sugar industry produces most of its own current, the decline in sugar production (26,000 tons) would not be reflected in the sales of current by the Jamaica Public Service Co., and similarly any loss to the Manufacturing sector caused by reduction of sugar prices abroad would not be related to sales of current.

There is, however, another way of looking at these facts. Both the sugar industry and the cement industry produce their own current, and so the figures for sales of current by the Jamaica Public Service Co., to 'industry' give a tolerably faithful picture of the expansion of light industry and the lesser processing concerns. This applies not only to 1958, but to the preceding years. It is therefore reasonable to examine sales of current to industry over

several years, together with the contribution of the Manufacturing sector to Gross Domestic Product:—

	KWH Sold (m) to Mfg. Sector	Annual Increase KWH	Annual % In- crease	Mfg. Sector £m.	Annual In- crease £m.	Annual % In- crease
1954	25.6	3.8	18	16.9	2.2	15
1955	28.0	2.4	9	18.5	1.6	10
1956	29.6	1.6	5	20.8	2.3	12
1957	37.7	8.1	28	24.4	3.6	17
1958	42.3	4.6	12	25.0	.6	3.0

Thus the actual increase in sales of current to industry was higher than in any year of the previous four except 1957, and percentage increase was higher than in 1955 and 1956.

Thirteen new factories were established during 1958, for the production of such commodities as aluminium furniture and hollow-ware, wire nails and staples, metal windows and awnings, lighting equipment, footwear, leather goods, plastic products, and gramophone records. Production of boots and shoes came to nearly 1m. prs., an increase of 170,000 over 1956 and 1957. More than 24m. cigars were produced as against less than 17m. in 1957. Output of condensed milk increased by more than a quarter. The Government cornmeal factory, operating chiefly with imported corn, produced nearly 20 million lb. as against 15 million in 1957. Output of textiles rose by about 4%. Coconut products (Edible Oils, fats, and soap) came to 17,000 tons as against 16,400 in 1957, and 2.6m. gallons of beer paid excise as against 2.3m. in 1957. Nine lines of manufactured goods, not foodstuffs—including cosmetics, textiles, tin cans, paints, and clothing showed a total nett increase in export value of £263,000, rising from £650,000 in 1957 to £913,000 in 1958.

Exports of sugar declined in value by £2.2m., an amount of which only part is attributable to the manufacturing sector. It seems certain that the cement industry and light industry have more than compensated for this.

The figures quoted for cement, and some of the facts given above with regard to manufacturing industry, point to the maintenance of a high level of activity in the Construction and Installation sector. Other facts will be mentioned later, which confirm this. Figures on physical production also show that the 'Electricity, Water, Sewage', sector has shown an increase.

EMPLOYMENT AND MIGRATION

NO PRECISE INFORMATION is available on the labour force. The size of the labour force presumably increased, as emigration declined but it is not clear how the rate of emigration affected the rate of unemployment.

Some special observations are necessary on the migration to the United Kingdom. In 1958 the figure dropped from 13,000 in 1957 to slightly less than 10,000, which was not much more than the figure in 1954 (8,149), the year in which the migration first assumed large proportions; indeed, if adults alone are counted, the figures are roughly 8,000 for 1954 and 9,000 for 1958. Moreover, two-thirds of the adults leaving in 1958 went in the first half of the year.

The rate of migration was affected by conditions in the United Kingdom as well as by conditions in Jamaica. The conditions in the United Kingdom were not merely economic, though improvement of the employment position in the U.K. promptly raised migration figures; they were the totality of social conditions, and the migration had been slowed down by the unsettled social relationships between the migrants and the host population. Secondly, migration costs money, and the slowing down may have indicated that it was no longer possible to raise money readily for fares to the U.K. Thirdly, the migrants may to a great extent be temperamentally different from other Jamaicans, and the number of potential migrants at any given time may therefore be limited, so that heavy migration will automatically be followed by a slackening off. Fourthly, there is positive evidence that many Jamaicans wish to emigrate, but prefer to wait to see if they can reach Canada or the U.S.A.

Thus the evidence of the migration is ambiguous. It could be held that since several thousand fewer persons migrated than in 1957, there must have been an increase in unemployment, and it could also be held that increased opportunities in Jamaica (and presumably, therefore, a decline in unemployment) explained the fall in the U.K. migration figures.

Instead of being able to verify the state of the economy and of its various sectors by employment figures, the enquirer is in fact forced to proceed the other way, and to attempt to gauge the rate of unemployment by the degree of prosperity in the various sectors. It has been seen that in some sectors the contribution to Gross Domestic Product has increased, and it can be inferred that employment has *probably* risen in those sectors. Before any attempt is made to examine the other sectors, it is desirable, however, to consider the evidence of the trade returns.

TRADE

DIVERSIFICATION OF THE ECONOMY has not meant that volume of trade has diminished. On the contrary, an increasing volume of trade is to be taken as evidence of the success of the economy in achieving diversification. The rise has of late been rapid, but in 1958, beginning from July, there was an absolute decline in both imports and exports. The following are the figures for five years with adverse balance of visible trade, in millions of pounds:—

Year	Total	Imports	Exports	Balance
1954	£68.0	£37.3	£30.7	£6.6
1955	79.0	45.7	33.3	—12.4
1956	97.7	58.3	39.4	—18.9
1957	117.1	66.7	50.4	—16.3
1958	112.1	64.6	47.6	—17.0

So far as imports are concerned, the contrast between 1957 and 1958 is indicated by the following break-down:—

	1957	1958	In-crease	De-crease
	£	£	£	£
S.I.T.C. SECTIONS				
0 Food ..	11.5m	13.3m	1.8m	..
1 Beverages and Tobacco ..	1.3m	1.55m	0.25m	..
2 Crude Materials (inedible)	2.7m	2.2m	..	0.5m
3 Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, &c. ..	6.1m	5.7m	..	0.4m
4 Animal and Vegetable Oils	0.5m	0.6m	0.1m	..
5 Chemicals ..	4.8m	5.2m	0.4m	..
6 Manufactured Goods ..	19.1m	16.3m	..	2.8m
7 (1) Machinery ..	8.0m	6.1m	..	1.9m
7 (2) Electrical Machinery ..	2.9m	2.9m	..	..
7 (3) Transport Equipment	4.9m	5.0m	0.1m	..
8 Miscellaneous Manufactured Goods ..	4.8m	5.7m	0.9m	..
9 Miscellaneous Commodities &c. ..	0.1m	0.1m	..	..
	66.7m	64.55m	3.55m	5.6

*The totals are not quite correct owing to the use of decimals but the Difference between increase and decrease (£2.05m.) is almost exact, the true figure being £2,039,000.

The increase in the volume of 'Food' and of the proportion it bears to total imports, is significant. Taken in conjunction with the fact of widespread drought followed by floods, it suggests a temporary decline in local food production. It will be seen later that more detailed examination of the item 'Food', together with wholly independent evidence, suggests that a decline in food production did in fact take place.

The decreases in imports are less significant than this increase. The fall of £2.8m. in 'Manufactured Goods' (Class 6) is explained

largely by the reduction in certain items which increased abnormally in 1957 as a result of heavy work in the Construction and Installation sector of the economy: bars, sheets, structural parts, etc., of iron and steel.

That *sales* of cement actually increased in 1958 has already been mentioned. In fact, the output of the cement factory rose from 134,000 tons to 176,000—that is, by nearly one-third. The Company took steps to double the capacity of the factory in 1958. It had been necessary to import nearly 31,000 tons of cement in 1957.

The decrease in imports of Crude materials (Class 2) is also connected with Construction and Installation, since there was a decline in lumber imports. There was also a considerable decline in Machinery (Class 7 (1)). It would be natural to suppose that this pointed to a serious decline in the output of the Construction and Installation sector, were it not for the large increase in cement sales. It is evident that certain abnormally large operations (related in great part to the erection of a new alumina factory) affected importations in 1957, and that capital investment in 1958 was not only on a smaller scale, but of a different character. To this it will be possible to return later.

The decrease in imports of Manufactured Goods under (Class 6) was not of course limited to the items mentioned. There was a decline in cotton piece goods but this can be connected with increased local production, while imports of cotton yarn actually rose. More difficult to explain is the decline in imports of Minerals, etc. under (Class 3). The increase under Chemicals points to a higher level of activity.

On the whole, it would appear that the decline in imports is not in itself surprising. It has probably not affected the distributive sector of the economy in any adverse way. A wave of constructional work of an exceptional character has receded; there has been some replacement of imports by local products, counter-balanced by increased food importations and there is a suggestion of a slowing down in some parts of the economy, such as agriculture and the processing side of the manufacturing sector.

The sharp rise in exports for 1957 was due to the bauxite industry—to its increase in output and to the higher value placed on the exports of bauxite and alumina. The decline in exports for 1958 is clearly due to agriculture. This can be seen from the following table showing the decreases and increases in the chief agricultural exports between 1957 and 1958:—

Decline

Sugar, rum, molasses	£2.2m	
Bananas	1.8m	
Coffee	0.19m	
Ginger	0.11m	£4.30m

Increase

Cocoa	0.07m	
Citrus	0.15m	
Pimento	0.32m	0.54m
		3.76m

But while those exports declined by £3.76m. the all-over fall in exports was £2.8m. About a quarter of a million out of the odd £0.86m. is made up by an increase in bauxite and alumina, and the remainder by gypsum (£0.4m. increase) and manufactured products (with textiles and five other items accounting for £300,000 gross increase)—some minor decreases also taking place.

The decline in agricultural exports points to a considerable decline in the value of gross output not only in the agricultural sector but (as already stressed) in the processing wing of the manufacturing sector. This results not merely from lower prices abroad, but from an absolute decline in physical output. The decline in physical output on the processing side is of course to be linked with decline in primary production. The difficulties of agriculture in 1958 must now be considered in some detail.

AGRICULTURE

1957 HAD SEEN THE HIGHEST LEVEL of banana production for export since World War II—6.8m. count bunches. In 1958, the figure fell to 5.8m.—that is, by nearly 14%. It is agreed that all-over production of bananas declined partly at least as a result of drought.

Exports of coffee and honey fell: output was seriously affected by drought. But sugar showed the most surprising reduction, the yield per acre being less than in 1957 and considerably less than in 1956. Climatic conditions seem to have been largely responsible for this, and resulted in a reduction of production from 359,000 tons to 333,000. But in addition sugar prices, apart from the 'negotiated price,' were substantially lower.

The markets abroad were also unfavourable for bananas, coffee, and ginger—cocoa prices rose. The position of citrus has been relatively stable; production has risen, sales of processed products have increased, and the value of exports rose by 9%. Exports of pimento were actually increased in volume by drawing on stocks. In spite of a decrease in cocoa production, export of cocoa beans rose, because, local purchases may have declined. On the other hand, cocoa products were naturally exported in smaller quantities. Thus it is not possible entirely to disentangle exports from locally marketed products, or from the supply position created by stocks carried over from year to year. It is possible, however, to obtain some idea of the general effect of bad seasons and bad prices.

Ginger, a small holder crop, increased in output, but this was more than counter balanced by the fall in prices abroad. The pimento crop was much smaller than in 1957, but as this commodity is a Jamaican monopoly and sold by Government, it was possible to obtain rather better prices than in 1957, while substantially increasing total returns, by drawing on stocks. The local coconut products industry, which sells almost entirely on the home market, and is the sole market for Jamaican copra, remained stable, while supplies of copra available to it increased slightly. Exports of cigars diminished, though local consumption increased.

But the unfavourable weather conditions had a serious effect not only on export crops (such as bananas) and on the supplies of raw materials to be processed for export, but on the supplies of local foodstuffs. Milk, indeed, remained at much the same level of output, presumably because cattle farmers now pay more attention to water supply and fodder, while output of eggs and poultry increased under special inducements. But the production of many foodstuffs declined in 1958. Foodstuffs were 17% of total imports in 1957 and in 1958 they were 20%.

The test of severe shortage of local foodstuffs has traditionally been the level of importations of counter flour. In 1956 these came to 594,000 cwt, or about 42 lb. per head of mean population. In 1957 imports rose to 598,000 cwt, but as mean population increased per capita imports actually fell slightly. In 1958, however, imports were 685,000 cwt, or about 47 lb. per capita.

But the evidence of other commodities was perhaps even more exceptional. Imports of rice rose from 24.1m. lb. in 1956 to 33.3m. in 1957, and to 55m. in 1958. Imports of peas and beans were 1.6m. lb. in 1956, 2.7m. lb. in 1957, and 4.3m. lb. in 1958. In the case of corn the crop was poor, but there has been a definite decrease in plantings, and the fact that imports, which were 2.5m. lb. in 1956 and quintupled in 1957 (12.5m. lb.), more than doubled in 1958 (26m. lb.) is less significant. Rice production has been affected by unwillingness to plant in view of the high labour charges, but the heavy increase in imports may point to the use of rice as a substitute foodstuff, and the fact that sufficient peas and beans have not been produced also suggests that many small producers were unable to grow enough food in 1958 to supply themselves. Such small farmers may have bought imported foodstuffs from the proceeds of their coffee, cane, and citrus cultivations, or may, in the case of Hanover banana growers, have received drought assistance.

At the same time, the contribution of the agricultural sector of the economy to Gross Domestic Product at current prices has not fallen much below the 1957 level of £26m. In fact the fall was of the order of £0.3 million. The explanation is, of course, that the decline in local food production has been accompanied by a rise in local food prices. The retail prices of consumer goods rose by five points in 1958 according to the index for the Kingston area; but the highest increase was in food (seven points). In the rural areas the general increase was four points, and that in food was six. There is no doubt that prices of local foodstuffs continued to exhibit the upward trend observable in 1957; this applies to plantains and the typical roots and vegetables of general diet, but also to fresh meat, milk, and fish. Imported foodstuffs do not account for the increases in the food indices—the lower scale of production of local foodstuffs has been accompanied by a partially compensatory rise in prices.

Another important factor is the citrus industry. It has been seen that this has increased its returns as an export industry and has certainly increased production—being in fact the only agricultural industry of any importance to do so in 1958. Unfortunately the increase cannot be precisely estimated. It is known, however, that very large quantities of citrus, particularly of sweet oranges, were sold on the local market at high prices, and that considerable sums reached the producers in this way.

In no sense did the rise in prices of citrus, plantains, vegetables, and root crops fill the gap in farm income created by lowered production and lower prices abroad. This is shown by the dissatisfaction expressed by nearly all growers with the operation of marketing schemes under the auspices of boards and associations. This dissatisfaction has not precisely the same motivation amongst the various categories of growers as differentiated by scale of portion, size of property, mode of production, and social outlook, but it is significant that some dissatisfaction has been expressed even in the citrus industry with the marketing arrangements (which apply only to fruit sold for export, whether as fresh fruit or otherwise) and with the production programme, which in the case of this particular industry has undoubtedly led to rising output and an increase in farm income. Farmers in various industries have in fact been disposed to reject production programmes calling for more efficient production methods, and even to call for the dismantling of the apparatus intended for their protection. This concentration on price rather than efficiency reflects the growing pressure on the small farmers caused by disheartening droughts in successive years, by floods, and by certain falls or fluctuations in price.

Strenuous efforts have been made by Government to check the decline of agricultural production, particularly by a remodelling of the Farm Development Scheme. Those efforts, however, have revealed an unexpected addition to the difficulties of the smaller producers—the growing shortage of agricultural labour.

It has been known for some years that shortage of agricultural labour may coexist in the same area with unemployment. At first the difficulty was limited to medium-sized properties paying lower wage rates than the neighbouring large estates, for the own-

ers of these medium-sized properties could neither depend on family labour nor on the traditional systems of exchanging labour. But it is now evident that the prosperity in the other sectors of the economy is drawing away the young members of the families on small properties, and that this must also eventually affect the seasonal labour supply of large estates, if it is not already doing so.

It seems likely that a considerable movement of farm population out of agriculture is taking place. This presumably creates a new class of unemployed expecting entrance into other sectors of the economy, but leaves agriculture without an adequate labour supply. In particular, the average age of the small holder and the agricultural labourer is probably rising, and it is difficult for them either to execute all the physical work necessary or to reorganise their methods. An unfortunate year for agriculture, such as 1958 was, would accentuate every difficulty. There is no doubt at all that in the agricultural sector there was reduction of income from sale of farm produce, and that this particularly affected the small farmers. Such a reduction of income is inevitable when output diminishes from natural calamities and export prices fall. While certain circumstances ameliorated conditions, it is very probable that in the agricultural sector of the economy there was a decline in national income.

The full impact of agricultural calamity on the whole economy was reduced, however, by the increase of processing. A processing industry can often import raw materials if necessary—the coconut products industry imported copra in 1958, though actually much less than in 1957. In any case, a processing industry can attract what is available of a commodity, by steady prices, or prices higher than ordinary, or by mere promptness and reliability of payment, which become important in times of stress. The small grower's coconuts are probably attracted to the copra factories in this way, and the condensery increased its output by 100,000 cases of condensed milk in 1958, when over-all milk production cannot have risen correspondingly. These remarks apply only to the factories producing mainly for local consumption or enjoying favourable markets abroad.

MINING

REFERENCE HAS BEEN MADE to the significance of mining in counteracting the decline in agricultural exports during 1958. It must not be supposed that the increase in value of minerals exported was due to favourable conditions abroad. On the contrary, the price of aluminium fell in April by two cents (from 26c. to 24c.) per lb.; it did not rise till August, and then only by 0.7c. The recession in the United States of America depressed the price, and it therefore reduced world-demand for bauxite and alumina. Exports of alumina from Jamaica fell by 63,000 tons in 1958 (from 436,000 to 373,000); but exports of bauxite rose by 1.158m. tons and rather more than compensated for the decline in alumina. The massive increase in gypsum production (from just over 200,000 tons to nearly 600,000) was almost entirely for export.

The importance of the bauxite industry is not limited to the Mining sector of the economy. It is true that the production of alumina is not included, in calculation of the Gross Domestic Product, in the Manufacturing sector, but retained in the mining sector, for very good reasons of clarity and convenience; but there are important activities of the bauxite companies which are outside the Mining sector in all calculations. Some of these are agricultural, but in addition the bauxite companies, through their extensive construction works, have specially stimulated both the Construction and Installation sector and the Transportation, Communication, and Storage sector.

The significance of mining activities thus appeared in other sectors in 1958, as the construction work on the new alumina factory at Ewarton undoubtedly contributed to maintaining the level of activity in both the sectors mentioned.

TOURISM

LIKE THE BAUXITE INDUSTRY, tourism has important effects on several sectors of the economy. A report on *The Distribution of Tourist Expenditure*, 1958, shows that tourists must have spent £8m. in Jamaica during that year. About £350,000 of this went to the Transportation sector, about £4m. went to the hotels and some

to the Miscellaneous Services sector and most of the rest went either to the Distribution sector or in various ways to Miscellaneous Services.

There are some complications. Thus the sales made in hotel shops are strictly part of the Distribution sector, though it is not necessary for the purposes of this chapter to separate them. In addition, since the hotels buy food either from the local producer or the importer, they generate income in the Agricultural and Distribution sectors.

Unfortunately it is not easy to compare these figures with 1957. It is certain that they are larger, but that is all. Like bauxite, tourism was adversely affected in 1958 by events elsewhere, but it is possible that its revenue was ultimately as much as 12% larger than in 1957, for the number of short-stay visitors rose by about 1,500 and that of long-stay visitors by more than 7,000, or 12%.

The retarding factor in tourism was not simply the recession in the United States. The fear that the civil war in Cuba might make the Caribbean a danger zone, seriously affected business in the early part of the year. The brilliant recovery effected must in part be ascribed to the good organisation of the tourist industry and the proper publicity which this has made possible.

Again like bauxite, tourism has a marked effect on the Construction and Installation sector. Five new hotels were started during the year, representing 500—1,000 additional beds. Some expansion of existing hotels also took place. Important Government development projects at Negril in the West, and on the Palisadoes near Kingston, are expected to have considerable effect in the near future.

CONSTRUCTION

IT IS NOW POSSIBLE to assess the position of the Construction and Installation sector of the economy. There was in 1958 an increase in cement sales of more than 10,000 tons, or about 6% on the 1957 figure. The work on factories (including an alumina factory) and hotels has been described. Many commercial buildings were erected, and important expansion work was carried out

by two large service companies (the Jamaica Public Service Co. and the Jamaica Telephone Co. Ltd.). In addition, there was heavy expenditure on public works (including the new Kingston airport).

These were all important in counteracting the effects of a greater sluggishness in the economy as a whole. But in addition, a new factor assumed importance as construction in the bauxite industry began to decline. This was a new type of housing scheme undertaken by private enterprise and backed in various ways by the State, sometimes by Government guarantee of mortgages. This was likely not only to check any decline in this sector of the economy but to increase the role of private savings in capital formation by creating new incentives to save and invest in housing. These facts appear to bear out the estimate that Gross Domestic Capital Formation stood at about £45.6m. in 1958 or approximately £6.5m. less than the record total of 1957.

TRANSPORTATION, &c.

THE TRANSPORTATION, Communication and Storage sector is difficult to assess. Physical output may have declined so that there would be a smaller volume of goods to transport and store; on the other hand, a large volume of imports requiring long hauls to reach the consumer must have replaced short-haul local production. Imports of transport equipment increased, but this must be explained partly by the greater number of private cars.

In the other sectors not dealt with, there has probably been a considerable increase in Miscellaneous Services, and some increase in the others—the contributions of Central and Local Government, the ownership of houses, and the distributive trades. The calamitous effects of weather and low export prices were probably limited to the agricultural sector, and the rest of the economy, through its relative prosperity, even counteracted some of the misfortunes in the agricultural sector by payment of higher prices for local foodstuffs.

REMITTANCES

REMITTANCES from the United Kingdom (postal orders and money orders only) were slightly higher in 1958 than in 1957 (£2.834m. as against £2.782m.) The general significance of remittances in the economy apparently diminished, for the total traceable from all sources fell from £4.382m. to £4.150m. There was virtual cessation of recruitment of farm labour for the United States in the second half of 1958; a large number of Jamaicans returned from their employment in American agriculture. Total remittances from the U.S.A. fell by £300,000 to £1.14m.

CAPITAL FORMATION

GROSS DOMESTIC CAPITAL FORMATION in 1950 was less than £8m. In subsequent years it always increased, sometimes very rapidly. In 1956 the figure including stocks was £41.6m. and in 1957 £57m. The estimate for 1958 was just over £50m. which reveals a degree of resilience in the economy when all the disturbances mentioned above are considered.

CONCLUSION

THE GENERAL PICTURE is that of an economy which has successfully carried through certain changes enabling it to do more than resist the effects of a combination of adverse circumstances which might have been expected to produce a moderately severe crisis; but it is evident that the agricultural sector is lagging behind, and it is likely that outside the agricultural sector the economic and social gains are not available to all. It is also evident that some of the defects in the agricultural sector result from the progress made in others, and that the inability of sections of the population to profit by the new opportunities is due to the higher demands made on the worker by the new economy.

It is encouraging to note that factual analysis of the process of change had been sufficiently reliable before 1958 to enable Government to anticipate some of the difficulties. The process of change is taking place on what may in a limited sense be described as predictable lines.

Thus, for several years Government has been aware of the weaknesses in the agricultural sector, and has attempted to apply remedies; in particular, it has endeavoured to restore vitality to small farming. These efforts have not always been successful, but accumulated experience enabled Government to make an important change in its approach during 1958.

The change in the Farm Development Scheme has already been mentioned. In July of 1958 the Scheme became available to all farmers instead of to those in special 'bridgehead areas.' As a result the number of applications for assistance increased, but processing became more rapid, and the time-lag between approval of funds and actual expenditure was reduced. In six months the actual expenditure was practicably equal to all the previous expenditure on the Scheme, being mostly for pasture improvement, farm buildings, water supplies, and soil conservation. The success of the Scheme would mean that the small farmer would be able to re-orientate himself to the new economic conditions.

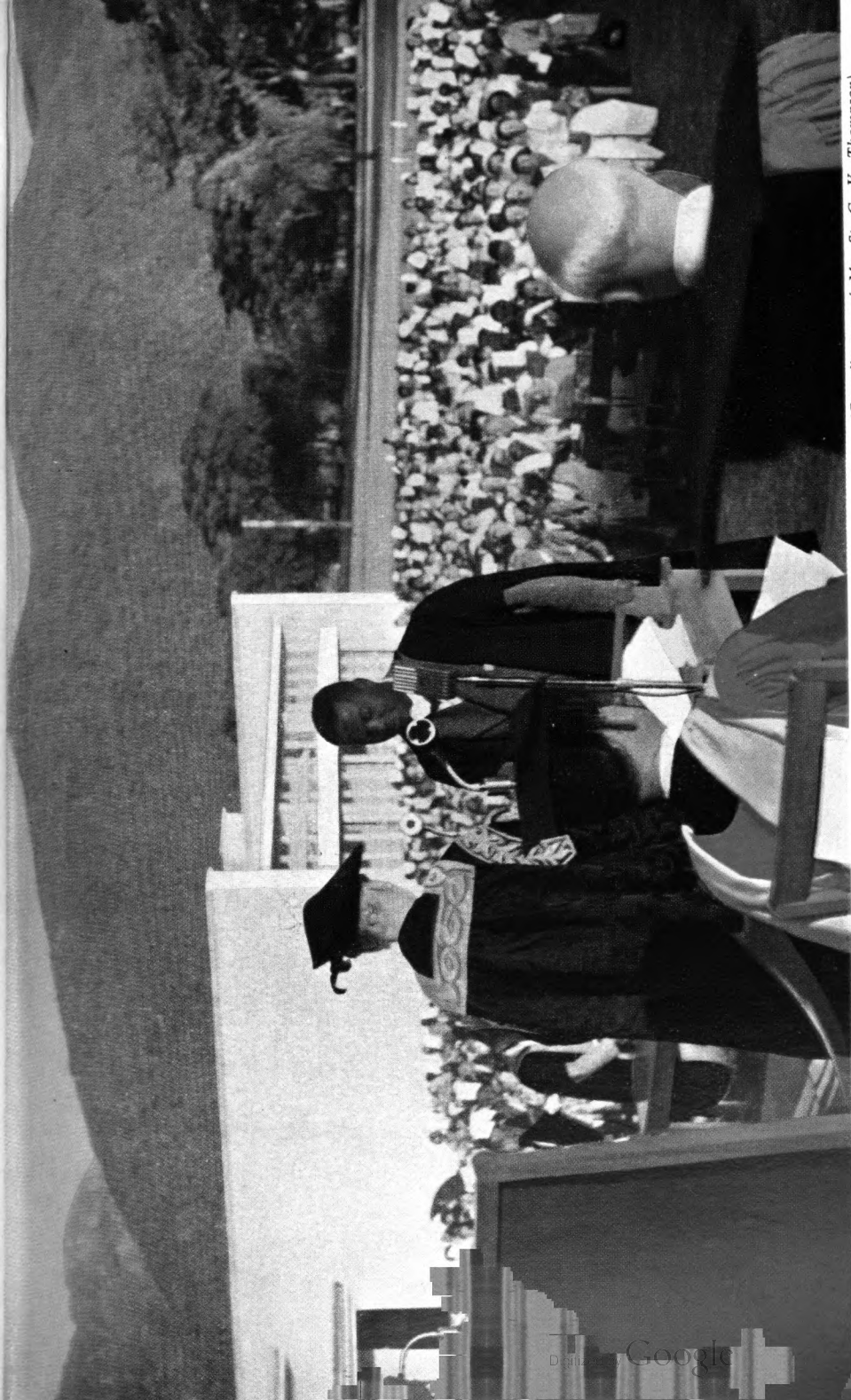
Secondly it was evident that serious consequences might follow in the Construction and Installation sector, and be communicated from that to others, when the massive bauxite expansion programmes came to an end. Public works programmes could of course be expanded and contracted as circumstances required within the limits of the Ten Year Plan, but it seemed essential to draw in private capital as well. Besides encouraging new companies to prospect for bauxite and oil, Government in 1958 initiated the new housing schemes, and in addition concluded an agreement with Esso Standard Oil (S.A.) for construction of an oil refinery. Construction of the refinery by the company will begin in 1960, and is expected to cost \$20m. U.S. The consumer is to be ensured prices corresponding to those obtainable by importation, and the usual distribution channels will be maintained.

Finally, it was discovered that frequently the limitation to prediction about the economy was the uncertainty of human reactions. The danger of an advanced economy and a backward state of education was realised in time, and important educational measures were accordingly adopted in 1958.

Chapter 3: History

DURING HIS SECOND VOYAGE to the New World, Columbus sighted Jamaica on the 4th of May, 1494, and first set foot on the Island the next day. From seashore to mountain top the green primeval forest of the rugged landscape was unbroken save for occasional clearings of the Arawak Indians. There were magnificent timber trees abounding, including mahogany, cedar, bullet wood, fiddle wood, mahoe and brazilletto. The settlements of the primitive Arawaks lay within a few miles of the coast, as the people were largely dependent upon the sea for much of their food. Village sites were, in fact, usually located several hundred feet up a hillside providing a broad view of the sea and country below; the houses were constructed of stakes with thatched roofs. Cassava, maize, sweet potato and probably arrowroot and tobacco were cultivated. A peaceful people, the Arawaks were quite unlike the warlike man-eating Caribs, who gave their name to the Caribbean Sea and region. The Caribs probably made sorties to Jamaica, but there is no evidence to suggest that they ever had any permanent settlements on the Island. No pre-Arawak remains have been found, and it would appear that Jamaica was quite uninhabited prior to 1000 A.D. or even later. It is estimated that there were about 60,000 Indians in the Island when the Spanish arrived, and it is likely that European diseases, as well as the cruel methods of the Spanish were responsible for their rapid decimation. According to the Spanish records, the Arawaks in Jamaica were exterminated well before the arrival of the English in the mid-17th Century.

Columbus took possession of the Island in the name of the King and Queen of Spain, but it was not until Juan de Esquivel was appointed first Governor in 1509, that Jamaica was actually occupied. Although it remained Spanish until the arrival of the English in 1655, it was never a large or flourishing Colony. In point of fact, Jamaica served as little more than a supply base for expeditions to the mainland of America. The first Spanish Capital was called Sevilla Nueva and was located just west of the present town of St. Ann's Bay. The unhealthy and indefensible site was soon abandoned, and in 1534, the new Capital was set up at Villa de la Vega, the site of the present Spanish Town.



(Compliments of Mr. St. G. V. Thompson)

A GRADUATION CEREMONY AT THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF THE WEST INDIES



SCOT'S KIRK, KINGSTON

In 1655, an English expedition under Admiral Pen and General Venables was sent out by Oliver Cromwell to capture Hispaniola. Failing in their objective, they sailed to Jamaica and landed at Passage Fort on the 10th of May. They met with very little resistance, Villa de la Vega falling quickly. The most important and decisive action was the capture of the Spanish fort at Rio Nueva in 1658, but Spanish guerillas held out in the interior until 1660 when Jamaican born Ysasi, the last of the Spanish Governors of the island, escaped with his followers to Cuba. Although today there is very little surviving material evidence of the Spanish occupation, many Spanish place names have been perpetuated.

The Spanish had imported slaves from Africa, most of whom they took with them when they left Jamaica. However, a small number remained in the fastness of the interior, forming the nucleus of the Maroons.

At the outset there was a brief period of military government. General Edward D'Oyley was appointed the first civil Governor in 1661. The second Governor, Lord Windsor, appointed in 1662, brought with him a Proclamation from the King giving the people of Jamaica the rights of citizens of England, and to the Island the right to make its own Laws. He also brought the Arms of the Island and the Broad Seal. Lord Windsor stayed in Jamaica for only ten weeks, but in that time he laid the foundations of good government. The Governor, appointed by the Crown acted with the advice of a nominated council; the legislature consisted of the Governor, the Council and a representative Assembly. Under the English, Port Royal was in effect the first Capital but in 1664, much of the administration of the Island was removed to St. Jago de la Vega (Spanish Town) where the first House of Assembly, consisting of 23 freeholders, met on the 20th of January of that year. Until the earthquake of 1692, Port Royal continued to be a sort of secondary capital and was the place of residence of the Lieutenant Governor. The Assembly regarded itself as equivalent in Jamaica to the House of Commons in England.

During the early years, the pioneers and founders of the English Colony suffered terribly from the fevers of the country, and colonisation was slow. Luke Stokes, the Governor of Nevis, came and

settled with about 1,600 people at the south-eastern end of the Island in 1656. In 1664, Sir Thomas Modyford arrived from Barbados with 1,000 settlers. Modyford, as Governor, helped and protected the English Buccaneers, under Henry Morgan, who had moved to Port Royal from the island of Tortuga. With Port Royal as base and stronghold, the buccaneers roved widely over the Caribbean, raiding Spanish territories, and the ships and plunder they brought, vastly enriched the town. Modyford also encouraged agriculture, and especially the cultivation of cacao and sugar cane. At this time, a large number of slaves were brought from Africa to Jamaica, and the slave trade flourished. The Treaty of Madrid, in 1670, recognised English sovereignty over all American territories then in English possession. This removed the pressing need of constant defence against Spanish attack and gave greater encouragement to planting. In 1672, there were 70 sugar works, 60 indigo works and 60 cacao walks in the Island. Sugar planting was further extended with the arrival of 1,200 settlers from Surinam in the year 1674.

The terrible earthquake of the 7th of June, 1692, destroyed Port Royal, then the finest town in the West Indies, and one of the richest places in the world by reason of treasures brought in by the Buccaneers. It was as a result of the destruction of Port Royal, that the town of Kingston was developed. Once again, Jamaica became a supply base for activities elsewhere; in this case, for English Trade with Spanish America.

The Assembly was engaged in dispute with the Home Government for the first 65 years of its existence over the question of revenue. The Assembly of 1728 granted a permanent annual revenue of £8,000 towards the support of the Civil Government. In return, it was enacted that "all such Laws and Statutes of England as have been at any time esteemed, introduced, used, accepted or received as Laws of this Island, shall and are hereby declared to be and continue Laws of His Majesty's Island of Jamaica forever". After this, until 1865, the people of Jamaica enjoyed, with certain restrictions, the right of making their own Laws.

The system evolved in Tudor times in England, whereby the ecclesiastical parish served also as the unit of local civil administration, was transplanted to Jamaica. Parishes were established,

and their Vestries performed most of the functions now described as social services, in so far as they were performed at all. The system of Local Government, which provided for the maintenance of the Church and the Poor, was laid down in the Act of 1681. Public workhouses and gaols were established early, and provision was made for public health, roads, postal services, preservation of order, public safety and protection from fire. No State system of education existed in the early days, but 218 legacies for the Church, the Poor and for Education were left between 1667 and 1736, and many of the existing secondary schools were founded on the benevolence of early colonists.

Jamaica became a country of large sugar estates, employing African slave labour in great numbers, with a small and diminishing European population. Many of the estates throughout the Island were owned by absentee landlords, who had no interest in the country from which they derived their wealth. Jewish refugees from Spain and Portugal were encouraged to settle in Jamaica shortly after the English conquest. They established themselves as an important element in the population, particularly in the towns. where they engaged in trade.

Coffee, introduced into the Island in 1718, quickly became an important crop. The coffee industry later was brought to a high state of efficiency by French planters who had fled the slave revolution in St. Domingue (Haiti).

During the first quarter of the 18th Century difficulties arose with the Maroons. Originally freed negroes who had mixed with the Arawaks, were later joined by fugitive slaves. A tribal consciousness developed, dominated by truculent Coromantyns. Aided by the difficult terrain of the interior, the Maroons took a heavy toll of the English troops and local militia sent against them. The "First Maroon War" lasted eleven years. Peace treaties signed in 1739 with Cudjoe and in 1740 with Quaco conceded areas of land within which the Chiefs were given substantial powers.

During the 18th Century Port Royal reached great heights as a naval base, and famous names associated with it include Benbow, Vernon, Parker, Rodney and Nelson. Rodney's great victory over

deGrasse in 1782, in the action off Dominica known as the Battle of the Saints, saved Jamaica from possible capture by the French. Rodney brought the captured French ships to Port Royal. The Rodney Memorial at Spanish Town testifies Jamaica's gratitude to that great naval commander. Neither the French nor the Spanish ever again made any serious attempt to take Jamaica.

Troops from Jamaica participated in the expedition which captured Havana in 1762, but owing to the sugar interests in Jamaica and other parts of the West Indies, which feared the effect of bringing into British markets sugar from the vast Cuban fields, Cuba was given back to Spain by the Treaty of Paris in 1763.

The Slave insurrection in St. Domingue created concern in Jamaica, eventually leading to intervention in 1793. Victory for Toussaint l'Ouverture was overwhelming, however, and the British suffered heavy losses before withdrawing. Many fugitives came to Jamaica and, for the most part, became good citizens.

In 1795, trouble with the Trelawny Town Maroons ended with about 600 of them being exiled to Nova Scotia, where many perished of the cold, before the survivors were transferred to Sierra Leone.

In 1805 there was fear of French invasion, and martial law was declared, but in the following year any apprehension was allayed by Admiral Duckworth, who brought in the prizes captured off Santo Domingo, in one of the most complete victories on record. The Journal kept by Mrs. (afterwards Lady) Nugent, the wife of General Nugent, Governor from 1801 to 1806, contains an excellent account of the strenuous life of the period, with its endless round of receptions, banquets, balls, reviews and interviews.

England was relatively late in entering the African slave trade in which the first European nation to engage was Portugal. By 1713, however, the monopoly had passed to Britain, and thousands of slaves were brought to the West Indies from Africa during the 18th Century—many of them came from the Gold Coast and most of the African words surviving in Jamaican speech are of Ashanti origin, as is most of the Jamaican folklore. The two main streams

in Jamaican culture derive from the British Isles and from the West Coast of Africa. Slave ownership was governed by slave Laws; at first these were principally concerned with the protection of the interest of the owner, but they gradually evolved until in the period which immediately preceded Emancipation, the protection of the interests of the slaves was given greater emphasis. Agitation against the slave trade and against slavery itself commenced during the last half of the 18th Century. The motive power for the abolition of slavery had its origin in England, and was part of a general humanitarian movement. As a result of the efforts of such men as Clarkson, Wilberforce and others, the slave trade between Africa and Jamaica was abolished by the British Parliament in 1807. Slavery itself was abolished in August, 1834, and complete freedom was declared on the 1st of August, 1838. The sum of £5,853,975 was awarded to Jamaican slave-holders in compensation for the manumission of their property, i.e., upwards of a quarter million slaves; but much of this money found its way into the pockets of merchants in London who held mortgages on the estates, and did not directly benefit the Island.

Nonconformist missionaries, coming out to Jamaica in increasing numbers during the early years of the 19th Century, worked unceasingly to prepare the people for emancipation and for the elimination of the civil disabilities which prevailed against free people of colour. The names of the Baptists, Burchell, Phillippo and William Knibb, stand out in this connection. Championed by Edward Jordon, who rose from their ranks, the free people of colour were granted full citizenship by the Assembly in 1832.

During the 19th Century Jamaica's importance as a military and naval station declined steadily. The wealth of the Island, which had been so largely derived from the employment of slave labour, was seriously and progressively affected and virtually came to an end. The abolition of the slave trade also brought about considerable changes in the treatment of slaves. The estate ceased to be the main social unit, and the population started to reform itself into new communities and in new settlements.

There were many differences between the planters and the home government over conditions arising out of emancipation, but Sir

Charles Metcalfe, while he was Governor (1839–42) did much to reconcile these differences. His statue in Kingston testifies to the regard in which he was justly held.

Towards the middle of the 19th Century, the financial condition of the Colony became serious. The British Government in 1848 adopted the policy of free trade, that is, goods from foreign countries were permitted to enter the English market on the same terms as goods from the British Colonies. As a result, Jamaica could not compete with Cuba and other foreign sugar-producing countries which still cultivated their estates by means of slave labour. A crisis occurred in Jamaica—the Treasury became bankrupt, and a deadlock ensued. The Assembly declined to do any business with the Council; an Act was passed authorising the Governor to appoint an Executive Committee to assist him in the general administration of the Colony. A Legislative Council, consisting partly of official and partly of non-official members, replaced the old Council which had been fully official.

As an immediate result of the abolition of slavery, need was felt for more labourers, and in 1842 the first immigrants arrived from India. In 1854 Chinese labour was introduced. The early efforts were not very successful, but in 1869 the system of indentured service was established, attracting many “East Indians” from India.

In 1860 a line of mail steamers was subsidised to run between Kingston and New York. This was the first communication from a port in the British West Indies to the United States, and offered facilities for the shipment of Jamaican fruits, which had hitherto had no marketable value for exportation. In 1868 the first shipment of bananas was made and the banana trade was soon firmly established as a result of the enterprise and perseverance of Capt. L. D. Baker, a native of Cape Cod.

In 1864, under the Governorship of Edward John Eyre, the disputes between the planters and the labouring organisation grew more and more bitter. On the 11th of October, 1865, an organised uprising took place in the town of Morant Bay. George William Gordon, merchant, planter, politician and leader of the people, was tried by Court Martial and hanged. Governor Eyre was

recalled, and in the following year, Crown Government, under which the Governor was armed with almost despotic power, was organised.

Sir John Peter Grant, a very able administrator set about to reorganise institutions of the Colony. A Legislative Council was established consisting of the Governor, six officials and three non-official members. A Privy Council was also appointed, and Parochial Boards were nominated by the Government. The twenty-two Parishes into which the Island was then divided were reduced to fourteen. The Police Force was entirely reorganised and a Public Works Department was set up. A scheme for the supervision and inspection of Elementary Schools was drawn up and embodied in the regulations of 1867. A School's Committee was created in 1879 under the Governorship of Sir Anthony Musgrave, and in the same year the Institute of Jamaica was established.

The influence of the Church of England in Jamaica had reached a low ebb, but was resuscitated through the devoted efforts of Enos Nuttal, who was consecrated Bishop of Jamaica in 1880, and became Archbishop of the West Indies in 1894.

A move towards the re-establishment of representative Government was attempted during the administration of Sir Henry Norman (1883-1889) with nine members of the Legislative Council being elected by the people along with five official and five nominated members. Education received long-needed attention, and the roads of the Island were extended and improved. The Railway extension to Montego Bay was opened in January 1895 and the branch to Port Antonio was opened in 1896. By the turn of the century, many people had acquired their own land and the fruit trade had become most important.

The disastrous earthquake of 1907 damaged every building in Kingston and killed some 800 people; the lower part of the city was completely destroyed. A new city of reinforced concrete buildings replaced the former brick and wooden structures. The period of Sir Sydney Olivier's governorship (1907-13) will be remembered for the rebuilding of Kingston and the remodelling of the Colony's financial system.

Jamaica took part in the Great World War of 1914-18 by sending, to the front over 10,000 men, many of whom distinguished themselves during the struggle. During the war years, the Island suffered, quite naturally, from the lack of ships to take its products abroad, but immediately after the war came a period of fluctuating prosperity. However, the rapid increase in population and the disastrous onslaught of disease upon the banana cultivations as well as a series of severe storms during the mid 30's, were amongst the causes which brought about another period of economic distress, which, in turn, brought about unrest eventually culminating in riots in 1938. W. A. Bustamante, one of the leaders of the movement, was arrested. After his release he formed the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union—the first important Labour Union in Jamaica. The People's National Party was formed during the same year under the leadership of Norman W. Manley.

With the outbreak of World War II in September 1939, Jamaica was placed under the Defence of the Realm Act, imposing an increasing number of controls during the course of the conflict. The diversion of shipping and heavy submarine activity in the Caribbean area made sea communication between Jamaica and the United Kingdom difficult. As a result the importation of food and other essentials was limited and had to be rationed or otherwise controlled by Government distribution.

Canadian Troops, assisted by Local Forces, garrisoned the Island throughout the War. Many volunteers from Jamaica joined the various services, particularly the Royal Air Force, and in May, 1944, the Jamaica Contingent of the 1st Battalion of the Caribbean Regiment went overseas.

Under the Lend-Lease agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom and the United States of America, American naval and air Bases were established in Jamaica, the construction of which gave much employment, which helped to tide over the economic crisis caused by the reduction of the export trade. With the de-activation of the Bases after the close of the War, certain areas were turned back to the Jamaica Government for agricultural purposes.

As a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission of 1938, the Development and Welfare Organisation for the West Indies was set up in 1940. Funds and technical guidance provided by the Organisation greatly assisted the social and economic progress of Jamaica during a very difficult period.

Sponsored by the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union, the Jamaica Labour Party was formed in 1943 under the leadership of Mr. Bustamante.

The census of 1943 showed the population of the Island to be approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ million.

On the 20th of November, 1944, a new Constitution was proclaimed, under which the Island regained representative Government. The House of Representatives, a wholly elected body, replaced the single Legislative Council presided over by the Governor. A Legislative Council partly ex-officio and partly nominated by the Governor, became the Upper House. There also came into existence an Executive Council of ten members—five chosen by the House of Representatives, and five by the Governor. General Elections followed, and the Jamaica Labour Party obtained a majority over the People's National Party.

At the end of the War, Jamaica's trade was almost entirely with the United Kingdom, the production of sugar had expanded, and bananas had recovered in importance with the discovery of a disease-resistant variety. Travel restrictions throughout the world caused people from North America to look towards the nearby Caribbean for vacations, and caused people from England to seek their holidays within the sterling area. The Tourist Trade developed rapidly, especially along the north coast from Montego Bay eastward to Port Antonio.

In 1947, the possibility of the federation of the British Caribbean was first discussed at Montego Bay at a Conference attended by representatives of the various territories.

In 1948, the University College of the West Indies was established in Jamaica at Mona outside of Kingston. It received support from the Governments of all the British Caribbean territories. During

1953, the University College Hospital of the West Indies was opened. In November of that year Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, visited Jamaica—the first reigning Sovereign to visit the Island.

At the half century the social and economic picture in Jamaica was undergoing great changes. Industrialisation was under way. Bauxite had been discovered in large quantities, and three major mining companies had commenced operations, one of them converting ore into alumina within the Island. The mining of gypsum promised an export trade as well as local industrial development; a cement factory had been brought into operation. The improvement of housing of the poorer classes, especially in the vicinity of Kingston and elsewhere in the south-eastern portions of the Island, was accelerated by the hurricane of 1951, which left many homeless.

The encouragement of industry through the establishment of the Industrial Development Corporation and the assistance to agriculture through the establishment of the Agricultural Development Corporation have already shown far-reaching positive effects. The facilities of modern air travel have made Jamaica increasingly important as a cross-roads in the New World, and this has undoubtedly had an important bearing on the rate of change in local conditions.

Mass movement of labour from Jamaica has occurred on more than one occasion in recent history. It is said that the completion of the Panama Canal in 1914 was due largely to the efforts of Jamaican labour, much of which remained in Panama thereafter. The development of the Central American banana plantations in the twenties attracted Jamaicans on a large scale to Honduras and Costa Rica. Sugar expansion in Cuba likewise brought about mass movement. For several decades prior to World War II, there was a steady large-scale migration to the United States of America, where it is said that over 30,000 Jamaicans live in New York City alone. New immigration laws, following the close of World War II, practically closed the door to the United States. This fact, combined with under-employment in England, gave rise to a mass migration to the United Kingdom which commenced in 1954 and reached its peak in 1956 when 17,000 migrants went to Britain;

over 13,000 went in 1957 but less than 10,000 went in 1958. Nearly 2,000 persons returned to Jamaica during 1958 as unemployment in Britain increased.

The Jamaica (Constitution) Order in Council, 1953, came into effect in May, 1953, reconstituting the Executive Council and providing for eight Ministers to be selected from amongst the Members of the House of Representatives. The first Ministries were set up on the 1st June, 1953.

Further stages in the progress toward self-government were achieved under Constitutional Amendments in 1955 and 1956, and Cabinet Government was established on the 11th November, 1957.

The People's National Party won the General Election in 1955 and formed a new Government under the Chief Minister the Honourable N. W. Manley, Q.C., M.M.

Jamaica became a member territory of the West Indies Federation when it was proclaimed on the 23rd February, 1958.

Chapter 4: Geography and Climate

AREA AND POSITION

JAMAICA, with an area of 4,411 square miles, is the third largest island in the Caribbean Sea. It is by far the largest unit in the West Indies Federation, having some 55% of the total area.

The island is divided into three Counties and fourteen Parishes as shown:—

SURREY		MIDDLESEX		CORNWALL	
	Sq. Miles		Sq. Miles		Sq. Miles
Kingston including Port Royal	10.10	St. Catherine St. Mary	483.27 254.04	St. Elizabeth Trelawny	474.44 352.55
St. Andrew	181.30	Clarendon	467.89	St. James	240.61
St. Thomas	300.17	St. Ann	481.05	Hanover	177.08
Portland	328.53	Manchester	339.79	Westmoreland	320.39
Total	820.10		2,026.04		1,565.07
				Grand Total	4,411.21

Our nearest neighbour, Cuba, lies some 90 miles to the north. Haiti is a little farther away to the east. Port of Spain, Trinidad, the Federal capital, is over 1,000 miles distant, and England is 4,200 miles away. A direct sea-passage to England takes at least ten days. Air transport, however, has brought Jamaica within comfortable travelling time from distant places, as shown by the following flight times:—

Jamaica-Miami	..	..	3 hours
Jamaica-Nassau	..	..	4 hours
Jamaica-New York	..	..	6½ hours
Jamaica-Trinidad	..	..	6½ hours
Jamaica-London	..	..	26 hours.

Jamaica lies between longitudes 76° 11 W. and 78° 21 W.;—a distance of 146 miles. It observes Eastern Standard Time; five hours behind Greenwich Mean Time. (Mid-day G.M.T. = 7 a.m. E.S.T.) The island lies between latitudes 17° 43 N. and 18° 32 N.; a distance of 51 miles.

CLIMATE

JAMAICA LIES WITHIN THE TROPICS, and the climate is therefore hot. It is always possible for the temperature to exceed 90° F. in the heat of the day, and it is fairly common for it to do so in the hottest months from June to September. Fortunately, refreshing relief from the heat is usually provided by the sea-breeze which starts in the morning and lasts until late in the afternoon. At night it is replaced by the gentler, but cooler land-breeze. Nights in Jamaica are usually clear and cool, with temperatures, even in the lowlands, often in the sixties.

It is always cooler in the hills; the contrast with the plains being most marked at night. Stony Hill (1,360 feet) is about 4° F. cooler than Kingston by day, and about 9° F. cooler by night. Blue Mountain Peak (7,400 feet) is less than 20° F. cooler than Kingston by day, but over 30° F. cooler by night.

The reduction of temperature with increasing altitude allows a diversity of crops to be grown in the island. Thus some temperate fruits and vegetables such as peaches and Irish potatoes flourish in upland areas, while tropical crops do best in the lowlands.

Table 3, and the accompanying rainfall map, both show the wide variation in the amount of rainfall from one place to another. The mountains, especially their summits and their northward and eastward-facing slopes receive most; the plains least. Great contrasts occur within short distances. Thus Hope Gardens has over 50 inches a year, while Kingston has under 30 inches.

Table 3 also shows the rainy and the dry seasons. It should be noted, however, that these are average figures, taken over many years. In fact, prolonged droughts or heavy rains can occur anywhere at any time of the year.

TABLE 2
MEAN MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURES FOR SELECTED PLACES

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<i>Kingston—Altitude 80 feet</i>												
Mean Maximum	86.8	86.4	87.1	87.7	88.2	89.9	90.6	90.3	89.1	88.7	88.5	87.0
Mean Minimum	68.7	68.7	69.7	71.7	73.8	75.3	75.2	75.1	75.1	73.8	72.5	70.7
<i>Story Hill—Altitude 1,360 feet</i>												
Mean Maximum	81.3	81.7	81.8	82.5	83.4	85.0	86.0	85.9	85.5	84.3	83.3	81.8
Mean Minimum	63.2	63.3	63.5	64.9	67.1	68.1	68.2	68.3	68.3	68.0	66.6	64.3
<i>Cinchona—Altitude 4,897 feet</i>												
Mean Maximum	67.7	67.6	69.2	70.1	70.8	72.8	74.1	74.0	72.6	71.0	69.8	68.3
Mean Minimum	53.8	53.2	54.0	55.7	57.7	59.4	59.6	60.0	59.7	58.9	57.3	55.3
<i>Blue Mountain Peak—Altitude 7,400 feet</i>												
Mean Maximum	69.3	67.5	69.0	69.7	69.1	70.6	69.1	70.9	70.9	69.9	68.1	69.3
Mean Minimum	38.0	41.4	42.0	41.2	44.7	45.7	46.8	46.6	46.4	45.5	43.5	39.8

TABLE 3
MONTHLY RAINFALL FOR SELECTED PLACES (in inches)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Sav-la-Mar	2.0	2.0	3.3	4.7	8.2	6.2	6.0	7.2	7.7	15.4	3.3	1.9	67.9
Black River	2.0	1.8	2.2	3.9	6.3	3.7	3.9	5.9	4.9	8.3	4.5	2.4	49.8
Spanish Town	1.0	1.8	1.4	2.3	4.1	2.8	2.1	4.3	4.6	8.3	4.5	1.5	38.7
Port Antonio	9.1	5.7	4.2	6.5	12.2	11.3	10.8	11.8	12.1	15.0	17.5	10.6	126.8
Port Maria	5.6	3.9	3.7	3.7	6.4	3.4	3.7	5.4	5.1	7.9	10.9	7.8	67.5
Mandeville	2.5	2.7	2.8	6.0	9.3	7.1	6.2	8.7	10.3	12.7	5.9	3.0	77.2
Falmouth	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.6	3.5	2.9	1.7	3.1	3.8	5.6	5.5	3.0	37.7
Hope Gardens	1.3	1.4	1.6	2.8	5.0	4.1	3.1	6.6	7.5	10.1	6.5	2.5	52.5
Kingston	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.0	2.5	2.8	1.8	4.3	4.0	6.2	3.3	1.0	59.2
Chapelton	1.7	2.0	2.0	3.6	8.2	4.9	3.7	6.0	8.1	12.0	5.3	1.7	59.2

Drought may be said to exist whenever the rainfall for a month is less than 4 inches. Averages taken for a hundred stations show that Portland can expect less than one month of drought; St. Mary, two months; St. Thomas, St. Ann, Hanover and Westmoreland, four; St. Andrew, Clarendon, Manchester and St. Elizabeth, five; St. Catherine, Trelawny and St. James, eight; and Kingston nine months of drought a year.

At least 50,000 acres have to be irrigated, and large areas are not fully utilised because of water shortage. Irrigation water is obtained from some rivers (e.g. the Rio Cobre) or it is pumped from underground. It is feared that the supplies of underground water are dwindling.

Rain showers are usually local, unpredictable and very heavy. Fortunately they seldom last for long. When they do, the rapid run-off of water from steep slopes causes rivers to rise quickly and often to flood. After a storm the rivers quickly lose volume and may dry up altogether. Where the soil is not properly protected, each rainstorm strips off some of the soil and carries it away so that the land becomes poorer and poorer.

Ruin land is all too common in Jamaica. In two areas, the Yallahs Valley and the Christiana district, unskilled farming has allowed erosion to proceed so far that the Government has had to set up Land Authorities there to save the land from utter ruin and to try to bring it back into production.

Jamaican rivers are too short, too shallow and too steep to be of use for navigation. However, some of them—such as Roaring River and the Rio Cobre—supply hydro-electricity.

THE LAND

JAMAICA MAY BE DIVIDED into three scenic regions. They are:

- (i) The Eastern Mountains;
- (ii) The Central and Western Plateaus and Basins;
- (iii) The Coastal Plains.

The Eastern Mountains

Lying roughly east of a line joining Kingston and Port Maria, there are a series of mountain ranges, the highest of which run, generally, in a north-west to south-east direction. Those nearest to Kingston are Long Mountain and Jacks Hill. Behind these, and much higher, are the Port Royal Mountains, and further away still, surmounting them all, is the Blue Mountain Range. This range contains several peaks over 6,000 feet high, and includes the highest of all, Blue Mountain Peak, 7,402 feet.

Many different rocks are to be found in the Eastern Mountains. A broken arc of limestone foothills rims the coast. It includes Long Mountain, Dallas, the John Crow Mountains and the hills behind Buff Bay and Hope Bay. The Blue Mountain Range is composed largely of serpentine. Elsewhere, shales and conglomerates are common and there is some inactive volcanic material. The enormous forces that thrust up these mountains left lines of weakness in the earth, along which relatively small earth movements still occasionally occur. These are earthquakes. Even small movements can do much damage over a wide area.

Minerals present in the Eastern Mountains include gypsum, marble and small quantities of zinc, copper manganese land and iron ores. Gypsum is mined near Bull Bay. Some is used in the cement factory and some is exported to the U.S.A. from Harbour Head. It is also used to-make ceiling boards, Plaster of Paris and alabaster.

The Eastern Mountains are the source of many rivers which have carved huge, deep, tortuous valleys for themselves. During heavy rains, they rise and carry great quantities of gravel, stones and boulders down with them towards the sea. A glance at the beds of the Hope, Cane, Yallahs, Morant, Plantain Garden, Rio Grande or Wagwater Rivers will show the rich variety of rocks and the enormous size of some of the boulders they have transported. Several lowlands, including that on which Kingston stands are composed of this river deposited material. Large boulders similar to those in the river-beds, are often unearthed when excavations are being made for new buildings in Kingston.

The Eastern Mountains are so steep, so complex and so gullied that only one main road crosses them. This goes from Kingston to Newcastle, on through Hardware Gap at a height of over 4,000 feet, and down to Buff Bay. Another road—Junction Road—crosses the island just to the west of the mountains. It connects Kingston with Annotto Bay, and runs for most of its length, along the valley of the Wagwater River. A third road runs round the east coast to Morant Bay, Manchioneal and Port Antonio.

The Central and Western Plateaus and Basins

The rocks of the Eastern Mountains form a basement for the whole of the island, but in places, especially in the central and western parishes, they have been capped by great thicknesses of limestone. This white rock, originally laid down beneath the sea and then uplifted to form a series of plateaus, covers about two-thirds of the island. The plateau surfaces have been eroded by rain and river water so that they are often irregular. The landscape of the Cockpit Country, to take an extreme case, is one of huge peaks and pits, so desolate and difficult to traverse that it is almost unpeopled and is rarely visited. Elsewhere in the island, the limestone hills are more rounded. The plateau edges are often very steep so that transport is difficult as at Spur Tree Hill or even impossible, as at the point where Red Hills and Ellis Mountain abut Caymanas estate.

In limestone areas it is common for rivers to disappear underground and flow for miles in caves. Some emerge as mineral springs. Those at Bath, Rockfort, and Milk River are well known. Rivers have also eroded wide, fertile basins within the plateaux. Some of the larger basins are the Queen of Spain's Valley near Montego Bay, Llundas Vale and the Nassau Valley. The largest of all, St. Thomas in the Vale, is best seen from the southern slopes. of Mount Diablo on the road between Linstead and Ewarton. This great basin was once occupied by a lake. In draining it, the Rio Cobre cut the gorge at Bog Walk, now utilised by both a road and a railway.

In some areas, the limestone has been worn away entirely by water, exposing the underlying rocks. The largest of these areas is the Central Range, where the highest peak, Bull Head, a few miles north of Chapelton, rises to 2,782 feet.

It is in the white limestone areas, especially in the parishes of Manchester, St. Elizabeth and St. Ann, that bauxite is found. Nobody knows how it originated, but it has been estimated that 500 million tons of it exist in the island—the largest workable deposits in the world. It occurs as a red clay covering the limestone, sometimes to a depth of many feet. The chief constituents are *alumina* (aluminium oxide), *silica*, and *iron oxide*. It is the iron oxide that gives Jamaican bauxite its red colour. The other two constituents are white.

Because Jamaican Bauxite is relatively low-grade, mining had to await the discovery of special techniques to extract the alumina from it economically. Mining began in 1952. Since then two American Companies have been exporting the dried ore from Ocho Rios and Port Kaiser, and a Canadian firm has erected a factory near Kendal to extract alumina which is then exported from Port Esquivel.

Details of the exports of bauxite alumina and gypsum for 1957 are given on page 293.

The Coastal Plains

These vary in width from a few yards to several miles. They are composed either of material washed down from the mountains by rivers, or of material formed under the sea. On the north shore especially, the coast is often composed of old coral reefs, now up-lifted a few feet above the sea.

The plains contain some of the richest soils in the island. Unfortunately they are also the driest areas and irrigation is necessary to get the most out of the land.

(For details of topography, geology, minerals, etc., see the *Handbook of Jamaica*.)

TABLE 4

LAND USE

Productive Land	53%	{	Arable Land and Orchards	..	15%
			Pasture	..	21%
			Forest	..	17%
Unproductive Land	42%	{	Unused, but potentially productive for Forestry	..	20%
			Unused, but potentially productive for Agriculture	..	12%
Built-up Areas (towns, roads, etc.)			..	..	5%

Table 4 reveals the high proportion of unproductive land in the island. The mountainous nature of the land is the chief natural factor accounting for this. Half of Jamaica lies more than a thousand feet above sea-level. At least as much steeply sloping land on which only trees grow well. But, in addition, unskilled farming over the years has laid waste much land.

TABLE 5

HOLDINGS

Farm Size (Acres)				Number of Holdings
Under 1 acre	..	..	..	91,000
1 to 4 acres	..	..	..	29,859
5 to 9 ..	..	..	..	17,118
10 to 24	..	..	..	13,359
25 to 49	..	..	..	3,359
50 to 99	..	..	..	1,245
100 to 199	..	..	..	426
200 to 499	..	..	..	368
Over 500	..	..	..	425

Table 5 shows the great number of tiny holdings in Jamaica. In addition to the problem of land shortage, Jamaican small farmers have to face such hardships as fragmentation of holdings, insecure tenancies, lack of capital to improve their land, climate hazards, difficult communications and praedial larceny. Perhaps the most difficult problem in the development of Jamaica is posed by the small farmer on steeply sloping land.

The other extreme is represented by the properties of over 500 acres in size, which take up half the total farmland in the island.

AGRICULTURE

CERTAIN CROPS, especially sugar, bananas, citrus, coffee and spices, are grown more for export than for local consumption.

Sugar and rum are traditionally associated with Jamaica. In the eighteenth century the island was, for a time, the greatest sugar producer in the world. Changing conditions caused a decline so

that the output of about 100,000 tons of sugar in 1805, was not again reached and surpassed until 1937. In recent years, encouraged by the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, output has risen to between 350,000 and 400,000 tons. Of this, about 50,000 tons are consumed locally.

The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement ensures that Jamaica can export 270,000 tons of sugar a year. Of this, 188,438 tons is purchased by the United Kingdom at a special price worked out at a conference of delegates from Commonwealth sugar-growing countries. The remainder has to be sold at the world market price which fluctuates considerably, but is usually much lower than the negotiated price. The Agreement therefore protects the industry, but it also limits production. Jamaica may export more sugar than her quota allows, only if another Commonwealth country falls short of its commitments.

Cane is grown on estates and by many independent cane-farmers. Though the latter own nearly 60% of the cane acreage, their yields are, on an average, lower than those of the estates and they produce only about 40% of the crop. The cane is processed in twenty large factories, shown on the map facing page 54. One of these factories, Monymusk, makes refined white sugar, primarily for sale in the island.

Details of the sugar industry are given in Chapter 18.

Bananas, on the other hand, are not exported in the same quantity as they were before the war. In the peak year, 1937, Jamaica sent nearly 27 million stems abroad; twice as many as any other country in the world. Output fell after that, partly because of the war and partly because of Panama disease which attacked and destroyed the Gross Michel variety, and for which no cure has even yet been found. However, since the hurricane of 1951, a new variety, the Lacatan, has been planted and the industry has made a partial recovery. Although Lacatan bananas are immune to Panama disease, they are, however, very susceptible to Leaf Spot disease which can only be controlled by regular spraying. Lacatans are not easy to grow successfully and have to be handled very carefully to avoid bruising.

Fresh oranges and grapefruit for sale abroad are processed and packed at two factories; one at Bog Walk and the other at May Pen. Here, and at other factories, canned citrus juices and concentrates are also made.

Spices (chiefly pimento and ginger), coffee, cocoa, tobacco and cigars are also exported.

Most of the crops for local consumption are grown by small farmers. They include a wide range of tropical and temperate fruits and vegetables, such as mangoes, pineapples, soursops, sweetsops, naseberries, avocado pears, ackees, breadfruit, yams, cho-chos, cocos, and rice.

There are about a quarter of a million cattle in the island. Some meat and milk are produced, but large imports of meat, butter, cheese and powdered milk are still necessary. Condensed milk is made in a factory at Bog Walk.

INDUSTRY

AS IS TO BE EXPECTED, the largest manufacturing industries in the island are those concerned with the preparation of the most important Jamaican raw materials. These are sugar, bauxite, alumina and cement. In addition, however, there has been a considerable growth of small manufacturing industries since the war, In part this is due to special inducements offered by the government, details of which are given in Chapter 17. Most of these have been set up to supply the local market, but a few are producing goods solely for export.

They include the preparation of such foodstuffs as confectionery, bottled beverages, canned goods and edible oils. Many building materials are made, such as cement, bricks, tiles, gypsum products, nails and paints. Aluminium and iron goods are made from the imported metals. Textiles, clothing, boots, shoes, soap, paper goods, furniture, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals are also manufactured in Jamaica. Straw goods and embroidery work are especially popular with tourists.

TRADE

REFERENCE TO CHAPTER 17 will show that since 1938, the value of Jamaican trade has multiplied ten times. This is only in part due to currency depreciation in that time; there has in fact been a considerable increase in the volume of both the imports and the exports.

The most impressive feature of the exports in 1957 is that bauxite and alumina brought in over 43% of the foreign earnings. This was followed by sugar and rum (30%), and bananas (14%).

Imports were mainly of manufactured goods—machinery and vehicles, oil and petroleum, boots, shoes and cloth. There were also, however, imports worth about £10,000,000 of agricultural goods—flour, fish, rice, butter, milk, meat, lumber and paper—which indicates the insufficiency of local resources.

POPULATION

THE POPULATION OF JAMAICA is derived almost entirely from three immigrant streams—from Africa, Europe and Asia. The intermingling that has taken place over the centuries makes any racial analysis only approximate. The 1943 Census gives the following table:—

TABLE 6

Black	..	..	78.1%
Coloured	..	..	17.5%
East Indian	..	..	2.1%
White	..	..	1.1%
Chinese	..	..	1.0%
Other	..	..	0.2%.

The combination of the improvements in medicine and in health-services, which have reduced the death rate, and a high birth rate, have resulted in a rapid increase of population in recent years. This can be seen by comparing the island populations for 1943 (1,237,000) and 1957 (1,608,000). Thus in spite of the emigration of thousands of people every year, the population increased by 371,000, that is 30% in fourteen years. Today there are about seven people to every two acres of cultivated land in the island.

The population is unevenly distributed throughout the country. Coastal lowlands, apart from a few swampy areas, are generally densely peopled, as are the basins within the plateaus. The plateau surfaces and the high mountains are more sparsely settled. A few areas, such as the Cockpit Country, are almost entirely unpeopled.

Kingston, which with its suburbs, contains over 300,000 people, overshadows all other towns in size. This it owes to its position on a large, deep, well-protected harbour. Port Antonio and Bowden are the only other places where ships can load and unload directly, without using lighters, and their accommodation is only a fraction of that of Kingston. Kingston is also the capital, the focus of road and rail communication, and the chief banking, commercial and entertainment centre. Kingston and Montego Bay have the only international airports.

Chapter 5: Population

POPULATION

THE ESTIMATED POPULATION OF JAMAICA at the 31st of December, 1958, was 1,651,495 persons—an increase of 40,922 during the year—and an increase of 33.5 per cent since the 1943 census. The natural increase (excess of births over deaths) amounted to approximately 47,757 but this was reduced by 6,835 owing to an excess of departures over arrivals. Arrivals were estimated to number 41,966 and departures 48,801. The parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew combined were estimated as having a population of 367,000 while the parish of Trelawny had just about 63,000 persons.

An estimate of the number of births which were registered during the year is 62,077, an increase of 1,307 over the number registered in 1957. The birth rate per 1,000 of the population was 38.08 which was almost the same as the 1957 rate of 38.11. Kingston and St. Andrew combined had the highest rate (48.4 per 1,000) among the parishes, while Portland had the lowest (30.8 per 1,000).

It is estimated that 14,320 deaths were registered during 1958 as compared with 14,482 in 1957. This amounted to a death rate of 8.78 per 1,000 of the population and was the lowest rate recorded to date, the previously lowest rate (6.9 per 1,000) and Hanover had the highest (10.3 per 1,000).

Deaths of infants under 1 year were estimated to number 3,865. The number registered in 1957 was 3,284. The infant death rate for 1958 showed an increase over the rate for 1957 being 62.26 per 1,000 live births in 1958 as compared with 54.04 in 1957. The parish with the greatest increase over the 1957 rates was Portland with an increase of 17.9 per 1,000 live births while Clarendon had the lowest increase being only 0.8 per 1,000 above the 1957 rate.

The estimated number of stillbirths registered in 1958 was 850 with a rate of 13.69 per 1,000 live births. Registration of stillbirths in Jamaica commenced on the 1st of January, 1957 and 846 were registered in 1957 with a rate of 13.92 per 1,000 live births.

It is estimated that 8,124 marriages were solemnised in 1958, 3,110 of these were in the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew combined.

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS OF JAMAICA, 1958 No. 1
Births, Deaths, Infant Deaths, Stillbirths and Marriages registered in 1958

(provisional totals)

The Statistics in this Bulletin are released primarily for the convenience of Medical Officers of Health who may wish to know at an early date, the Registrar General's figures of birth, death, infant mortality rates and stillbirths during the year 1958. More detailed statistics showing age, sex and cause of death of all persons dying will be made available at a later date.

TABLE 1. POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND RATES 1958, BY PARISH OF OCCURRENCE
 (PROVISIONAL TOTAL)

Parish	End of year population	Mean Population	Births	Deaths	Infant Deaths	Stillbirths	Marriages	Birth rate per 1,000	Death rate per 1,000	Infant Death rate per 1,000 live births	Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live births	Marriage rate per 1,000 population
Kingston	171,593	166,800	12,047	2,023	645	306	1,650	48.4	10.0	55.6	20.8	8.6
St. Andrew	195,454	193,900	5,393	1,590	324	57	1,460	31.6	7.7	51.6	10.9	3.6
St. Thomas	79,231	78,400	2,481	600	128	27	281	30.8	8.8	63.4	12.5	4.8
Portland	73,387	72,700	2,240	638	142	28	349	30.8	9.3	69.5	11.1	3.4
St. Mary	101,940	100,900	3,411	938	237	38	341	33.8	6.9	54.6	8.9	3.9
St. Ann	123,893	122,400	4,156	850	227	37	478	34.0	7.2	57.4	7.5	4.0
Trelawny	63,350	62,700	1,987	452	114	15	252	31.7	9.8	79.1	7.9	5.4
St. James	85,908	84,800	3,273	827	259	26	462	38.6	10.3	85.5	12.9	3.6
Hanover	63,714	63,100	2,164	652	185	28	229	34.3	9.1	76.6	6.5	4.4
Westmoreland	116,330	115,000	4,138	1,042	317	27	503	36.0	7.9	77.3	15.1	2.8
St. Elizabeth	132,460	131,000	4,361	1,041	337	66	368	33.3	8.4	50.4	19.5	4.8
Manchester	117,228	115,800	4,144	978	209	81	561	35.8	7.5	55.2	10.1	4.1
Clarendon	167,383	165,200	6,251	1,240	345	63	671	37.8	9.2	65.7	8.5	3.3
St. Catherine	159,624	157,600	6,031	1,449	396	51	519	38.3	8.78	62.26	13.69	4.98
Whole Island	1,651,495	1,630,300	62,077	14,320	3,865	850	8,124	38.08	8.78	62.26	13.69	4.98

TABLE 2. POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND RATES 1957, BY PARISH OF OCCURRENCE
(PROVISIONAL TOTALS)

Parish	End of year population	Mean Population	Births	Deaths	Infant Deaths	Stillbirths	Marriages	Birth rate per 1,000 population	Death rate per 1,000 population	Infant Death rate per 1,000 live births	Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live births	Marriage rate per 1,000 population
Kingston ..	162,258	158,500	10,712	1,937	495	269	1,493	44.7	10.0	48.9	21.7	9.3
St. Andrew ..	192,468	191,700	4,944	1,552	270	70	1,764	33.0	8.0	41.3	11.0	4.3
St. Thomas ..	77,680	77,100	2,541	618	105	28	331	32.9	9.0	45.5	12.3	5.2
Portland ..	72,091	71,600	2,353	647	107	29	369	34.3	9.1	52.1	11.2	3.7
St. Mary ..	99,891	99,100	3,395	903	177	38	367	33.5	7.1	46.0	13.4	4.9
St. Ann ..	121,101	120,100	4,025	849	185	54	591	34.1	9.0	55.7	21.9	4.3
Trelawny ..	62,078	61,600	2,101	556	117	46	266	39.3	10.1	69.3	8.0	5.9
St. James ..	83,818	83,000	3,263	841	226	26	486	34.1	10.6	71.4	14.7	4.9
Hanover ..	62,467	62,000	2,116	657	151	31	301	36.5	10.5	67.2	6.8	6.6
Westmoreland ..	113,716	112,800	4,121	1,183	277	28	745	35.4	8.6	65.9	8.4	3.5
St. Elizabeth ..	129,690	128,600	4,550	1,106	300	38	455	38.2	8.4	45.9	15.0	5.9
Manchester ..	114,548	113,400	4,334	948	199	65	668	40.1	8.4	54.4	10.0	5.1
Clarendon ..	163,064	161,200	6,471	1,352	352	65	829	37.9	8.7	55.3	10.1	4.5
St. Catherine ..	155,703	154,100	5,844	1,333	323	69	701	38.11	9.08	54.04	13.92	5.87
Whole Island ..	1,610,573	1,594,800	60,770	14,482	3,284	846	9,366					

TABLE III

Births, Deaths, Infant Deaths and Stillbirths registered in 1958
by Quarters

Parish	Total for Year	March Quarter	June Quarter	September Quarter	December Quarter
BIRTHS					
Kingston ..	12,047	2,763	2,836	3,162	3,286
St. Andrew (Lower) ..	4,226	1,068	971	1,125	1,062
St. Andrew (Upper) ..	1,167	309	332	297	229
St. Thomas ..	2,481	716	620	580	565
Portland ..	2,240	606	518	574	542
St. Mary ..	3,411	966	868	842	735
St. Ann ..	4,156	1,067	981	1,084	1,024
Trelawny ..	1,987	563	408	519	497
St. James ..	3,273	863	785	754	871
Hanover ..	2,164	532	536	528	568
Westmoreland ..	4,138	1,019	1,059	966	1,094
St. Elizabeth ..	4,361	1,142	1,157	1,074	988
Manchester ..	4,144	968	1,033	1,101	1,042
Clarendon ..	6,251	1,574	1,543	1,602	1,532
St. Catherine ..	6,031	1,489	1,520	1,473	1,549
Whole Island ..	62,077	15,645	15,167	15,681	15,584
DEATHS					
Kingston ..	2,023	464	508	581	470
St. Andrew (Lower) ..	1,335	325	320	364	326
St. Andrew (Upper) ..	255	57	50	66	82
St. Thomas ..	600	159	148	137	156
Portland ..	638	180	153	166	139
St. Mary ..	938	256	234	210	238
St. Ann ..	850	200	195	220	235
Trelawny ..	452	136	108	103	105
St. James ..	827	216	208	189	214
Hanover ..	652	162	133	189	168
Westmoreland ..	1,042	263	255	285	239
St. Elizabeth ..	1,041	260	285	268	228
Manchester ..	978	257	244	270	207
Clarendon ..	1,240	306	304	333	297
St. Catherine ..	1,449	349	344	376	380
Whole Island ..	14,320	3,590	3,489	3,757	3,484

TABLE III, *contd.*

Parish	Total for Year	March Quarter	June Quarter	September Quarter	December Quarter
INFANT DEATHS (UNDER 1 YEAR)					
Kingston ..	645	151	159	198	137
St. Andrew (Lower) ..	258	54	58	84	62
St. Andrew (Upper) ..	66	14	17	13	22
St. Thomas ..	128	21	33	39	35
Portland ..	142	43	33	36	31
St. Mary ..	237	62	53	51	70
St. Ann ..	227	44	56	69	58
Trelawny ..	114	29	23	41	21
St. James ..	259	56	59	65	79
Hanover ..	185	38	33	64	50
Westmoreland ..	317	72	66	96	83
St. Elizabeth ..	337	52	103	106	76
Manchester ..	209	61	41	61	46
Clarendon ..	345	72	89	100	84
St. Catherine ..	396	80	76	114	126
Whole Island ..	3,865	849	899	1,137	980
STILLBIRTHS					
Kingston ..	306	79	90	57	80
St. Andrew (Lower) ..	50	16	11	13	10
St. Andrew (Upper) ..	7	2	2	1	2
St. Thomas ..	27	8	5	6	8
Portland ..	28	8	5	8	7
St. Mary ..	38	15	11	3	9
St. Ann ..	37	15	9	5	8
Trelawny ..	15	4	5	..	6
St. James ..	26	6	6	6	8
Hanover ..	28	5	4	7	12
Westmoreland ..	27	12	3	4	8
St. Elizabeth ..	66	16	12	16	22
Manchester ..	81	20	28	12	21
Clarendon ..	63	16	12	18	17
St. Catherine ..	51	13	13	13	12
Whole Island ..	850	235	216	169	230

Chapter 6: Administration

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

THIS COUNCIL consists of one ex-officio Member (The Attorney General) and not less than fourteen Unofficial Members nominated by the Governor (who shall not hold any office of emolument under the Crown). The Council elects one of its Members (who must be one of the Unofficial Members, who is not a Member of the Council of Ministers) to be its President. The functions of this Council are, in the main, the consideration of legislation passed by the House of Representatives. Save in certain exceptional cases where the Governor, with or without the consent of the Council of Ministers may exercise an over-riding power (Section 47 of the Order in Council), all Bills must be passed by the Legislative Council before they become Law.

The Members at the end of 1958 were:—

The Honourables—

Richard Walter Youngman, C.B.E., President
Joseph Leslie Cundall, Q.C., Attorney General
Rudolph Augustus Burke, C.B.E.
Sir Robert Lucien Morrison Kirkwood, K.T.
Brian Charles o'Brien Nation
Philip Manderson Sherlock, C.B.E.
Rt. Reverend Percival William Gibson, D.D.
Douglas Valmore Fletcher
Edith Clarke
Una Elizabeth Jacobs
John Kenneth McKenzie Pringle
Abraham Elias Issa
Gerald Arthur Lothian Mair
Henry Benjamin Monteith
Donald Gordon Farquharson, C.B.E.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES consists of 32 Members, one from each of the 32 constituencies into which the Island is divided. Election is for a period of five years, on the basis of universal adult suffrage. The House elects a Speaker from among its members.

Save in certain exceptional cases where the Governor, with or without the consent of the Council of Ministers, may exercise an overriding power (Section 47 of the Order in Council), all Bills must be passed by the House of Representatives and the Legislative Council before they can become Law. The Annual Estimates of Expenditure and the Supplementary Estimates of the Island are also subject to the approval of the House. Any question may be debated in the House, but no Bill, which is certified by the Speaker to be a money measure or intended to implement the policy of Government, may be introduced without the approval of the Council of Ministers.

The Members of the House at the end of 1958 were:—

The Honourable Burnett Birthwright Coke, Speaker

The Honourable Norman Washington Manley, Q.C., Chief Minister

The Honourable Noel Newton Nethersole, Minister of Finance

The Honourable Dr. Ivan Stewart Lloyd, Minister of Home Affairs

The Honourable Florizel Augustus Glasspole, Minister of Education

The Honourable Wills Oglivie Isaacs, Minister of Trade and Industry

The Honourable Dr. Glendon Lewis Logan, Minister of Housing and Social Welfare

The Honourable Charles Launcelot Alfonso Stuart, Minister of Health

The Honourable Allan George St. Claver Coombs, Minister of Communications and Works

The Honourable William McKenzie Seivright, Minister of Agriculture and Lands

The Honourable Jonathan Emanuel Grant, Minister of Labour

Sir William Alexander Bustamante, K.T., M.H.R., Clarendon Southern
 Mr. Fred L'Overture Barca Evans, M.H.R., Westmoreland Western
 Mr. Leopold Augustus Lynch, M.H.R., Portland Western
 Mr. William Malcolm Dickson, M.H.R., Hanover Western
 Mr. Edward Victor Vivian Allen, M.H.R., St. Elizabeth Northern
 Mr. Allan Mozzolin Westley Douglas, M.H.R., Trelawny Northern
 Mr. Tacius Nathaniel Golding, M.H.R., St. Catherine Western
 Mr. Andrew Vivian Ross, M.H.R., St. Mary Eastern
 Mr. Felix Debon Toyloy, M.H.R., Trelawny Southern
 Mr. Edwin Leopold Allen, M.H.R., Clarendon North-Western
 Dr. Eric Cleveland Rowan Campbell, M.H.R., Hanover Eastern
 Mr. Gideon Whitfield Aabuthnott-Gallimore, M.H.R., St. Ann Western
 Mr. Maxwell Sylvester Carey, M.H.R., Westmoreland Eastern
 Mr. Kenneth Albert Clarke, M.H.R., St. Thomas Western
 Mr. Melbourne Benjamin Cox, M.H.R., St. Catherine North-Eastern
 Mr. Kenneth Arthur Newton Jones, M.H.R., Portland Eastern
 Mr. Winston Vassal Jones, M.H.R., Manchester Southern
 Reverend Cyril Arthur Morgan, M.H.R., St. James South-Eastern
 Mr. Hugh Lawson Shearer, M.H.R., Kingston Western
 Mr. Donald Burns Sangster, M.H.R., Clarendon North-Eastern
 Mr. Lynden Gladstone Newland, M.H.R., St. Thomas Eastern.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

General

The subject of local Government has been the responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs since 11th November, 1957 when the Ministry came into existence. The system as practised in Jamaica is patterned broadly on that of the United Kingdom. The administration of Local Government is delegated to the Council of the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation and the twelve Parish Councils all of which are fully elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage. Local Government revenue is derived chiefly from rates and taxes levied on landed property but it is substantially assisted by grants from Central Government.

The main service for which Local Authorities are responsible include:—

- (i) Public Health and Sanitation
- (ii) Poor Relief
- (iii) Water Supplies
- (iv) Roads (minor)
- (v) Markets
- (vi) Fire Service.

Finance

The approved estimates for the financial year 1958–59 reflect the following position:—

		Revenue	Expenditure
Parish Councils	..	1,790,904	1,878,692
Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation	..	1,281,132	1,356,174

The items of excess expenditure of £87,788 and £75,042 over revenue by the Parish Councils and Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation respectively represent expenditure from accumulated surplus funds but the exact position will only be known after the 31st March, 1969.

Budgetary assistance grants from Central Government represent approximately 44.8% of the estimated revenue of Parish Councils and 39% of the estimated revenue of the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation. In addition to these grants Local Authorities were provided with funds for the following purposes during 1958:—

Improvement, Almshouses	£ 20,000
Special Works	£256,000 (of which £7,500 was expected to be saved to meet the cost of Free Food Distribution)

Contribution towards the repair of Parochial Roads and Bridges also restoration of water supplies damaged by exceptionally heavy rainfalls £152,000

Purchase of Road construction equipment (Loan Funds) ..	£20,000
Improvement of existing roads in the Corporate Area ..	£57,000
Construction of new roads (£27,500) and improvement to existing ones in the parishes (£144,000) also the construction of bridges (£30,000) ..	£201,500
General Amenities ..	£53,000
Drainage ..	£14,000

Water Commission (See page 262)

Domestic Water Supplies

Major Water Supply Schemes

During the year 1958 approximately £175,000 was spent on construction work on the following schemes:—

Montego Bay
 Christiana/Spaldings
 Naggo Head/Braeton
 Palmetto Pen.

The Naggo Head/Braeton scheme was completed and handed over to the Parish Council of St. Catherine during August 1958.

In addition, new sources for development were investigated. The parishes chiefly concerned were:—

Clarendon—May Pen
 St. Ann—Claremont
 Westmoreland—Bethel Town
 St. Catherine—Nutshell.

At May Pen, Claremont and Nutshell successful wells have been obtained, each capable of yielding approximately 500,000 gallons of water per day. It is anticipated that construction of the schemes for the development of these sources will be undertaken during 1959.

Community Tanks

A programme for the construction of nine (9) community tanks was implemented. At the close of 1958 eight (8) tanks had been commenced and the programme should be completed by mid-1959. The actual expenditure incurred during 1958 was £36,000.

Minor Water Supplies

Allocations approved for the construction of minor water supply projects in the various parishes during the financial year 1958-59 are as set out below:—

Part I

St. Andrew	..	..	..	£8,650
St. Thomas	..	..	..	7,600
Portland	..	..	..	4,450
St. Mary	..	..	..	4,250
St. Ann	..	..	..	4,223
St. James	..	..	..	4,935
Hanover	..	..	..	3,500
St. Elizabeth	..	..	..	6,400
Manchester	..	..	..	8,190
Clarendon	..	..	..	5,850
St. Catherine	..	..	..	2,820

Part II

St. Andrew	..	..	..	£11,300
St. Thomas	..	..	..	9,000
St. Mary	..	..	..	2,000
St. Ann	..	..	..	10,228
St. James	..	..	..	5,680
Westmoreland	..	..	..	5,000
St. Elizabeth	..	..	..	3,000
Clarendon	..	..	..	3,600
St. Catherine	..	..	..	16,000

Part III

St. Andrew	..	..	..	£3,350
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Part I comprises schemes financed from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds (not exceeding £30,000) and the remainder from local funds with 75% grant assistance to Local Authorities.

Part II includes schemes financed wholly from local funds. The assistance to Local Authorities is on the basis of 50% grant 50% loan.

Part III comprises schemes financed wholly from local funds with a 100% grant assistance.

Board of Supervision

The Board of Supervision is a statutory body established under Cap. 299 of the Revised Laws of Jamaica. It employs an Executive Secretary and an inspectorial staff, and its main duty is to supervise the management and administration of Poor Relief through the Poor Relief Committees of twelve Parish Councils and the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation. Relief is available to persons who are destitute and unable to work. In certain circumstances, temporary relief may be afforded to persons who have become destitute as a result of calamities.

The three main forms of relief are:—

- (a) a cash allowance to those persons who remain in their homes;
- (b) maintenance in an almshouse; and
- (c) maintenance of children in Approved Schools and Residential Homes.

In addition to cash allowances, other forms of relief are given to persons who remain in their homes, e.g., clothing, payment of rent, repairs to houses, educational equipment, medical and nursing attendance in childbirth cases, sick bed attendance and transport and burial expenses.

Clothing and other supplies are furnished free of cost to poor children attending primary schools. Distribution is as a rule operated through District Committees appointed by Local Government Authorities. £8,000 was provided by Central Government for this service, in 1958–59.

Housing assistance is also available free of cost to indigent persons by way of repair grants or complete one-roomed units of the size 18' x 12'.

On the 31st of March, 1958, there were 14,351 persons in receipt of cash allowance, 2,376 were inmates of almshouses, and 389 were maintained in Approved Schools and Homes. The total expenditure for the year on Poor Relief Services amounted to approximately £484,641.

Provision is made to rehabilitate or re-establish poor persons especially those who have met a misfortune by means of a Rehabilitation Grant. Up to £100 has been granted in an individual case. This is given instead of a fortnightly poor relief allowance with a view to restoring the poor person to useful citizenship at an early date. A system of Family Allowances on a small scale was also started in 1957. This is intended to supplement the income of persons with young children whose means are below the amount considered to be the minimum sum required to provide essential common human needs for food, clothing and equipment, etc. The minimum sum is 15/- for the head of the family, 7/6 for the mother and 3/6 for each child. In the absence of the head of the family the mother receives the larger sum.

The Education Department provides free lunches at primary schools for children of poor parents, and Local Authorities provide free dental services at these schools.

Medical and Dental care is available free of cost to poor persons at hospitals, medical outstations and health clinics.

In addition there are many voluntary Welfare Agencies giving assistance to the poor.

Chapter 7: Legislation

THE LAW OF JAMAICA consists of the common law of England as affected from time to time by legislation having validity in the Island. Such legislation has three main branches. One branch consists of English and United Kingdom Statutes which have been accepted in the Island prior to the accession of George II or which, since that date, have, in terms, been applied to Jamaica. Another comprises Orders in Council made by the Sovereign under Prerogative and statutory powers. The third consists of enactments of the Jamaica Legislature. These enactments, called Laws, constitute the bulk of the legislation in force and, for ease of reference, they have periodically been edited and collected in a compendious set of volumes.

By a proclamation dated the 15th of June, 1955, the latest Revised Edition of the Laws of Jamaica prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Edition (Laws of Jamaica) Law, 1952 (Law 18 of 1952) was brought into force with effect from the 1st of July, 1955. This edition contains the Laws of Jamaica in force on the 1st of June, 1953. A Supplement containing the Laws enacted or coming into force between the 2nd of June, 1953, and the 30th of June, 1955, was prepared under the authority of the Revised Edition (Laws of Jamaica) (Supplement) Law, 1955 (Law 31 of 1955). This Supplement was brought into force with effect from the 1st of December, 1955, by a proclamation dated the 17th of November, 1955.

The enactments made during each calendar year are collected in annual volumes.

72 Laws were passed during the year 1958. These were:—

No. of Law	Short Title
1	The Parishes (Abandoned Cemeteries) Law, 1958.
2	The Local Authorities Loans Law, 1958.
3	The Chief Secretary (Vesting of Property) Law, 1958.
4	The Land Development Duty Law, 1958.
5	The Housing (Amendment) Law, 1958.
6	The Gambling (Amendment) Law, 1958.
7	The Bankruptcy (Amendment) Law, 1958.
8	The Interpretation (Amendment) Law, 1958.
9	The Tonnage Tax (Amendment) Law, 1958.
10	The Bank Notes (Demonetization and Redemption) Law, 1958.
11	The Quarries (Amendment) Law, 1958.
12	The Beach Control (Amendment) Law, 1958.
13	The Passenger Duty (Repeal) Law, 1958.
14	The Kingston and St. Andrew (Water Commission) (Amendment, Validation and Indemnity) Law, 1958.
15	The Administrator-General's (Amendment) Law, 1958.
16	The Jamaica School of Agriculture Law, 1958.
17	The Water Supply Law, 1958.
18	The Education (Amendment) Law, 1958.
19	The Hotels Aid (Amendment) Law, 1958.
20	The Electricity Development Law, 1958.
21	The Electric Lighting (Amendment) Law, 1958.
22	The Food Storage and Prevention of Infestation Law, 1958.
23	The Pensions (Amendment) Law, 1958.
24	The Pensions (Parochial Officers) (Amendment) Law, 1958.
25	The Provident Fund (Amendment) Law, 1958.
26	The Constabulary Force (Amendment) Law, 1958.
27	The Pensions (Teachers) (Amendment) Law, 1958.
28	The Flood-water Control Law, 1958.
29	The Gambling (Amendment) (No. 2) Law, 1958.
30	The Appropriation Law, 1958.
31	The Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation (Amendment) Law, 1958.

No. of Law	Short Title
32	The Parish Councils (Amendment) Law, 1958.
33	The Jamaica Social Welfare Commission Law, 1958.
34	The Parochial Markets (Amendment) Law, 1958.
35	The Merchandise Marks (Amendment) Law, 1958.
36	The Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation (Amendment, Validation and Indemnity) Law, 1958.
37	The Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation (Amendment) (No. 2) Law, 1958.
38	The Statutory Instruments Law, 1958.
39	The Mining (Amendment) Law, 1958.
40	The Industrial Development Corporation (Amendment) Law, 1958.
41	The Banana Board (Amendment) Law, 1958.
42	The Income Tax (Amendment) Law, 1958.
43	The Offences against the Person (Amendment) Law, 1958.
44	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Law, 1958.
45	The Stamp Duty (Amendment) Law, 1958.
46	The Towns and Communities (Amendment) Law, 1958.
47	The Approved Organisations and Authorities Loans (Government Guarantee) (Amendment, Validation and Indemnity) Law, 1958.
48	The Diplomatic Immunities (Commonwealth Countries and the Republic of Ireland) Law, 1958.
49	The First Church of Religious Science of Jamaica (Incorporation) Law, 1958.
50	The Divorce (Amendment) Law, 1957.
51	The Distribution of German Enemy Property Law, 1958.
52	The Enemy Property Law, 1958.
53	The Bank Notes (Bank of England) Legal Tender (Repeal) Law, 1958.
54	The Interpretation (Amendment) (No. 2) Law, 1958.
55	The Loans (Temporary Borrowing) Law, 1958.
56	The Telegraph Control (Amendment) Law, 1958.
57	The Land Bonds (Amendment) Law, 1958.

No. of Law	Short Title
58	The Electric Lighting (Amendment and Validation) Law, 1958.
59	The Loans to Small Businesses (Amendment) Law, 1958.
60	The Wharfage (Amendment) Law, 1958.
61	The Cocoa Industry Board (Amendment) Law, 1958.
62	The Coffee Industry Regulation (Amendment) Law, 1958.
63	The Old Age Pensions and Superannuation Schemes Law, 1958.
64	The Local Forces (Amendment) Law, 1958.
65	The Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation Law, 1958.
66	The Broadcasting and Radio Re-Diffusion (Amendment) Law, 1958.
67	The Motor Vehicles Insurance (Third-Party Risks) (Amendment) Law, 1958.
68	The Crown Proceedings Law, 1958.
69	The Cayman Islands Government (Amendment) Law, 1958.
70	The Rent Restriction (Amendment) Law, 1958.
71	The Factories (Amendment) Law, 1958.
72	The Jamaica National Trust Law, 1958.

The following is a brief summary of those Laws which it is considered may be of particular interest:—

The Parishes (Abandoned Cemeteries) Law, 1958 (Law 1)

This Law is designed to enable Parish Councils to use or dispose of any land constituting a public cemetery in which burials have been wholly discontinued for at least twenty years.

The Local Authorities Loans Law, 1958 (Law 2)

This Law enables a local authority (including the Water Commission), subject to certain safeguards, to raise loans in the Island for such purposes as may be approved by the Governor in Council.

The Land Development Duty Law, 1958, (Law 4)

This Law was enacted to enable the Government to declare special development areas in which exceptional Government expenditure on development may be partly recouped from land-owners in the area.

The declaration of any area to be a special development area is to be made by the Governor in Council by order under section 3 of the Law. This order will also specify the base date and the development date which delimit respectively the commencement and the end of the valuation period (not exceeding seven years) during which any charges would be determined.

The Housing (Amendment) Law, 1958 (Law 5)

This Law facilitates the carrying into execution of housing schemes by persons other than the Director of Housing. It amends the Housing Law, 1955, to enable housing associations to submit schemes to the Minister for the laying out or subdivision of lands and the construction of houses.

Schemes submitted to the Minister may be recommended by him to the Legislature for approval after he has satisfied himself that the scheme conforms with the requirements of the Law. Under these requirements a scheme is not to be submitted for approval unless it empowers the Director of Housing to carry out its terms at the cost of the housing association concerned if the association fails to do so. In addition, before submission to the Legislature the scheme requires the approval of any local authority affected by its provisions, unless in the opinion of the Minister the local authority has unreasonably refused or unduly delayed its approval.

If the Legislature approves a scheme the housing association concerned is exempt from all obligations imposed by any Law in relation to the subdividing of land and the construction of buildings; but the Director of Housing is empowered to carry out or cause to be carried out from time to time such inspections as he thinks fit to ascertain whether the scheme is being properly carried out as approved. Arrangements may be made by the Minister for the guarantee by the Government, with the approval of the House of Representatives, of the payment of interest and the repayment of capital in respect of a portion of any money lent to purchasers as part of the purchase price of houses.

The Gambling (Amendment) Law, 1958 (Law 6)

A large resort hotel on the North Coast had attempted to establish a casino and this event excited a great deal of public interest and discussion as a result of which this Law was enacted to repeal section 25 of the Gambling Law which had been interpreted

as permitting hotels to conduct casinos. Numerous would-be investors have indicated to Government that they would be willing to start large hotel projects in Jamaica if they were allowed to establish and maintain casinos. The Government however, have taken the view that it would be wrong on social and economic grounds to create other means of indiscriminate gambling having regard to the fact that there are already a number of highly organised lotteries in the form of lawful sweepstakes which attract hundreds of thousands of pounds annually.

The Bank Notes (Demonetization and Redemption) Law, 1958 (Law 10)

Pursuant to the provisions of the Bank Notes (Amendment) Law, 1954, the four commercial banks in Jamaica have ceased to issue their own bank notes in the Island.

As a further step in the direction of preserving legal tender status for notes issued by the Government of Jamaica this Law was enacted to demonetize bank notes issued by the commercial banks prior to the commencement of the 1954 Law and also to sanction an arrangement whereby the banks' liability for notes in circulation may be transferred to the Government of Jamaica upon payment to the Accountant General by the bank concerned of the value in money of such notes. This latter arrangement does not, however, apply to Barclays Bank D.C.O. owing to the special position of that bank under the United Kingdom Colonial Bank Act, 1925.

The Hotels Aid (Amendment) Law, 1958 (Law 19)

This Law amends the Hotels Aid Law so as—

- (a) to extend to the 31st December, 1958, the period within which applications for concessions may be made;
- (b) to abolish Customs concessions in respect of certain consumer goods which are manufactured locally and which are regarded as being of sufficiently good quality to prevent any reasonable objection to their use in equipping hotels.

The Electricity Development Law, 1958 (Law 20)

This Law was enacted to establish a corporate body to be called the Electricity Authority, empowered to plan, promote and encourage the development of the resources of the Island in connection with the generation and supply of electricity.

The main functions of the Corporation is the provision of a supply of electricity in those rural areas where the difficulties of terrain, the probable number of consumers and other factors are likely to be an economic deterrent to the rapid expansion of existing undertakings.

The Electric Lighting (Amendment) Law, 1958 (Law 21)

This Law was enacted to amend the Electric Lighting Law, Chapter 108, so as to vest in the Electricity Authority established under the Electricity Development Law, 1958, powers previously vested in local authorities to purchase electricity undertakings and works after certain periods and to revise the principal Law generally to meet present requirements.

The Food Storage and Prevention of Infestation Law, 1958 (Law 22)

The infestation of food by rodents or insects may be responsible not only for loss of a portion at least of the food so infested but also for loss of trade with those countries to which such food is exported.

This Law is designed to prevent or at least to mitigate such infestation by making provisions for proper inspection and storage of food and by facilitating the discovery and treatment of infestation.

The Pensions (Amendment) Law, 1958 (Law 23)

This Law was enacted to give effect to various proposals for amendment of the Pensions Law suggested by the Secretary of State to maintain uniformity of local pensions provisions with similar provisions in force in other territories or suggested from time to time by a local Pensions Committee.

The Flood-water Control Law, 1958 (Law 28)

As Jamaica is a hilly Island there are numerous watercourses which, though dry at ordinary times, become torrents after heavy rainfall and often cause serious damage to property.

This Law provides for the construction, improvement, repair and maintenance of works for the control of flood-water running in these watercourses.

The Merchandise Marks (Amendment) Law 1958 (Law 35)

With the passing of the Trade Marks Law, 1957, it became necessary to amend the Merchandise Marks Law to provide safeguards and remedies consistent with the new Trade Marks Law. In order to derive the full benefit of English judicial decisions the form and wording of the corresponding sections of the United Kingdom Acts, 1887–1953, have been closely followed.

The Mining (Amendment) Law, 1958 (Law 39)

This Law amends legislation relating to the discovery and development of deposits of radio-active ores which may exist locally.

It repeals the Minerals (Radio-Active) Law and amends the Mining Law to include those provisions of the repealed Law which it is desirable to retain in order to ensure—

- (a) that prospecting for or mining of radio-active minerals is not undertaken without proper authority;
- (b) that the Government is fully aware of the progress of such operations;
- (c) that radio-active minerals are not exported without proper authority.

The Income Tax (Amendment) Law 1958 (Law 42)

This Law amends the Income Tax Law, 1954, to permit additional reliefs and allowances to taxpayers, to adjust anomalies that have been brought to attention by various organisations and by members of the public, and to tighten up provisions that have been found to be subject to abuse or evasion.

The Offences against the Person (Amendment) Law, 1958 (Law 43)

This Law amends the Offences against the Person Law, Cap. 268, in relation to murder so as to bring the Law in line with Part I of the Homicide Act, 1957, of the United Kingdom.

The provisions of Part I of the United Kingdom Act which—

- (a) abolish constructive malice;
 - (b) establish a statutory doctrine of diminished responsibility;
 - (c) extend the doctrine of provocation; and
 - (d) make the survivor of a genuine suicide pact guilty of manslaughter and not murder,
- have been followed in all respects.

Part II of the Act which (*inter alia*) abolished the death penalty for all murders except capital murders has not been adopted.

The Town and Communities (Amendment) Law, 1958 (Law 46)

This Law amends the Towns and Communities Law to exempt from those provisions which prohibit Sunday trading the opening of public wharves on Sundays for the purpose of landing or shipping goods or permitting the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers.

The Diplomatic Immunities (Commonwealth Countries and Republic of Ireland) Law, 1958 (Law 48)

This Law accords to the representatives and their staffs in the Island of Commonwealth countries and the Republic of Ireland immunities similar to those accorded to consular officers of foreign countries with whose Governments Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom has concluded a Consular Convention.

The Old Age Pensions and Superannuation Schemes Law, 1958 (Law 63)

This Law was enacted to establish a Pensions Authority empowered to prepare and submit to the Minister for approval old age pension or other superannuation schemes.

It is proposed by means of schemes prepared under this Law to provide old age pensions and other superannuation benefits for workers in particular industries, and, progressively as the Island's economy improves, to extend such benefits to workers throughout the Island. As the first step in that direction the Pensions Authority is preparing a scheme for workers in the sugar industry.

The Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation Law, 1958 (Law 65)

This Law makes provisions for broadcasting services in addition to those provided by Radio Jamaica Limited and other licensees under the Broadcasting and Radio Re-Diffusion Law (Chapter 47), and for this purpose constitutes a special authority, the Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation.

The Broadcasting and Radio Re-Diffusion (Amendment) Law, 1958 (Law 66)

Prior to the enactment of this Law, while the Governor in council could under the provisions of the Broadcasting and Radio Re-Diffusion Law grant non-exclusive as well as exclusive commercial broadcasting licences, a licence granted by him under that Law for radio re-diffusion in any particular area was necessarily exclusive. This Law removes the restriction and enables the Governor in Council to grant radio re-diffusion licences on lines similar to those of commercial broadcasting licences.

The Motor Vehicles Insurance (Third-Party Risks) (Amendment) Law 1958 (Law 67)

Hitherto where persons injured by motor vehicles have been treated at hospitals, the hospitals have experienced difficulty in obtaining the payment required by section 4(2) of the Motor Vehicles Insurance (Third-Party Risks) Law, either because insurers have tended to relate such payments to the question of proof of negligence, or because in many cases settlements are effected out of Court without the knowledge of the hospitals.

This Law is designed to compel insurers and owners to notify hospitals of payments made where they know that treatment has been given by such hospitals, and with a view to enabling hospitals to give notice of their claims, provides that information as to the insurer and user of the vehicle involved may be obtained from the police by the hospital.

The Crown Proceedings Law, 1958 (Law 68)

This Law, based on the United Kingdom Crown Proceedings Act, 1947, makes the Government liable in tort in the circumstances in which a private person would be liable, and makes provision in relation to civil proceedings by and against the

Government. It does not apply to any existing procedure for the recovery of taxes, penalties and the like. The Government and its officers may, by section 3, be proceeded against in tort subject to the provisions of the Law, and for infringements authorised by the Government of any patent, trade mark or copyright. The Law as to indemnity, contribution, joint and several tortfeasors and contributory negligence is made applicable to the Government.

The Rent Restriction (Amendment) Law, 1958 (Law 70)

This Law amends the Rent Restriction Law so as —

- (a) to remove from its control dwelling-houses valued by a Board at more than £3,600;
- (b) to remove from its control commercial premises let after the 1st day of January, 1959; and
- (c) to provide in relation to dwelling-houses let for the first time on or after the 1st January, 1959, a standard rent at the annual rate of one-tenth of the value of the dwelling house.

The Factories (Amendment) Law, 1958 (Law 71)

This Law was enacted to amend the Factories Law, (Cap. 124) primarily to facilitate its proper administration and enforcement in certain respects.

The definition of “factory” in the principal Law is amended to include—

- (a) certain premises used for undertakings in connection with the generation of electric current; and
- (b) any premises where cold storage installations are operated as a separate business and not merely ancillary to another business.

Amongst other things it provides for the manner in which the approval of the Chief Factory Inspector should be sought where a building application is being made to a building authority (that is to say, a local authority) in relation to the construction of a new factory. Provision is also made for an appeal to the Factories Appeal Board against failure or refusal of the Chief Factory Inspector to give his approval.

The opportunity has also been taken to amend section 20 of the principal Law to require reports to be made in respect of accidents and fires occurring in building operations and works of engineering construction.

The Jamaica National Trust Law, 1958 (Law 72)

The object of this Law is to promote the permanent preservation for the benefit of the Island of monuments, sites and objects of historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest, referred to as national monuments.

For this purpose the Law provides for the establishment of a Commission to be known as the Jamaica National Trust Commission.

Chapter 8: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

Law and Courts

THE SYSTEM OF LAW IN JAMAICA is based on the common law of England, on such laws and statutes of England "as were, prior to the commencement of I George II Cap.1, esteemed, introduced, used, accepted or received, as Laws in the Island, save in so far as any such laws or statutes have been or may be, repealed or amended by any Law of the Island", and on local statutes called Laws.

The Courts of the Island are:—

1. The Supreme Court of Judicature
2. The Resident Magistrates Courts
3. The Traffic Court
4. The Petty Sessions Courts
5. Coroners Courts.

The Supreme Court, which consists of the Court of Appeal and the High Court of Justice, is a Superior Court of Record and exercises jurisdiction in every type of case, civil and criminal.

The Judges of the Supreme Courts are the Chief Justice of Jamaica, a senior Puisne Judge and four Puisne Judges.

The Court of Appeal, which is constituted by three Judges, hears all criminal appeals from the High Court and from the Resident Magistrates Courts, as well as appeals from the Grand Court of the Cayman Islands and from the Supreme Court of the Turks and Caicos Islands. There is also provision for Justices in Petty Sessions to state cases for the opinion of the Court. Civil appeals from the Supreme Court and from the Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands are heard by the recently established Federal Court.

Appeals from tax cases and from certain statutory bodies are heard by a Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in Chambers. Appeals from Justices in Petty Sessions are heard by a Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in the Circuit Court or at the option of either party by a Judge of the Supreme Court in Chambers.

A Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in a Circuit Court, with a jury, has jurisdiction to try all indictable offences.

Cases of every type come before the Supreme Court from time to time. On the civil side, actions for negligence and matrimonial causes are the most numerous. On the criminal side, offences under the Larceny Law, which include burglary, housebreaking, and all kinds of larcenies predominate.

During the year 1958, 450 criminal cases and 509 civil cases were disposed of by the Supreme Court.

A Resident Magistrate's Court has jurisdiction—

(a) in common law—

- (i) in common law actions, other than negligence actions, where the amount claimed does not exceed £100;
- (ii) in negligence actions where the amount claimed does not exceed £300; and
- (iii) in all common law actions without limit to the amount of debt or damage claimed where the parties agree that the Court shall have jurisdiction;

(b) in equity where the amount in dispute does not exceed £200;

(c) in land disputes where—

- (i) any person shall be in possession of any lands or tenements without any title thereto the jurisdiction is unlimited;
- (ii) the dispute respecting title to land where the annual value of the land does not exceed £50;

(d) in probate and administration where the value of the estate does not exceed £1,000;

(e) in bankruptcy where the estate is below the value of £200;

(f) in criminal matters within the limits set out in the Resident Magistrates Law, or where any Law gives jurisdiction to the Court to try any offence.

A Traffic Court has been established to deal with all breaches of the Road Traffic Law and Regulations, the Main Roads Law and the Parochial Roads Law, committed in the Corporate Area of Kingston and St. Andrew, or by persons residing in that area.

The Petty Sessions Courts are presided over by the Resident Magistrate if present, or by Justices of the Peace, and exercise jurisdiction in minor offences where jurisdiction is given by statute.

During the calendar year 1958, 86,809 criminal cases, including preliminary examinations, indictable offences, summary and petty sessional matters, and 39,734 civil cases were disposed of in these courts.

There is a Coroners Court for each parish. It is presided over by the Resident Magistrate, who is *ex officio* Coroner for the parish. The Coroner normally sits with a jury of not less than seven and not more than thirteen, but in certain cases he is empowered, in his discretion, to hold an inquest without a jury.

The Bar and Solicitors enjoy the same rights as they do in England but by a resolution of the Bar Association of Jamaica, Barristers are permitted to appear in criminal cases without being instructed by a Solicitor.

Legal aid is usually provided to poor and indigent persons who are arraigned on capital charges.

Poor and indigent persons are also assisted, through the Legal Clerk in bringing actions for divorce and other cases in the Supreme Court. In the Resident Magistrates Courts in civil cases this aid is given to such persons on the submission of an affidavit of poverty by the applicant and also by a certificate signed by a Justice of the Peace or by a clergyman or minister of religion to the effect that the applicant is known to him and that to his personal knowledge, the applicant, by reason of poverty, is unable to defray the necessary fees. The Magistrate may, however, if he thinks fit, require further evidence as to the poverty of the applicant.

In Petty Sessions Courts poor persons are also assisted to prosecute for offences against them triable in that Court on the submission of a certificate duly signed by a Justice of the Peace as to the complainant's inability to pay the expenses entailed.

POLICE

Organisation and Administration

The Jamaica Constabulary Force carries out all aspects of police work throughout the Island, which is 4,411 square miles in area with a population in excess of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million. The Force is also responsible for Traffic Control, Immigration and Registration of Aliens. In addition, the Police carry out miscellaneous enquiries, and extraneous duties at the request of other Departments and Ministries.

The Commissioner of Police is responsible to the Minister of Home Affairs for the duties and administration of the Force.

The establishment of the Force, 49 Gazetted Officers and 2,135 Other Ranks including 65 Women Police, provides a ratio of one Policeman to every 733 of the population and one to every 1.8 square miles.

The 138 Police Stations and Posts are distributed between four Administrative Areas, which are divided into 17 Divisions, each of which is commanded by a Gazetted Officer. In addition, the Headquarters of the Force contains five separate Branches which are responsible for Administration, Crime, Training, Traffic and Immigration.

Recruitment and Training

During the year, a Director of Music and a C.I.D. Officer were appointed on contract, from the United Kingdom. Three Officers were promoted from the Ranks and three recruited locally from outside the Force.

Constables are recruited locally only. Applicants must be of good physique, health, moral character and educational standard.

Recruiting is slow in spite of the improved salaries and allowances. This is due largely to the fact that few of the right type of individuals are prepared to accept the standard of discipline necessary for good policing.

Recruits spend up to six months at the Police Training School, where they are taught elementary law, police procedure and basic duties, life saving and first aid to the injured, self defence and the use of the weapons on issue to the Force. They are then posted to Divisions for about 17 months to give them an opportunity to carry out basic Police duties. The final month of their first two years is again spent at the Training School where they then receive more advanced training.

Advanced training for senior Ranks and Specialist Courses for the C.I.D. are conducted annually at the Police Training School.

During the year, Government approved a scheme for the enlistment of 30 boys between the ages of 15 and 18 years as Police Cadets. There were a large number of applicants and the first batch were taken on early in October, 1958. There are now 28 boys in training and they receive Ten Shillings (10/-) per day, out of which they are required to pay for their meals.

Uniform and accommodation are provided free of cost. These boys are being trained in elementary Police subjects and at the same time are being given a normal school education. On completion of a year at the Police Training School, they will be attached to Police Headquarters and the larger Head Stations as Orderlies, Messengers and Telephone Operators, thereby relieving members of the Force who now perform these duties, for more important work. At the age of nineteen and provided they have attained the right physical standard, they will be expected to join the Force as recruit constables.

Criminal Investigation Department

Criminal Record Office

The Criminal Record Office has a total of 125,649 records on file, and of these 99,635 are supported by fingerprints. During the year under review, 3,790 first-conviction records were received and 4,035 re-conviction forms. Searches made on behalf of Oversea Forces and the Ministry of Labour numbered 9,152, a decrease of 466 as compared with the previous year.

Scenes of crimes visited in the Corporate Area were 595, an increase of 135 over the previous year, and Nominal Index searches numbered 24,054.

The Battley Single Fingerprint System now has 846 known breakers on file and the names of 639 persons were recorded on file in the *Modus Operandi* Index.

Handwriting Section

The Handwriting Expert identified 66 cases and the number of convictions gained was 35 with 27 pending trial.

Photographic Branch

210 scenes of crimes were visited, an increase of 18 over the previous year. 5,024 photographs of prisoners were processed. 4,610 prints were made from all types of documents. The Police Photographic Branches in Mandeville and Montego Bay proved to be of great value.

Crime

There has been a decrease of 170 cases as compared with the previous year. The following graph and tables are included in this report:—

- (a) Graph in respect of crimes reported to the Police for the past 6 years ended 31st March, 1958.
- (b) Table in respect of crimes reported to the Police as regard cases for year ended 31st March, 1958.
- (c) Table in respect of crimes reported to the Police as regard persons for year ended 31st March, 1958.
- (d) Table in respect of Main Preventable Crimes reported to the Police for the first 11 months of 1956, 1957, and 1958.

Forensic Laboratory

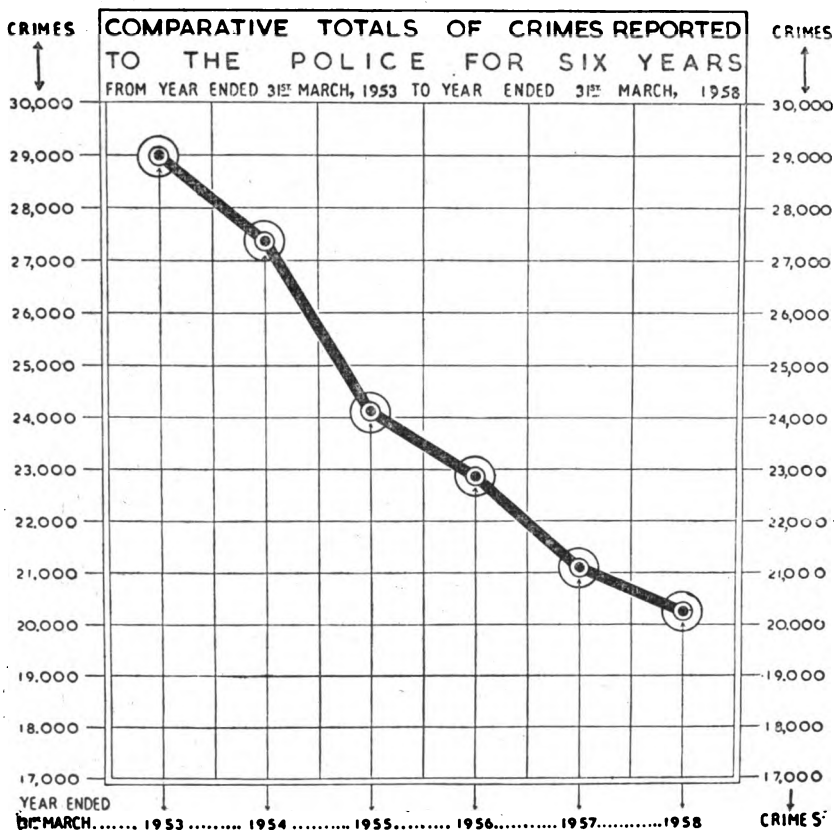
350 cases were dealt with during the year involving 1,595 exhibits.

Immigration, Aliens and Passport Section

Administration

The Commissioner of Police is the Chief Immigration Officer and the Section is under the supervision of the Assistant Commissioner of Police (Crime). There is an establishment of 27 full-time and 4 part-time Immigration Officers.

The year under review continued to show increases in many directions. There have been marked increases in the number of persons landed and embarked.



Crime	Total Cases				Pending Investigation or Trial	
	Pending investigation	Convicted	Case proved and order made without conviction	Closed undetected	Investigation incomplete	Awaiting trial
<i>Against lawful authority</i> ..		127	5	7	1	23
Against public order ..		52	4	6	1	18
Perjury ..	..	9	..	..	..	..
Escape and rescue ..	..	46	1	1	..	1
Other ..	..	20	..	..	..	4
<i>Against public morality</i> ..		124	17	36	10	79
Rape and indecent assault ..		87	9	28	10	63
Unnatural offences ..	..	23	1	4	..	8
Other ..	..	14	7	4	..	8
<i>Against the person</i> ..		4,038	101	542	484	757
Murder and manslaughter ..		23	..	6	4	10
Attempted murder and suicide ..	..	14	2	2	..	..
Grievous harm, wounding, etc. ..	..	3,281	61	321	424	599
Assaults ..	..	573	38	192	39	125
Other ..	..	147	..	21	17	23
<i>Against property</i> ..		5,622	176	4,603	1,223	1,242
Thefts, other stealings ..	..	3,564	120	3,327	786	682
Robbery and extortion ..	..	71	..	78	29	32
Burglary, house and store breaking ..	..	566	34	971	156	141
False pretenses, cheating, fraud, etc. ..	..	256	7	76	71	136
Receiving stolen goods ..	..	49	..	1	3	10
		21				

	b)	Fine				Order made without Proceeding to Conviction				Otherwise disposed of	Awaiting Investigation or trial
		Adult (a)		Juv. (b)		Adult (a)		Juv. (b)			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Against lawful		80	16	..	..	13	2	1	..	28	2
Against public		36	14	..	..	12	2	1	..	20	..
Perjury		3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Escape and		7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Other		24	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	2
Against public m		39	1	4	..	2	..	4	..	31	41
Rape and in		28	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	21	35
Unnatural d		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	4
Other		10	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	5	2
Against the pers		2,218	897	51	21	74	26	92	16	442	1308
Murder and		3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	27
Attempted v		..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Grievous ha		1,783	810	44	17	47	22	91	16	354	1197
Assault		340	65	3	2	17	4	1	..	77	69
Other		92	22	4	2	6	..	..	..	6	15
Against property		1,594	321	60	23	122	56	108	64	1985	795
Thefts, other		904	177	20	6	66	41	53	62	811	419
Robbery and		21	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	12	16
Burglary, ho		125	18	11	4	21	11	29	..	114	100
False preten		75	6	..	..	11	..	3	..	88	99
Receiving st		20	5	..	..	1	1	1	..	9	1
Arson		1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	4
Praedial Lav		214	33	10	1	11	..	11	2	78	41
Other		234	82	19	12	12	3	7	..	167	119
Other offences ag		22	5	1	1	4	..	..	1	10	16
Forgery and		21	5	..	..	4	..	..	1	6	16
Other		1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	..
Total		3,953	1840	116	45	215	84	205	81	2496	2162

NOTE (a) The age of 17 years and above the age of 7 years.

MAIN PREVENTABLE CRIMES REPORTED TO THE POLICE IN 1958

SECTION I

Corporate Area of Kingston and St. Andrew

Crimes	1956	1957	1958	Comparison with 1956		Comparison with 1957	
				Inc.	Dec.	Inc.	Dec.
Burglary ..	173	197	128	..	45	..	69
Other breaking offences	426	450	492	66	..	42	..
Larceny in the dwelling and curtilage ..	289	328	293	4	..	..	35
Robbery and larceny from the person ..	431	442	361	..	70	..	81
Larceny from motor vehicles ..	225	280	289	64	..	9	..
Larceny of bicycles ..	437	462	441	4	..	..	21
Total ..	1,981	2,159	2,004	138	115	51	206

Total increase over 1956-23 or 1.64%

Total decrease over 1957-155 or 7.73%.

SECTION II

Country Parishes

Crimes	1956	1957	1958	Comparison with 1956		Comparison with 1957	
				Inc.	Dec.	Inc.	Dec.
Burglary ..	305	129	246	..	59	117	..
Other breaking offences	1191	632	1053	..	138	421	..
Larceny in dwelling and curtilage ..	327	323	283	..	44	..	40
Robbery and larceny from the person ..	156	134	128	..	28	..	6
Larceny from motor vehicles ..	92	98	78	..	14	..	20
Larceny of bicycles ..	417	403	247	..	170	..	136
Total ..	2,488	1,719	2,035	..	453	538	222

Total decrease over 1956-453 or 22.26%.

Total increase over 1957-316 or 15.52%.

Total all Island decrease over 1956-430 or 10.59%

Total all Island increase over 1957-161 or 3.98%.

NOTE: The figures relating to the above tables are compiled for the first 11 months of each year as the figures for December could not be collected in time for inclusion in the tables.

The figures for 1958 are as shown below:—

Persons Landed

Returning Residents	..	..	..	18,628
Immigrants	..	..	..	2,635
Visitors, Students, etc.	..	..	..	16,030
Intransit	..	..	..	4,123
Total	..	..	..	41,416

Persons Embarked

Emigrants to the United Kingdom	..	..	9,526
Farm Workers proceeding to the United States of America	..	..	3,426
Others	..	..	36,650
Total	..	..	49,602

Tourist Traffic

There has been an increase both in the number of tourists who came to Jamaica for a long stay and in the number of cruise passengers. The comparative figures are shown below:—

	1957	1958	Increase
Tourist—Long Stay	58,480	65,689	7,209
Cruise Passengers	102,195	103,758	1,563
	160,675	169,447	8,772

Case Work

There has been an increase in the number of cases to be investigated in respect of immigrants wishing to enter Jamaica for permanent residence or to take up employment. There have been increases in the following categories of immigrants. In the case of (c) the increase is only in applications.

- (a) Elderly Jamaicans returning from the United States of America for permanent residence;

- (b) Children of Jamaicans living abroad wishing to come to Jamaica for schooling;
- (c) Relatives and Dependents of Chinese Nationals and British Subjects of Chinese Origin wishing to enter Jamaica for permanent residence.
- (d) Alien staff employed in Resort Hotels due to a local shortage in skilled hotel workers;
- (e) Alien staff employed in foreign sponsored industries due to shortage in certain skilled categories of workers.

Issue of Passports

There has been a decrease in the number of passport and Seaman's Certificates issued during 1958. These figures for 1958 are 16,215 and 246 respectively as compared to 20,035 and 287 respectively for 1957. This decrease is due to the tapering off of the flow of immigrants to the United Kingdom. There have been increases in other passport services like Visas, Permits under Passport Law, Renewals, Amendments and Emergency Certificates.

The following table shows the figures for the services rendered during the year:—

No. of Passports issued ..	16,215
No. of Seaman Certificates of N. & Identity	246
No. of Free Permits	315
No. of Visas	824
No. of Permits under Passport Law ..	105
No. of Renewals	1,756
No. of Amendments	239
Mo. of Emergency Certificates ..	18
Total Collections	£17,378 19/-

Traffic Branch

Command

The Police Traffic Department is under the command of the Assistant Commissioner of Police, Traffic, with two Superintendents one Deputy Superintendent and two other Gazetted Officers.

Traffic

A Deputy Superintendent is in charge of Traffic in the Corporate Area (Kingston and Saint Andrew), an Assistant Superintendent in Area 1, and an Inspector in each of the other Areas. A Sergeant or Corporal is in charge in each Division.

Two Officers attended courses at the Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.

The number of motor vehicles registered in the Island further increased to about 35,000 and pedal cycles to around 80,000.

Accidents for 1958 totalled 7,505—Persons killed 158, injured 3,954. Monthly totals varied between 565 in April and 707 in December. Despite the increase in the number of vehicles using the roads, accident increased by only two. Fatalities went up from 156 to 158.

Force Transport

Transport is controlled by Area and Divisional Officers and the Headquarters Garage is under the command of an Assistant Superintendent of Police. Save for precision machine work, all repairs and maintenance to vehicles and launches are carried out by the Garage and Maintenance staffs.

Thirty-one (31) vehicles and 3 launches were struck off by a Board of Survey. Of these, 21 vehicles have been sold and 9 are awaiting disposal by auction. The launches are still in service and await replacements.

New additions and replacements to the fleet include 31 motor cycles, 14 Land Rovers, 5 Bedford Utilicon Vans, 3 Vauxhall Victors, 2 Bedford Utility Pickups, and 1 Prison Van.

Strength of vehicles now stands at 219. Marine transport numbers 8.

Telecommunications

Superintendent, Traffic (Technical) is responsible for the development and maintenance of the Force radio network.

The Force radio operates two systems—one for the Corporate Area (Kingston & St. Andrew) proper and the other for the sub-urban and rural districts.

Radio contact with patrol vehicles and stations throughout the Island is maintained through 7 relays:—

Paradise (St. James);
Newport (Manchester);
Wareika (St. Andrew);
Christiana (Manchester);
Savanna-la-Mar (Westmoreland);
Falmouth (Trelawny); and
Berry Hill (St. Mary).

The rural network now consists of stations at Spanish Town, May Pen, Mandeville, Newport, Christiana, Savanna-la-Mar, Lucea, Ramble, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Clark's Town, Cave Valley, St. Ann's Bay, Highgate, Ocho Rios, Port Maria, Berry Hill, Oracabessa and Port Antonio; whilst the Corporate Area system extends to Halfway Tree and Stony Hill with Radio Cars and Harbour Patrol Launches.

In addition to static and mobile radio units, a Walkie-Talkie network is maintained for use at fires, special functions and other such occasions.

Emergency lighting plants are kept at May Pen, Mandeville, Christiana, Savanna-la-Mar, Lucea, Montego Bay, Highgate and Port Antonio. One such unit is carried by each of the Safety Patrol Vans and another is held as standby at Radio Service Room.

With the exception of Morant Bay, all Divisional Headquarters are now linked by radio.

The "110" Emergency Call Service is extensively used and the demands on this facility are increasing day by day.

Women Police

There are now 65 Women Police including one Inspector. The appointment of an Assistant Superintendent of Police has not been made to date.

Police Band

In March, 1958, instruments arrived and selection and training of personnel by the newly appointed Director of Music commenced.

By July the Band was able to appear on parade and by the end of the year it was playing before the public.

Police Auxiliaries

The Island Special Constabulary, which forms the first reserve for the Force, is a uniformed volunteer body. It can be called out for duty by the Commissioner of Police and, in fact, it is very useful in relieving the Force of some extraneous guard duties, additional patrols and guarding of prisoners.

Training Courses for the Special Constabulary are conducted as often so possible at the Police Training School and, in addition, regular training parades are carried out in the Divisions.

As the Special Constabulary is a volunteer part-time body, its strength necessarily varies, but the establishment provides for 3 Companies in the Corporate Area of Kingston and St. Andrew and one in each other Division. The authorised strength of a Company is 3 Officers and 100 Other Ranks or a total of 41 Officers and 1,700 Other Ranks.

The Rural Police consist of District Constables and Special District Constables. The District Constables are householders in the districts who are invested with the power of a Constable to be used in the absence of the Police or in the assistance of a member of the Force. Special District Constables are Watchmen who are invested with the powers of a Constable in respect of the place at which they are employed.

Under the Unlawful Possession of Property Law, suitable persons are appointed as Authorised Persons. This appointment gives them power to arrest suspected persons under that Law.

PRISONS

PENAL ADMINISTRATION is the responsibility of the Director of Prisons assisted by a Disciplinary Staff consisting of a Deputy Director of Prisons, four Superintendents and 525 other Ranks together with a Clerical Staff, 17 Pensionable Officers and 14 Departmental Assistants.

The Prisons Head Office is in a new Administrative Building at the northern section of the General Penitentiary Brickyard. Prison labour was utilised in the construction.

There are five Prisons:—

General Penitentiary
St. Catherine District Prison
Richmond Farm Prison
Hill Top Prison, and
Fort Augusta Prison.

Hill Top Prison is at present under the supervision of an Assistant Superintendent, while the others are controlled by Superintendents.

The General Penitentiary situated on the Kingston Waterfront accommodates male and female prisoners. The Male Division is intended for recidivist prisoners serving sentences of over six months. Prisoners Awaiting Trial and Remand Prisoners are also kept there in a separate wing.

Beside the domestic duties of Cooking, Baking, and Cleaning the male prisoners are kept occupied at various trades including Carpentry, Masonry, Furniture-making, Tinsmith work, Plumbing and the manufacture of Mattresses, Baskets, and Coir Mats which are supplied under contract to various firms. The quarrying of limestone and the manufacture of lime are also major occupations. Adult Literacy classes are held Monday to Friday.

The Female Division provides accommodation for all female prisoners including debtors and those awaiting trial. A Laundry is operated for washing linen for various Government Departments.

Selected prisoners attend sewing classes arranged by voluntary helpers. Proceeds from sales of work are used to assist them on discharge. Adult Literacy and Domestic Science classes are held Monday to Friday.

The new Rockfort Mineral Bath continues to justify its erection by attracting patrons and so providing a steady source of income for the Department. The Quarry Compound has been enclosed and the Building Programme is progressing satisfactorily.

The St. Catherine District Prison comprises a 200-acre prison farm near Spanish Town. Adult Male Prisoners, irrespective of length of sentences, who have not been previously confined and all adult recidivist prisoners with sentences up to and including six months are confined there. All young prisoners are first sent to the St. Catherine District Prison to be classified. Thereafter they are assigned to appropriate prisons, or are kept at the District Prisons.

Cultivation of foodstuff for their own consumption and the rearing of pigs and cows are the principal occupations of the inmates. Adult Literacy classes are held Monday to Friday. The Prison population continues to decrease.

Tamarind Farm Prison with accommodation for 240 prisoners is an adjunct of the District Prison and is primarily intended for the segregation of short-term first offenders under 'open' conditions. Adult Literacy classes are held Monday to Friday.

Richmond Farm Prison is situated on an estate of 424 acres on the outskirts of Richmond town in the Parish of St. Mary. The original acreage of this estate was 435 acres. Ten acres were used to erect a Cocoa Fermentary under the Cocoa Expansion Scheme and one acre was used to erect a P.W.D. workshop. It was established in 1944 with funds provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

145 acres are cultivated with bananas, sugar cane, coconuts and citrus, and lesser crops of yams, cassava, peas, pineapples etc. Mahoe and Cedar saplings have also been planted. The remaining acreage is in pastures used by the dairyherd and for growing

and fattening beefsteers. Very heavy rains with flooding of the river retarded the production of foodstuffs during the year under review.

The Dairy Piggery, and Poultry continues to play their part in the economy of the institution. Surplus supplies are sent to the General Penitentiary and the St. Catherine District Prison.

The inmates supply labour required for Agriculture and are also employed in trades and the domestic chores connected with the prison. Adult Literacy classes are held Monday to Friday.

The construction of the new Dispensary and Sick Bay have been completed and are now in use. The old buildings are used as Rest Room for Warders and Chapel for inmates.

The Water Supply will be augmented by obtaining water from the Flint River by a Tank and Pump now being erected by the Public Works Department.

Hill Top Prison was opened in February, 1950, for Juveniles with funds provided under Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme D 1275. The Prison occupies an area of 11 acres near Bamboo, St. Ann. Here the accent is placed on methods of re-formative training and the programme now pursued includes:—

House Competitions, Lectures, Classroom work and Handicrafts, Agriculture, Livestock Husbandry and Building, Spiritual Welfare, Showing of suitable films and Games.

Progress is satisfactory and the endeavour to fit the inmates to take their places as worthy members of the Community is meeting with success.

New Buildings completed are one block comprising Kitchen and Dining Room and another for the first dormitory. Work is now proceeding on the construction of the second dormitory, store, sickbay, office and central hall. A prefabricated aluminium building has been erected to provide quarters for the Assistant Superintendent.

Fort Augusta Prison is being built on about 39 acres of land acquired from the War Department. It is an old fort with main intact situated on the Western end of Kingston Harbour, bounded by the sea on all sides except on the West.

The maintenance of a contiguous historical military cemetery, is undertaken by the Prison Department.

Fort Augusta is accessible by sea only. An overland route would be hazardous to pedestrians and impossible for vehicles.

Five new dormitories have been constructed, all of which are now occupied. Equipment has been installed in the new Kitchen which is now in use. The Hospital and Offices have been completed and work on the Church is progressing satisfactorily. Work is also proceeding on the construction of the remaining five dormitories.

Electric lights have been installed in the Prison. All electric cables have been laid underground as a security measure. An internal telephone system has been installed and a 24-hour Radio Telephone service with the General Penitentiary is operating satisfactorily. An emergency lighting plant has been installed.

Running water has been connected to the prison by pipes connected with Spanish Town Supply.

Discipline has been good during the year. Prisoners were kept occupied with vocational training in Carpentry, Masonry, Tailoring and Tinsmith trades and continue to carry out the building plan with great credit. Adult Literacy classes are held Monday to Friday.

Prison Population: The following table shows the committals for the past ten years.

1948-49	5,487	1953-54	5,227
1949-50	5,824	1954-55	5,424
1950-51	5,993	1955-56	5,078
1951-52	6,289	1956-57	4,191
1952-53	6,446	1957-58	5,154

The number of Prisoners in Prison in 1958 was as follows:—

	On 1.1.58	On 31.12.58	Daily Average
General Penitentiary			
Males	913	1,013	918
Females	73	89	72
St. Catherine District Prison			
Adults	590	668	622
Young Prisoners	68	81	77
Richmond Farm Prison	190	198	189
Hill Top Prison	48	73	63
Fort Augusta Prison	112	140	137
	1,994	2,262	2,078

The fall in the prison population during the past five years has been most encouraging and has appreciably eased the over-crowding problem which had persisted in spite of the increased accommodation provided by the prisons.

At the St. Catherine District Prison approximately 53.6% of prisoners received were of First Conviction, 51.9% were sentenced to less than 6 months and 2.6% were debtors.

Of 15 Condemned Prisoners dealt with during the year 3 were executed 2 had their death sentence commuted to Life Imprisonment, 1 was released on appeal, and 9 were awaiting the result of their appeals at the end of the year under review.

Medical Attention: As a result of recommendations of the Prisons Commission there are now two wholtime Medical Officers attached to the Prisons. The Medical Officer at the General Penitentiary visits Fort Augusta Prison and the other at the St. Catherine District Prison visits the Richmond Farm Prison at regular intervals. Each major prison has the wholtime services of a Dispenser. All serious cases are sent to the Public Hospitals.

Dietary: The introduction of a new and improved Diet Scale consisting of over 15 interchangeable menus has found great favour in all the Prisons.

Recreation and Education: The facilities for recreation except at the Richmond Farm, Hill Top, Tamarind Farm and Fort Augusta Prisons are limited. Education in the Prisons is now undertaken by the Jamaica Social Welfare Commission who have four whole-time instructors assigned to this work. Special attention is given to illiterates and semi-literates. Adult Literacy classes are held in all prisons and in addition Handicrafts are taught at Hill Top Prison and Domestic Science in the Female Prison.

Religious Services: These are held regularly each week in all prisons. The boys at Hill Top attend Services at the Local Churches on Sundays.

Visiting Committees: A Visiting Committee is appointed by His Excellency the Governor for each Prison.

Prisoners in Lock-Ups: In addition to the prisoners confined in Prisons, persons serving short sentences (i.e. up to 10 days) of pending trial, are confined in lock-ups at Head Stations of the Constabulary in the Island.

After Care of Prisoners: Three After Care Officers have been appointed and are attached to the three principal prisons, the General Penitentiary, St. Catherine District Prison and Richmond Farm Prison, to overtake the work previously done by the Salvation Army in rendering material assistance to discharged prisoners and to advise and help them towards rehabilitation.

The Earning Scheme: The Earning Scheme for Prisoners is being prosecuted with very good results.

Chapter 9: Local Forces

THE JAMAICA MILITARY BAND

HISTORICALLY, THE JAMAICA MILITARY BAND came into existence when the West India Regiment was disbanded in 1927. Twenty-four members of the Band of that Regiment formed the nucleus of the new Band which, under the provisions of the Local Forces Law, 1927, (now Cap. 226) became part of the Local Forces.

Since then the Band has remained a unit of the Local Forces but by the end of the year a Bill had been drafted for introduction into the Legislature to provide for the separation of the Band from the Local Forces and for its establishment as a civilian organisation under the portfolio of the Minister of Home Affairs.

On all formal occasions the Band wears the Zouave uniform which was adopted by the West India Regiment as its ceremonial dress in the year 1856 during the reign of Queen Victoria.

The Band not only provides entertainment for the people of the Corporate Area, where it gives nine performances monthly in the public parks and gardens, but it also performs in the chief town of each parish once per year. The performances are well received and the popularity of the Band as a means of entertainment and a boost for tourism is borne out by the fact that 127 private engagements were fulfilled during 1958, most of these in the prominent hotels of the Island.

In addition the Band participates on such ceremonial occasions as the Queen's Birthday Parade and the Opening of the Legislature.

THE JAMAICA REGIMENT

THE JAMAICA REGIMENT was linked with the Jamaica Militia which was formed in 1850. The Militia was disbanded in 1906 but a nucleus became the Kingston Infantry Volunteers which was changed in 1939 to the Jamaica Infantry Volunteers and later (when fully embodied) to the Jamaica Battalion in 1942. It was re-named the Jamaica Regiment in 1954.

Although controlled by the War Office, the Regiment was partially financed by the Jamaica Government up to the 31st March, 1958, in that an annual subvention of £50,000 was made towards the cost of Imperial Defence. As from the 1st April, 1958, the Federal Government of The West Indies assumed financial responsibility for the Jamaica Regiment in view of the proposal that had previously been agreed to by the Unit Governments that the personnel of that Regiment should become, in effect, the nucleus of the reformed West India Regiment.

Recruits underwent their basic training at Newcastle Hill Station for approximately 12 weeks. The Regiment, which consisted of a Headquarters Company and three Rifle Companies, was trained in Drill, Weapon Training, Internal Security Training and Field Training up to Brigade level. Field Training was done chiefly at Moneague where the Regiment camped each year for approximately six weeks. In 1957 the training season ended in a three-day exercise ('Day O') set and directed by the Commander, Caribbean Area, Brigadier K. H. Collen, C.B.E., with the 1st Bn. WORCESTERSHIRE Regiment acting as enemy. Similarly in 1958 the Regiment was exercised in the Mile Gully area.

The Regiment undertook its full share of ceremonial duties. It was traditional for the Regiment to provide Guards of Honour for the ceremonial Opening of the Legislature and the Remembrance Day Service in Kingston and to provide guards for the Celebration of the Queen's Birthday Parade which is held annually.

In February, 1958 the Second Passing Out Parade was taken by His Excellency the Governor Sir Kenneth Blackburne, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. Later that month His Excellency the Governor-General of

The West Indies, Lord Hailes visited Jamaica and was received by a Guard of Honour from the Regiment. Parties of soldiers were taken on a good-will tour of some of the Caribbean Islands in H.M.S. *MAIDSTONE* and H.M.S. *BULWARK* during the visit of the Home Fleet. In April of that year for the first time in the history of the Regiment a body of soldiers from the Regiment left Jamaica on official duty. This was to provide a Guard of Honour for HRH The Princess Margaret on the occasion of the Inauguration of the Federal Legislature in Trinidad.

In November the Colonel of the Regiment, Colonel the Hon. Sir Aldington Curphey, C.B.E., M.C., E.D. died in England a few days after receiving the accolade of Knighthood from Her Majesty the Queen. At the funeral service which took place at Claremont, Jamaica, the Regiment had the sad honour of providing the escort, bearer party and Firing Party.

On the 31st December, 1958, the services of all members of the Jamaica Regiment were terminated. The following is the text of the message which was sent to the Regiment that day by the Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, Jamaica.—

“The West India Regiment will be established to-morrow. It will absorb the greater part of the Jamaica Regiment.

On behalf of the people of Jamaica I send our very best wishes to all ranks of the Jamaica Regiment for success in their new role.

We shall watch with interest the development and progress of the new West India Regiment. The Regiment will start with the priceless heritage of regimental tradition and of military efficiency which it will inherit from the former West India Regiment and from the Jamaica Regiment. It is then with confidence that I can send good wishes to all ranks of the Jamaica Regiment for success in their new and important undertaking.”

THE WEST INDIA REGIMENT

THE QUESTION OF THE RE-FORMATION OF THE WEST INDIA REGIMENT had been under consideration by the British West Indian Governments and Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom for several years prior to the advent of the Federation, but it was not until December, 1958 that the West Indies Defence Act was passed by the Federal Legislature providing for the resuscitation of this Regiment as from the 1st January, 1959.

Because of financial limitations, the Force will consist of one Battalion totalling about six hundred all ranks. There are over three hundred members of the Jamaica Regiment who are likely to be inducted into the West India Regiment, the remaining two hundred and fifty being drawn from Barbados, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad and the Windward Islands. Enlistment will be for three years in the first instance and will be subject to extension up to a total of twenty-two years.

Arrangements are being made for the officers of the Regiment to undergo appropriate courses of training mainly at the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst. After successful completion of their course, officers will be granted Queen's Commissions.

It is intended that the Colours of the re-formed Regiment will bear the previous battle honours of the West India Regiment. Designs are being prepared but it is unlikely that the new Colours can be presented before 1960. Until then the Regiment will carry the Colours of the Jamaica Regiment.

Initially, the whole of the Regiment will be stationed in Jamaica where accommodation and training facilities already exist. The question of site and barrack accommodation, which will enable a portion of the Regiment to be stationed in the Eastern Caribbean, is under active study.

THE ARMY AND AIR CADET FORCE (JAMAICA)

THE ARMY AND AIR CADET FORCE (JAMAICA) came into being in November 1943 and this year celebrates its Fifteenth Anniversary. The Force now comprises 19 Cadet Units and 4 Drum and Bugle Bands.

In Secondary Schools and Colleges throughout Jamaica the authorised establishment of the Force is 62 Officers and 1,292 Cadets and the establishment of a senior division of the Force has been promulgated.

The Force commanded by Colonel M. R. deCordova, M.B.E. E.D., is a voluntary organisation, supported by an annual Government subvention. Its objects are primarily to instil qualities of leadership, discipline and a sense of responsibility and to discover and develop leadership in its members. The Force is non-denominational and non-political.

In 1953 the Force was represented in London for the Coronation by a detachment of 3 Officers and 30 Cadets. In the same year at the home it had the honour to parade and to act as keepers of the ground on the occasion of the combined Military Parade in honour of Her Majesty The Queen and His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh.

In 1953, in celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Force, the Standard was dedicated, presented to the Force by His Excellency the Governor, and trooped.

In 1954 the Keys and the Freedom of the City were presented to the Force by His Worship the Mayor of Kingston.

During 1955 the Force took an active part in the Jamaica 300 Celebrations and provided Guards of Honour for Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret and for His Excellency the Governor of Puerto Rico.

Hereunder are given the number of successful candidates in the War Certificate "A":—

Year	Pt. I Passes	Pt. 2 Passes
1956	317	58
1957	271	56
1958	266	84

Each year the Force holds an annual camp during the summer holidays, an Officers' course at Easter and an intensive NCOs' Course during the Christmas holidays.

Chapter 10: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR is divided into the following main sections:—

Industrial Relations,
Factory Inspectorate,
Recruitment and Migration,
Local Employment, and
Establishments and General.

In addition there is a small section responsible for conducting the business of the Apprenticeship Board.

The Permanent Secretary is responsible to the Minister of Labour for the administration of matters falling under his portfolio.

Functions

The functions of the Ministry are:—

- (a) To advise Government on all labour matters;
- (b) to encourage voluntary negotiations in industry and maintain conciliation machinery for the settlement of disputes which may arise;
- (c) in the absence of collective bargaining, to recommend minimum wage legislation for industries in which wages are considered unreasonably low;
- (d) to propose legislation for the improvement of conditions in factories to ensure the safety, health and welfare of workers;
- (e) to recommend legislation along the lines of the International Labour Conventions, and to provide an Inspectorate for the implementation of labour legislation;

- (f) to foster the growth of trade unionism in the Island and to advise associations of employers and trade unions in the light of the latest trends in industrial relations, organisation and practice;
- (g) the operation of a free Employment Bureau for the Corporate Area of Kingston and St. Andrew, the recruitment and despatch of workers for employment overseas, and the placement of ex-servicemen;
- (h) the operation of a Minimum Wage Branch to inspect establishments and to ensure the enforcement of minimum wage proclamations in the trades and industries to which they apply;
- (i) the operation of a Factories Branch to inspect factories, to advise owners and occupiers of the requirements of the Law, and to secure its enforcement;
- (j) the operation of an Apprenticeship Branch to administer the Apprenticeship Law under the direction of the Apprenticeship Board, and to act as the Secretariat of the Board;
- (k) the operation of a Migration Advisory Service to advise and orientate intending migrants seeking employment in the United Kingdom.

Labour Legislation during 1958

The following legislation affecting labour was enacted during the year:—

- (1) The Minimum Wage (Printing Trade) Proclamation, 1958, which prescribes minimum rates of wages to be paid in the printing trade and revokes a previous proclamation of 1954.
- (2) The Minimum Wage (Hotel Trade) Proclamation, 1958 which prescribes minimum rates of wages to be paid in the hotel trade and revokes a previous proclamation of 1955.
- (3) The Sugar (Reserve Funds) (Statutory Deduction) (No. 1) and (No. 2) Orders 1958 which specify the statutory deduction from the price of sugar to be made for the year ending 30th November, 1958 in accordance with the provisions of the Sugar (Reserve Funds) Law.

- (4) The Quarries (General) Regulations, 1958 which *inter alia* prescribe provisions relating to safety, health and welfare, and to the employment of women and young persons, in Quarries.
- (5) The Travel Agencies Regulation (Appointed Day) Order 1958 which appointed the 2nd of February, 1959 as the appointed day for the purposes of the Travel Agencies Law.
- (6) The Travel Agencies Regulations, 1958 which—
 - (a) outline the procedure and fees payable in regard to the application for registration or renewal of registration of a travel agency;
 - (b) require the proprietor or directors of a travel agency to furnish the Registrar with evidence of good character, financial ability to operate the agency bonds entered into by the proprietor/directors and each agent and member of the staff of the Agency;
 - (c) restrict deposits on passages before arrival of a ship or aircraft to 25% of the cost of the passage; and
 - (d) prescribe the keeping of proper books of account, and the penalty for contravention of the Regulations.
- (7) The Factories (Amendment) Law, Law 71 of 1958, which—
 - (a) amends the definition of “factory” to include—
 - (1) certain premises used for undertakings in connection with the generation of electric current; and
 - (2) any premises where cold storage installations are operated as a separate business and not merely ancillary to another business;
 - (b) prescribes the manner in which the approval of the Chief Factory Inspector should be sought where a building application is being made to a Building Authority (that is to say, the Council of the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation or a Parish Council as the case may be) in relation to the construction of a new factory and provides for an appeal to the Factories Appeal Board against failure or refusal of the Chief Factory Inspector to give his approval;

- (c) provides for the renewal of registration triennially, instead of annually, and
- (d) requires reports to be made in respect of accidents and fires occurring in building operations and works of engineering construction.

Industrial Relations

Employers and Trade Unions made extensive use of the Ministry's conciliation machinery in settling industrial disputes and resolving representational claims during the year. One hundred and sixty-seven (167) disputes were reported to the Ministry, forty-three (43) involving stoppages of work. In 1957 one hundred and fourteen (114) disputes, forty-four (44) of which involved stoppages of work, were reported to the Ministry.

Ten (10) representational polls were conducted by the Ministry and seven (7) establishments conceded representational rights without the taking of polls.

Forty-two (42) Collective Labour Agreements were recorded during the year, many of which were concluded under the guidance of the Ministry. In 1957 forty-three (43) such agreements were recorded.

One (1) Board of Enquiry was appointed under the Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Enquiry) Law, Cap. 386, to enquire into a dispute which had resulted in a strike.

Four disputes were referred to arbitration under the Public Utility Undertakings and Public Services Arbitration Law, Cap. 329, and three awards handed down during the course of the year.

Seventeen (17) disputes were referred to *ad hoc* (non-statutory) arbitration as compared with four (4) in 1957. Awards were handed down in eleven (11) cases during the year.

Interim Committees which function as negotiating bodies for the subordinate staff of Government Departments were very active during the year and made recommendations to Government in connection with wages and other conditions of employment.

The eight (8) Joint Industrial Councils established with the assistance of the Ministry, continued to function during the year.

TRADE UNIONS

A TWO-WEEK TRAINING COURSE for Trade Union Branch Organisers, Secretaries, Shop Stewards and Delegates was conducted by the Ministry in furtherance of its policy of fostering the growth of trade unionism in the island. The Course was attended by over forty (40) students, including one from St. Vincent and another from St. Lucia.

The Staff Association of the Sugar Industry of Jamaica, the Jamaica Federation of Musicians Union, the Alumina Jamaica Foremen's Association, the Jamaica Employers' Federation, the Hardware Merchants Association, the Garment Manufacturing Employers Association, the Cold Storage Association of Jamaica and the Jamaica Dry Cleaning and Laundry Employers Association were added to the List of Trade Unions during the year.

The Jamaica Employers' Federation consists of employers' associations as well as individual firms. Its main objects as stated in its constitution, are to safeguard and promote the interests of employers in all matters affecting relations between employers and employees, to provide statistical and other information for members of the Federation, to unify policies and to promote and maintain stable, peaceful, harmonious and progressive relations with their employees.

Below is a list of organisations registered under the Trade Union Law, together with particulars of membership and dates of registration:—

UNIONS REGISTERED UNDER THE TRADE UNION LAW

Membership	Union	Non-Paying	Paying	Total	Year of last Membership Returns 31st March	Date of Registration
Under 50 (1)	The Seaman's Association	11	36	47	1958	11.10.55
50-250 (2)	The Independent Port-workers Union	49	2	51	1958	13.4.49
(3)	The Jamaica Clerical Workers Association	66	..	66	1958	27.9.44
(4)	The Shipping Tally Clerks Association	121	..	121	1956	17.4.51
(5)	The Machado Employees Union	168	15	183	1957	12.5.44
250-1,000 (6)	The Staff Association of the Sugar Industry of Jamaica	356	..	356	1958	6.3.58
(7)	The United Port-workers Union	505	..	505	1958	19.7.49
(8)	The National Union of Clerical, Administrative and Supervisory Employers of Jamaica	354	193	547	1957	25.6.55
1,000-5,000 (9)	The Sugar and Agricultural Workers Union	525	724	1,249	1957	28.12.53
Over 5,000 (10)	The Trades Union Congress of Jamaica	4,108	7,122	11,230	1957	22.7.49
(11)	The National Workers Union of Jamaica	16,260	56,643	72,903	1958	17.10.52
(12)	The Bustamante Industrial Trade Union	53,113	20,144	73,257	1958	23.1.39
Figures not available (13)	The Jamaica Union of Journalists	..	..	..	..	15.10.56
(14)	Factory and General Workers Union	..	..	..	..	5.2.57
(15)	The Jamaica Building Tradesmen Association	..	..	..	..	9.4.57
(16)	The Amalgamated Employees Trade Union of Gore Industries	..	..	..	..	7.5.57
(17)	The Water Commission and Allied Workers Union	..	..	..	..	9.9.57

UNIONS REGISTERED UNDER THE TRADE UNION LAW

Membership	Union	Non-Paying	Paying	Total	Year of last Membership Returns 31st March	Date of Registration
Figures not available	(18) The Jamaica Federation of Musicians Union	..	..	..	..	25.1.58
	(19) Alumina Jamaica Foremen's Association	..	..	..	..	13.10.58
	<i>Employers' Associations</i>					
Under 50	(20) The Master Printers and Allied Trades Association of Jamaica	13	..	13	1958	5.4.45
	(21) The Shipping Association of Jamaica	16	..	16	1958	27.1.39
	(22) The Jamaica Association of Professional Builders and Draughtsmen	17	20	37	1958	4.2.57
50-250	(23) The Gasolene Retailers' Association	58	86	144	1958	3.7.35
	(24) The Jamaica Employers Federation *18 Associations 22 individual members	11 paying	..	*	1958	12.2.58
Figures not available	(25) Hardware Merchants Association		..	..	..	7.1.58
	Garment Manufacturing Employers Association	..	..	..	..	24.1.58
	(27) Cold Storage Association of Jamaica	..	..	..	..	25.1.58
	(28) The Jamaica Dry Cleaning and Laundry Employers Association	..	..	..	..	29.3.58

MINIMUM WAGE (INSPECTIONS)

A LIST OF THE TRADES inspected under the Minimum Wage Law during the year 1958 is set out below:—

- (a) Catering Trade
- (b) Bakery Trade
- (c) Dry Goods Trade
- (d) Beverage Trade
- (e) Printing Trade
- (f) Biscuit Trade
- (g) Hotel Trade
- (h) Laundry and Dry Cleaning Trade
- (i) Retail Petrol Trade.

Below is a comparative schedule for the years 1957 and 1958, of the number of persons receiving arrears of wages by voluntary settlement and by Court Orders, and the amounts involved:—

Year	No. of Persons receiving Arrears by Voluntary Settlement	Amount Involved	No. of Persons receiving Arrears by Court Orders	Amount Involved	Total No. Persons receiving Arrears	Total Amount Received
1957 ..	648	£4,265	11	£335	659	£4,600
1958 ..	705	4,182	9	528	714	4,710

Other Inspections

During the year 1,008 inspections under the Employment of Women Law and 451 under the Shop Assistants Law were also conducted by Labour Officers.

REHABILITATION OF EX-SERVICEMEN

DURING 1958 the section charged with the duty of assisting in the rehabilitation of Veterans of World War II continued to function. Below is a summary of the work of the Branch during 1958:—

EMPLOYMENT

Placed Permanently	17
Placed Temporarily	13

LAND SETTLEMENT

Applications received	17
Applications rejected	17
Placed in possession of lots ..	11

HOUSING

Applications received	2
Applications rejected	2
Settled (Housing completed) ..	3

AGRICULTURAL WORK IN U.S.A.

Number called for selection ..	148
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INTERVIEWS	452
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CORRESPONDENCE (received) ..	133
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CORRESPONDENCE (Despatched) ..	91
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EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE SERVICE

THE KINGSTON EMPLOYMENT BUREAU is the only employment exchange at present operated by the Ministry of Labour. Its services are free to all employers and work-people, but no one (except young persons wishing to be apprenticed) who does not reside in the Corporate Area of Kingston and St. Andrew is accepted as a registrant. The greatest number of vacancies notified to the Bureau during 1958, originate in the Corporate Area but as in the past a few come from employers outside the Area.

Figures in respect of registrations, notifications and placements for the years 1954 to 1958 are given below:—

Year	Registrations	Notifications	Placements
1954	6,186	7,001	3,894
1955	10,488	10,179	5,764
1956	10,964	12,646	8,402
1957	10,509	15,828	9,697
1958	10,906	13,116	8,207

Notified vacancies which were subsequently cancelled or withdrawn by the employers concerned are not shown in the above table. These constitute the difference between “notifications” and “placements”. During 1958 approximately 62.6% of all the requisitions received by the Bureau were filled.

FACTORY INSPECTORATE

Enforcement of Safety, Health and Welfare and other Legislation

Inspection of factories and other industrial establishments was carried out by trained and experienced inspectors of this Ministry. Below is a statement of inspections carried out during the year under the various Laws:—

Safety, Health and Welfare Legislation

The Factories Law	..	1,522
Women (Employment of) Law	..	8
Dock Workers (Protection against Accidents) Law		2

Industrial incentive Legislation

Pioneer Industries (Encouragement) Law		26
Industrial Incentives Law	..	16
Export Industry Encouragement Law	..	5

Total	..	1,579
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In all factories visited by Inspectors attention was given to the safety, health and welfare of workers employed. The number of adequately equipped factories increased as the Island's industrial programme expanded. Safety measures in several of the larger factories were improved as a result of counselling by Inspectors. Prosecutions, however, had to be initiated against a number of unco-operative employers who were indifferent to the safety and health of their workers and failed to make the improvements necessary for the observation of the Law. In this regard, 24 informations were laid against offenders. 16 convictions were recorded.

Registered Factories and Employment

The table below is a comparative statement of factory registration and employment over the past three years:—

Year	No. of Registered Factories	NUMBER EMPLOYED		
		Male	Female	Total
1956	741	21,406	6,729	28,135
1957	789	21,251	7,061	28,312
1958	829*	Not yet available		29,780*

*Figures of preliminary check, not final.

It is of interest to note that a number of factories have developed the system of employing outworkers who perform certain manufacturing processes in their homes. This practice, hitherto confined mainly to the garment trade, has spread and in the case of one industry, outworkers have not only been employed by the main factory but at a depot established at a considerable distance from the factory.

APPRENTICESHIP

THE APPRENTICESHIP BOARD which was set up in 1955 under the Apprenticeship Law moved closer to the promulgation of Orders under the Law for the regulation of apprenticeship in the trades of Welder, Fitter, Machinist and Turner, Motor

Vehicle Mechanic, Motor Vehicle Electrician and Electrician. The draft Orders which had previously been circulated to persons engaged in the various trades and to the general public for their comments attracted recommendations from a wide cross-section of industry.

The Orders have been before the Board for a considerable time. It should, however, be made clear that while the Board is anxious to put these Orders in effect by way of making an actual start on its programme of apprenticeship training so as to provide sufficient skilled workmen—technicians, craftsmen and artisans—to satisfy the requirements of industry, detailed re-examination and revision has been necessary in view of the representations received.

The staff of the Board continued the counselling of employers and apprentices with a view to ensuring the smooth application of the provisions of the Law and of preparing the ground for the reception and implementation of the Orders. The staff also assisted in placing a number of youths in suitable apprenticeships.

LABOUR RECRUITMENT AND MIGRATION

U.S.A. Farm Workers Programme

The Recruitment of Agricultural Workers for employment in the United States of America continued during 1958.

The Table below shows the movement of workers annually since 1953:—

Year	No. of Workers sent to U.S.A.	No. of Workers Repatriated	No. of Workers in U.S.A. at Year End
1953	3,490	2,127	5,367
1954	1,423	2,890	3,863
1955	2,674	2,115	4,473
1956	3,378	2,279	5,521
1957	4,313	3,298	6,445
1958	3,722	4,825	5,350

It will be observed that 3,722 workers were recruited in 1958, compared with 4,313 in 1957. At the end of 1958, there were 5,350 workers in the United States of America under contract as against 6,445 at the end of 1957. The decline in the number of workers recruited and the increase in repatriations were due largely to the winter freeze earlier in the year and to the American recession which had a marked effect on the programme.

The average duration of contract signed by workers who were recruited during the year was six (6) months and the average hourly wage-rate was Seventy-seven (77) cents (U.S.).

The Regional Labour Board held its Thirteenth Meeting in Port of Spain, Trinidad, during January 13th to 17th, 1958, under the Chairmanship of Sir Stephen Luke. This was followed soon after by the Fourteenth Meeting, also held at Port of Spain, between the 27th and the 30th May. On the latter occasion, Mr. John Mordecai, C.M.G., Federal Secretary, acted as Chairman. The Board considered, *inter alia*, the future of the Regional Labour Board in the new Federation and discussed matters relating to the Farm Workers Programme.

Late in the year, the Acting Permanent Secretary, Mr. S. W. Mowatt, along with the Labour Commissioner from another West Indian territory, visited the United States of America on behalf of the Regional Labour Board, and toured areas in which West Indian agricultural workers are employed. They also visited the Headquarters of the British West Indies Labour Organisation in Washington, D.C.

Canadian Household Help Scheme

One hundred Jamaican girls were admitted to Canada under the Canadian Household Help Scheme, bringing to a total of 375 the number in Canada under the scheme. Considerable interest has been displayed in the scheme. This year over 1,800 applications were received.

Migration Advisory Service

The Migration Advisory Service continued to give information and advice to persons intending to emigrate to the United Kingdom in search of employment. The services available have become more widely known, and would-be migrants no longer hesitate to seek help and advice. There was considerable collaboration with the Migrant Services Division of the Commissioner for the West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, in the United Kingdom.

The Table below shows the quarterly movement of Migrants during 1958.—

Table I DEPARTURES

Quarter—1958	Male	Female	Children	Total
March	1,374	1,079	104	2,557
June	1,838	1,666	270	3,774
September	870	1,175	414	2,459
December	343	589	271	1,203
Total	4,425	4,509	1,059	9,993

ARRIVALS

Quarter—1958	Male	Female	Children	Total
March	70	53	25	148
June	164	133	116	413
September	196	111	94	401
December	499	317	198	1,014
Total	929	614	433	1,976

Number of Migrants departed over the years 1956-1958:

Table II

Year	Male	Female	Children	Total
1956	9,144	7,577	328	17,302
1957	6,257	6,097	733	13,087
1958	4,425	4,509	1,059	9,993

It will be seen that the downward trend of departing migrants continues. On the other hand, as may be observed in Table I, 1,976 migrants returned to Jamaica during 1958. The corresponding figure for 1957 was estimated at 1,376.

Two interesting points arise from the situation as shown in Table II. The first is that in 1958, the number of female migrants to the United Kingdom exceeded that of male migrants. A possible reason for this is that the male folk may have been sending for their families to an increasing degree. The second feature reflected by the figures is the increasingly large number of children going to England. This, no doubt, is the result of mothers and/or fathers and guardians sending for their children to join them. The indication is that such migrants who send for their relatives have established themselves in the United Kingdom.

The decline in the number of emigrants to the United Kingdom and the relatively large number returning, during 1958 largely reflect the conditions which existed in England during the year. The large percentage of unemployment and the recent racial disturbances were factors which greatly influenced the movement of migrants in both directions.

During 1958 more effort than ever before was directed towards bringing to the attention of prospective emigrants the conditions in England and the likely experiences of those who ignored advice and proceeded abroad.

The Inter-Departmental Committee of the Migration Advisory Service also met and considered various matters pertaining to the welfare of migrants.

TRAINING

THE MINISTRY continued its study of the broad question of training of personnel needed to meet the demand in the different fields of industrial activity for skilled and semi-skilled workers.

During the year a six-month Training Course for Workshop Supervisors (foremen, assistant foremen and prospective foremen) sponsored by the Ministry and forming part of Government's programme for training within Industry was held at the Kingston Technical School. The Course which was designed to improve Organisation and Methods Productivity and Labour Management Relations in industry covered three phases of supervisory works:—

Factory and Workshop Administration
Human Relations, and
Work Study.

A committee consisting of Mr. Alistair Thompson, Principal of the Jamaica Institute of Technology; Mr. J. Marshall, Director of the Jamaica Employers' Federation and the Assistant Secretary (Factories and Apprenticeship) in this Ministry was responsible for supervision of the Course.

37 students attended the classes which were held on Tuesday and Thursday of each week. Sessions consisted of lectures and discussions and the presentation of appropriate films. The following persons comprised the panel of lecturers:—

Messrs.—W. B. Campbell, Banana Industry Insurance Board
B. R. Westwell, Metal Box Company
A. C. Marsh, Ministry of Finance
A. W. Downie, Ministry of Labour
S. J. DaCosta, Industrial Development Corporation
R. A. Lukins, I.C.A. c/o Industrial Development Corporation
Michael Manley, National Workers' Union
H. Sunderland, Kingston Industrial Works
S. Overstall, Urwick, Orr & Partners Limited, c/o Public Works Department
George Watts, Jamaica Government Railway
A. Thomson, Principal, Jamaica Institute of Technology.



Migrants returning from England.

(G.P.R.O. Photograph)
Digitized by Google



Police recruits at a passing-out parade.

(G.P.R.O. Photograph)

In addition to Government sponsored schemes, several private firms among them the Bauxite Companies and a large sugar concern instituted their own training schemes.

INDICES OF RETAIL PRICES*—KINGSTON AREA, JAN.—DEC. 1958

Base Year: Dec. 1955 = 100

Groups	Food	Rent, etc.	Clothing, etc.	Fuel and Cleaning	Other Personal Expenses	Other Household Expenses	All Items
Group wts.	(Wt. 51½)	(Wt. 12)	(Wt. 8)	(Wt. 7½)	(Wt. 9)	(Wt. 12)	(Wt. 100)
MONTH YEAR							
January 1958	110	110	101	108	102	108	108
February "	108	110	101	108	102	108	107
March "	111	110	101	108	102	108	109
April "	112	110	101	108	102	108	109
May "	112	110	100	108	102	108	109
June "	116	110	100	112	102	108	111
July "	115	110	100	113	102	108	111
August "	112	112	100	110	102	107	109
September "	112	112	100	110	102	108	109
October "	114	112	100	113	102	107	111
November "	115	112	100	119	103	107	111
December "	112	112	101	108	103	107	110

* These indices are stated to the nearest whole number.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RURAL RETAIL PRICES, * JAN.—DEC. 1958

Base Year: Dec. 1955 = 100

Groups	Food	Housing Main- tenance, etc.	Clothing, etc.	Fuel and Cleaning, etc.	Other Personal Expenses	Other Household Expenses	All Items
Group wts.	(Wt. 58)	(Wt. 4)	(Wt. 16)	(Wt. 6)	(Wt. 8)	(Wt. 8)	(Wt. 100)
MONTH YEAR							
January, 1958	106	102	103	102	102	104	105
February "	107	102	103	103	102	104	105
March "	106	102	103	102	102	104	105
April "	108	102	103	102	103	105	106
May "	108	103	103	102	104	106	106
June "	110	103	103	102	103	107	107
July "	112	103	103	103	104	105	109
August "	110	103	103	103	104	103	107
September "	108	103	103	103	104	102	106
October "	109	103	103	103	105	101	106
* November "	110	104	103	103	112	101	107
† December "	108	104	103	103	101	102	107

* These indices are stated to the nearest whole number.

† Figures (Rural) for November and December are provisional.

The table below is derived from the Half yearly Returns of Wages and Hours (Questionnaire L2) which was instituted under the Statistics Law covering establishments above a specified minimum size in Commerce, Industry and Agriculture.

The Mean Wage Rate is calculated as the arithmetic average of the upper and lower limits of all actual rates in a particular occupation returned by the reporting employers in an industry. The coverage is island-wide and no attempt is made to isolate regional movements of wage rates.

HOURLY WAGE RATES OF ADULT WORKERS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES
AND OCCUPATIONAL CLASSES, MARCH, 1957 AND SEPTEMBER, 1957

INDUSTRIES AND OCCUPATIONS				Mean Range of Hourly Wage (Shillings)
AGRICULTURAL				
Carpenters	..	..	Mar.	1/6 — 2/1
			Sept.	1/7 — 1/9
Truck, Tractor and Van Drivers	..		Mar.	1/7 — 1/9
			Sept.	1/7 — 1/8
Truck, Tractor and Van Sidemen	..		Mar.	9d. — 11d.
			Sept.	9d. — 10d.
Unskilled Manual Workers	..	..	Mar.	9d. — 1/2
			Sept.	7d. — 1/1
BAUXITE AND ALUMINA INDUSTRY				
Carpenters	..	..	Mar.	5/8 — 5/9
			Sept.	5/8 — 5/10
Masons	..	..	Mar.	5/7 — 5/9
			Sept.	5/8 — 5/10
Plumbers	..	..	Mar.	6/8 — 7/-
			Sept.	6/4 — 6/10
Painters	..	..	Mar.	5/3 — 5/6
			Sept.	5/- — 5/8
Electricians	..	..	Mar.	6/9 — 7/1
			Sept.	5/11 — 7/6
Motor Mechanics	..	..	Mar.	6/4 —
			Sept.	5/7 — 7/6
Truck and Van Drivers	..	..	Mar.	5/9 — 6/-
			Sept.	5/7 — 6/-
"Unskilled" Manual Workers	..	..	Mar.	3/4 — 3/8
			Sept.	3/1 — 3/8
MANUFACTURE				
(a) <i>Food and Beverages</i>				
Sugar Boilers	..	..	Mar.	3/3 — 4/4
			Sept.	2/8 — 4/-
Sugar Mill Attendants	..	..	Mar.	1/3 — 2/4
			Sept.	1/6 — 2/6
Ovenmen (Bakeries)	..	..	Mar.	1/6 — 1/9
			Sept.	1/6 — 1/7
Mixers Machinemmen (Bakeries)	..	..	Mar.	1/4 — 1/9
			Sept.	1/6 — 1/8
(b) <i>Furniture and Other Wood Products</i>				
Cabinetmakers	..	..	Mar.	2/2 — 3/1
			Sept.	9d. — 2/9

HOURLY WAGE RATES, *contd.*

INDUSTRIES AND OCCUPATIONS				Mean Range of Hourly Wage (Shillings)		
MANUFACTURE, <i>contd.</i>						
(c) <i>Metal Products inc. Machinery</i>						
Electricians	..	..	Mar.	2/5	—	3/2
			Sept.	2/7	—	3/5
Mechanics	..	..	Mar.	2/6	—	3/5
			Sept.	2/-	—	4/9
(d) <i>Printing and Publishing</i>						
Compositors (Typesetters)	..	..	Mar.	1/10	—	3/2
			Sept.	1/11	—	3/6
Photoengravers	..	..	Mar.	1/10	—	2/6
			Sept.	3/1	—	3/9
Book-binders	..	..	Mar.	1/6	—	2/4
			Sept.	1/5	—	3/3
(e) <i>Textiles, Clothing and Footwear</i>						
Dressmakers	..	..	Mar.	1/4	—	2/1
			Sept.	1/-	—	3/3
CONSTRUCTION						
Carpenters	..	..	Mar.	2/2	—	2/10
			Sept.	2/6	—	3/6
Masons	..	..	Mar.	2/5	—	2/10
			Sept.	2/7	—	3/-
Plumbers	..	..	Mar.	2/1	—	3/3
			Sept.	2/1	—	2/10
Painters	..	..	Mar.	2/5	—	2/8
			Sept.	2/6	—	3/1
Joiners	..	..	Mar.	2/2	—	3/2
			Sept.	1/11	—	3/1
"Unskilled" Manual Workers	..	..	Mar.	1/6	—	2/1
			Sept.	1/3	—	1/6
TRANSPORT						
Truck and Van Drivers	..	..	Mar.	2/2	—	2/5
			Sept.	2/6	—	3/2
Truck and Van Sidemen	..	..	Mar.	1/- approx.		
			Sept.	11d.	—	1/1
Bus Drivers	..	..	Mar.	2/5 approx.		
			Sept.	2/4	—	2/8
Bus Conductor	..	..	Mar.	1/2 approx.		
			Sept.	1/2	—	1/5
Railway Engine Driver	..	..	Mar.	3/8	—	4/9
			Sept.	3/10	—	5/2
Brakesman and Conductor	..	..	Mar.	1/7	—	2/8
			Sept.	1/11	—	2/6
SERVICES						
(a) <i>Hotels and Restaurants</i>						
Cooks (General)	..	..	Mar.	1/3	—	2/3
			Sept.	1/5	—	2/4
Waiters and Waitresses	..	..	Mar.	1/-	—	1/5
			Sept.	1/-	—	1/6
Bartenders	..	..	Mar.	1/7	—	2/4
			Sept.	1/4	—	2/6
"Unskilled" Manual Workers	..	..	Mar.	10d.	—	1/9
			Sept.	9d.	—	1/4

HOURLY WAGE RATES, *contd.*

INDUSTRIES AND OCCUPATIONS				Mean Range of Hourly Wage (Shillings)	
SERVICES, <i>contd.</i>					
(b) <i>Laundries</i>					
Pressers (Dry Cleaning)	..	Mar.	1/10	—	2/1
		Sept.	1/6	—	1/8
Machine Washers	..	Mar.	9d.	—	11d.
		Sept.	1/2	—	1/4
SPECIFIED OCCUPATION COVERING VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS					
Typists and Stenographers	..	Mar.	2/7	—	3/7
		Sept.	3/3	—	4/6
Telephone Operators	..	Mar.	2/-	—	2/3
		Sept.	2/9	—	3/3
General Office Clerks	..	Mar.	2/-	—	3/9
		Sept.	2/8	—	4/9
Messengers and Office Boys	..	Mar.	10d.	—	1/-
		Sept.	1/3	—	1/6

In many cases the cash payments shown above are accompanied by perquisites, such as free accommodation, fuel and facilities for kitchen gardens, contributions to pension scheme. It is impracticable to present these perquisites in tabular form because of the problem of valuation, and because they do not apply uniformly to all workers represented in a given class.

**NUMBERS EMPLOYED AND WEEKLY EARNINGS OF WORKERS IN LARGER
ESTABLISHMENTS, BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS AT END OF EACH QUARTER, 1957**

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	March w/c 30th	June w/c 29th	September w/c 28th	December w/c 28th
PRIMARY (AGRICULTURAL, MINING, QUARRYING)				
No. Employed	27,426	27,791	27,656	28,898
Earnings £	73,457	82,382	90,554	100,347
MANUFACTURE				
No. Employed	67,482	65,650	55,816	52,731
Earnings £	208,866	227,010	191,923	209,960
CONSTRUCTION (PRIVATE)				
No. Employed	3,768	4,214	3,947	6,592
Earnings £	18,327	25,303	21,996	45,396
TRANSPORTATION, COMMERCE AND STORAGE (PRIVATE)				
No. Employed	7,977	10,671	10,098	10,135
Earnings £	31,652	42,765	43,630	47,228
GOVT. INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES AND ELECTRICITY				
No. Employed	25,723	21,323	25,131	38,161
Earnings £	54,720	56,910	59,466	94,175
COMMERCE AND FINANCE *				
No. Employed	3,434	5,974	5,707	6,242
Earnings £	18,008	36,398	32,033	42,966
SERVICES				
No. Employed	3,726	3,832	3,456	4,135
Earnings £	13,293	15,411	14,545	19,736
ALL GROUPS				
No. Employed	139,554	139,455	131,811	146,894
Earnings £	418,323	486,179	454,147	559,808

*The increase in numbers shown in this group for the June Quarter is mainly due to extended coverage.

Chapter 11: Public Finance and Taxation

INCOME TAX

- **I**NCOME TAX is imposed by Law No. 59 of 1954 which repealed the original Income Tax Law, Cap. 201. Administration of the Law devolves on the Commissioner of Income Tax from whose decisions appeals may be made to the Board of Appeal.

Legislation

During the year 1958 the principal Law was amended by the Income Tax (Amendment) Law No. 42 of 1958 in order to permit additional reliefs and allowances to taxpayers, to adjust the rates of tax, to adjust anomalies and to tighten up provisions that were found to be subject to abuse and evasion.

The Income Tax (Double Taxation Relief) (U.S.A.) Order 1958 was also adopted, effective as from 1st January 1959, thus providing reciprocal relief from double taxation on incomes which are subject to tax both in this Island and the United States of America.

Tax Collected

Revenue from income tax for the year was approximately £7,248,000 as compared with £5,488,000 collected during the

previous calendar year. The net amounts collected over the past ten financial years were as follows:—

Year			£'000
1948-49	..	..	£1,837
1949-50	..	..	2,002
1950-51	..	..	2,102
1951-52	..	..	2,519
1952-53	..	..	2,735
1953-54	..	..	3,057
1954-55	..	..	3,923
1955-56	..	..	4,340
1956-57	..	..	5,044
1957-58	..	..	7,804

Tax Assessed

Assessments totalled £9,293,000 during the twelve months ended on the 31st of December 1958 as against £6,638,000 assessed during the previous year.

Rates of Tax

The rates of tax chargeable on the incomes of individuals resident in the Island are set out in Statements 1 and 1A below while Statement 2 shows the tax payable at different scales of income by a single individual, a married individual and a married individual with two children.

The chargeable incomes of companies, building societies and mutual life assurance societies are taxed at 7/6 in the £. In addition the chargeable income of companies is subject to company profits tax at 6d. in the £.

STATEMENT 1

Rates of Income Tax on Chargeable Income of Individuals

For every Pound of the first	£200	..	..	1/9d.
“ “ “ next	£100	..	..	2/4d.
“ “ “ “	£100	..	..	2/11d.
“ “ “ “	£100	..	..	3/6d.
“ “ “ “	£100	..	..	4/1d.
“ “ “ “	£150	..	..	4/8d.
“ “ “ “	£150	..	..	5/6d.
“ “ “ “	£150	..	..	6/6d.
“ “ “ remainder		..	..	7/6d.

STATEMENT 1A

Rates of Surtax on Statutory Income of Individuals

In addition to the Income Tax charged at the rates shown in Statement 1 above, the statutory income of an individual where it exceeds £2,400 is liable to surtax in respect of the excess over £2,400 at the following rates:—

For every Pound of the first	£1,000 of such excess	..	1/3d.
“ “ “ next	£1,000 of such excess	..	2/6d.
“ “ “ “	£1,000 of such excess	..	3/9d.
“ “ “ “	£1,000 of such excess	..	5/-
“ “ “ “	£1,000 of such excess	..	6/3d.
“ “ “ remainder			7/6d.

STATEMENT 2

Amount of Tax payable in 1958 by

(A) a single individual

(B) a married individual

(C) a married individual with 2 children at different scales of income. Surtax is included where the income exceeds £2,400.

Income	Income Tax (including Surtax) payable by		
	(A) Single Individual	(B) Married Individual	(C) Married Individual with 2 children
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
300	..	..	..
400	8 15 0	..	..
500	17 10 0	6 2 6	..
600	29 3 4	14 17 6	4 7 6
700	43 15 0	25 13 4	13 2 6
800	61 5 0	39 7 6	23 6 8
1,000	105 0 0	75 10 10	52 10 0
1,500	262 18 4	214 3 4	174 3 4
2,000	450 8 4	401 13 4	356 13 4
4,000	1,337 18 4	1,289 3 4	1,244 3 4
6,000	2,475 8 4	2,426 13 4	2,381 13 4
8,000	3,862 18 4	3,814 3 4	3,769 3 4
10,000	5,362 18 4	5,314 3 4	5,269 3 4

Incidence of Income Tax

The statements which follow show the incidence of income tax on companies and individuals for the Year of Assessment 1957. Statement 3 deals with resident individuals who are self employed, individuals with unearned income, and employees.

The figures for 1958, when they become available, will show the effect of the changes mentioned above in the paragraph on Legislation.

STATEMENT 3
PERSONAL INCOMES—YEAR OF ASSESSMENT 1957

GROSS INCOME GROUPS	No. of Individuals	% age of Total	Gross Income £'000	% age of Total	Capital Allowances, Pre- vious Loss, Superannu- ation contributions	Ratio of Deductions to Gross Income	Statutory Income	Ratio of statutory income to Gross	Personal and Other Allowances	Ratio of Personal, etc. Allowances to Gross	Chargeable Income	Ratio of chargeable Income to Gross	Income Tax and Surtax	Ratio of Tax to Gross Income	Proportion of Gross Income remaining after Tax
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Not exceeding £400	11769	26.7	4148	12.5	10	.2	4138	99.8	3827	92.3	311	7.5	27.2	.6	99.4
£401 — 500	9169	20.9	4161	12.6	16	.4	4145	99.6	3435	82.6	710	17.0	62.2	1.5	98.5
£501 — 700	9302	21.1	5546	16.9	39	.7	5507	99.3	4031	72.7	1476	26.6	140.0	2.5	97.5
£701 — 1000	5992	13.6	5024	15.2	47	1.0	4976	99.0	3126	62.2	1851	36.8	208.9	4.2	95.8
£1001 — 1500	4152	9.5	5063	15.4	89	1.8	4974	98.2	2521	49.8	2453	48.4	375.4	7.4	92.6
£1501 — 2000	1962	4.4	3412	10.3	78	2.3	3334	97.7	1214	35.6	2120	62.1	478.0	14.0	86.0
£2001 — 3000	1061	2.4	2555	7.8	68	2.7	2488	97.4	673	26.3	1815	71.0	531.1	20.8	79.2
£3001 — 5000	366	.9	1392	4.2	50	3.6	1341	96.4	221	15.9	1121	80.5	417.2	30.0	70.0
£5001 — 7000	108	.2	645	1.9	29	4.4	617	95.6	67	10.4	550	85.2	251.5	39.0	61.0
£7001 — 10000	78	.2	670	2.1	22	3.3	648	96.7	46	6.9	602	89.8	312.6	46.7	53.3
Exceeding 10000	24	.1	359	1.1	60	16.6	299	83.4	12	3.4	287	80.0	179.2	50.0	50.0
	43983	100.0	32975	100.0	507	1.5	32467	98.5	19174	58.2	13293	40.3	2983.1	9.0	91.0

NOTE: 1. Where figures should add up and they do not this is caused by rounding.

2. Percentages have been calculated on actual figures.

STATEMENT 4

COMPANIES—YEAR OF ASSESSMENT 1957

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GROSS INCOME GROUPS	No. of Companies	Ratio of No. in Group to total	Gross Income	Ratio of Income of Group to Total	Deductions (Capital Allowances and Previous Loss)	Ratio of Deductions to Gross Income	Net Income	Ratio of Net Income to Gross	Tax Chargeable at 40% of Net Income	Ratio of Tax Gross Income
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Not exceeding £500	113	17.0	34.6	0.2	4.7	13.6	29.9	86.4	12.0	34.6
£501 — £1,000	65	9.8	57.5	0.3	7.0	11.8	50.6	88.2	20.2	35.1
£1,001 — £2,000	90	13.6	144.6	0.7	17.6	12.1	127.1	87.9	50.8	35.1
£2,001 — £3,000	144	21.7	494.6	2.5	117.5	23.8	377.0	76.2	150.8	30.5
£3,001 — £7,000	42	6.3	248.6	1.2	50.1	20.1	198.6	79.9	79.4	31.9
£7,001 — £10,000	45	6.8	401.5	2.1	72.2	18.0	329.3	82.0	131.7	32.8
£10,001 — £15,000	34	5.1	437.4	2.2	101.6	23.2	335.9	76.8	134.4	30.7
Exceeding £15,000	130	19.7	17,908.7	90.8	5,645.7	31.5	12263.0	68.5	4,905.2	27.4
	663	100.0	19727.6	100.0	6016.0	30.5	13711.3	69.5	5484.6	27.8

NOTE: (1) This statement does not include building societies, registered societies and mutual life assurance societies all of which pay tax at 37½% of net income.

(2) Where figures should add up and they do not this is caused by rounding.

Customs Tariff

Alterations in the Customs Tariff during the period under review were as follows:—

- (1) Customs Tariff (Motor Spirits) Resolution 1957—Imposing a lower rate of duty on Motor Spirit other than Aviation Spirit and Gasolene Blending Agents, published in the Jamaica Gazette Supplement No. 45 dated 9th May, 1957.
- (2) Customs Tariff (Amendment) (No. 2) Resolution 1957—Exempting from Customs Duty goods imported by the United Kingdom Information Service which are not for re-sale or for the personal use of employees or members of the service. Published in the Jamaica Gazette Supplement No. 60 dated 9th July, 1957.
- (3) Customs Tariff (Amendment) (No. 3) Resolution 1957—Amending Item 721-06 of the First Schedule of the Tariff to impose a low rate of duty on Electrothermic appliances for industrial use. Published in the Jamaica Gazette Supplement No. 71 dated 30th July, 1957.
- (4) Customs Tariff (Amendment) (No. 4) Resolution 1957—Amending Item 26 of the Second Schedule of the Tariff, thereby exempting from Customs Duty specified articles or goods which are imported, and specified articles or goods which are imported by or on behalf of or are taken out of bond by commercial fishermen solely for use by them in the capture of fish for sale. Published in the Jamaica Gazette Supplement No. 92 dated 30th September, 1957.
- (5) Customs Tariff (Amendment) (No. 5) Resolution 1957—Exempting from Customs Duty articles imported or taken out of bond for the use of the Governor General and his household. Published in the Jamaica Gazette Supplement No. 104 dated 30th October, 1957.
- (6) Customs Tariff (Matches) Resolution 1958—Imposing lower rates of duty on matches. Published in the Jamaica Gazette Supplement No. 27 dated 22nd March, 1958.

Excise and other Internal Revenue

The following legislation affecting excise and other Internal Revenue was passed during the period under review:—

- (1) Law 8/57—The Licence and Registration Duties (Amendment) Law 1957—abolishing the Licence duty on bicycles and tricycles as from the 1st April, 1957.

Taxation Per Capita

The following figures show the taxation per capita in respect of direct taxation, indirect taxation and total taxation for the years 1903, 1956-57 and 1957-58.

	Indirect Taxation	Population	Direct Taxation	
	£	£		£
Customs	9,675,399	1,610,573	Land Property Tax	107,789
Excise	4,463,099		Income Tax	5,546,207
Entertainment Duty	124,607		Licences	688,656
			Fees in Petty Sessions	8,267
			Stamp Duty, Various	35
			Parochial Revenue	1,438,073
	<u>£14,263,105</u>			<u>£7,789,027</u>
			Grand Total	<u>£22,052,132</u>

	1903	1956-57	1957-58
Indirect	13/1 — 70%	£7 19 9 — 64.9%	£8 17 1 — 64.6%
Direct	5/6 — 30%	£4 6 3 — 35.1%	£4 16 8 — 35.4%
	<u>18/7 — 100%</u>	<u>£12 6 0 — 100 %</u>	<u>£13 13 9 — 100 %</u>

Public Debt

Jamaica's total Public Debt of £23,040,574 on the 31st March, 1958, was distributed as follows:—

INTERNAL DEBT			£
Treasury Bills	..	..	1,642,600
2 $\frac{3}{4}$ % Stock 1956-58	..	..	185,000
2 $\frac{3}{4}$ % Stock 1957-59	..	..	70,200
3% Stock 1958-60	..	..	25,250
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Stock 1957-62	..	..	267,900
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Stock 1962	..	..	450,000
3 $\frac{1}{4}$ % Stock 1957-62	..	..	140,000
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Stock 1957-62	..	..	160,000
3% Stock 1962	..	..	250,000
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Stock 1959-64	..	..	505,062
3% Stock 1959-64	..	..	254,333
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Debentures 1963	..	..	500,000
3% Stock 1958-63	..	..	1,487,880
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Stock 1962-64	..	..	350,000
5 $\frac{3}{4}$ % Stock 1963-65	..	..	1,000,120
3% Stock 1966	..	..	150,000
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Stock 1960-65	..	..	200,000
3% Stock 1961-66	..	..	303,900
3% Stock 1962-67	..	..	197,710
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Stock 1965-67	..	..	600,000
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Stock 1963-68	..	..	621,210
4 $\frac{3}{4}$ % Stock 1966-71	..	..	1,000,000
5% Stock 1972-77	..	..	816,330
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Land Bonds	..	..	256,350
5% Land Bonds	..	..	118,500
Premium Bonds	..	..	155,100
4% Bank Loan	..	..	50,000
			11,757,445

EXTERNAL DEBT

3½% Stock 1955-59	..	..	1,300,000
3% Stock 1956-61	..	..	1,200,000
3½% Stock 1958-68	..	..	403,300
3½% Stock 1968-73	..	..	3,250,000
4¼% Stock 1973-78	..	..	3,590,000
3% Inter-Colonial Loan 1961	..		100,000
3½% Inter-Colonial Loan 1963	..		169,230
(a) Imperial Government Loan (1944-48)			467,209
(b) Imperial Government Loan (1944-48)			156,000
(c) Imperial Government Loan (1952)			647,390
			11,283,129

The accumulated sinking funds at the same date amounted to £5,867,000.

On the 3rd July, 1958, the Government of Jamaica raised a loan of £4,212,000 on the London Market under Law 40 of 1956. The stock was issued at £96-10-0—with the coupon rate of 6% and a maturity date of 1977-82. On the 31st December, 1958, the External Debt stood at £15,495,129 and the Internal Debt at £12,371,845. The accumulated sinking funds at that date amounted to approximately £5,836,000.

Jamaica Treasury Bills are issued under Chapter 391 of the Revised Edition (1953) of the Laws of Jamaica. Treasury Bills were first issued in 1945 as a means of financing Government short-term semi-commercial operations of a self-liquidating nature. The House of Representatives by resolution fixed a limit of £1 million on the amount of bills which could be outstanding at any one time. In April 1957 the permissible outstanding issue was raised to £2.5 million and the purposes for which they could be used were extended.

As one of the measures to implement its policy of encouraging the development of a local money market Government introduced in February, 1958 a monthly tender system—the discount rate on bills to be determined largely by supply and demand factors.

-
- (a) Rehabilitation Hurricane Damage (1944) General and Housing.
 - (b) Colonial Development and Welfare Act—Scheme D242.
 - (c) Post-Hurricane (1951) Rehabilitation.

In June, 1958, re-discounting facilities were introduced. By agreement between the commercial banks, security brokers and Government, arrangements have been established which enable members of the public to buy or sell Treasury Bills through local brokers on demand.

The volume of bills outstanding increased from £1,243,000 in January, 1958 to £2,500,000 in November, 1958 and in the latter month the House of Representatives raised the limit on the amount of bills which may be outstanding at any time from the previously authorised limit of £2.5 million to a limit of £3.5 million. The amount of bills outstanding at the end of December 1958, was £2,442,000.

In December, 1958 the Loans (Temporary Borrowings) Law, Law 55 of 1958 was enacted to enable Government to arrange temporary borrowings pending the raising of foreign long-term loans in order that development projects to be financed from such loans may be commenced in anticipation of the actual floating of loans. The Law provides a limit for such borrowings of £5 million or the amount which at the date of borrowing, remains to be raised under the authority of the overseas Loan Laws, whichever is less.

SUMMARY OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1958

ORDINARY REVENUE

	Estimated	Actual
Customs and Excise, Direct Taxation, etc. ..	£22,656,460	£26,452,019
Land Sales	2,000	3,252
Loan Repayments	22,000	24,137
Commercial Undertaking	18,000	22,584
Royalties	600,000	635,734
Hurricane Rehabilitation Reimbursements ..	..	35,336
TOTAL	£23,298,460	£27,173,062

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE

	Estimated	Actual
Expenditure (Services), etc.	£20,129,070	£21,753,098
Loans and Long-Term Advances	43,380	102,587
Special Funds	2,979,480	2,644,851
TOTAL	£23,151,930	£24,500,536

ORDINARY BUDGET SURPLUS

Estimated	£146,530
Actual	£2,672,526

Increases in respect of Actual Collections over Estimates for the under-mentioned Revenue Items were:—

Customs and Excise	£1,479,624
Licences and Other Internal Revenue	341,610
Post and Telegraphs Department	51,403
Direct Taxation	2,472,601
Currency	61,726
	£4,406,964

These were the main items responsible for the Total Collections of General Revenue being in Excess of the Estimated figure by £3,874,602. Reimbursements in respect of Colonial Development and Welfare Receipts Estimated at £1,130,078 were £577,480—a short-fall of £552,598.

On the Expenditure side, the main increases were:—

Miscellaneous	£482,393
Ministry of Home Affairs	385,802
Ministry of Health	279,370
Department of Education	198,579
Public Works Recurrent	167,279
Electoral Office	100,943
	£1,614,366

These increases were mainly responsible for Actual Expenditure being £1,348,606 more than the Estimated figure of £23,151,930. Contributions to Special Funds Estimated at £2,979,480 were £2,644,851, a saving of £334,629.

Revenue and Expenditure under Main Heads for the financial years ended 31st March, 1956, 1957 and 1958, are shown in the Statements which follow:—

REVENUE

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
	£	£	£
Customs and Excise ..	10,690,832	12,317,023	13,922,124
Harbour Dues ..	11,539	11,912	13,444
Licences and Other Internal Revenue ..	690,044	1,087,038	1,326,340
Fees of Office ..	105,771	127,424	140,167
Reimbursements ..	851,996	994,920	871,833
Post and Telegraphs Dept. ..	611,208	717,413	743,513
Departmental Revenue ..	298,555	345,645	315,799
Irrigation Receipts ..	30,145	31,478	31,295
Direct Taxation ..	4,664,882	5,309,627	8,082,102
Currency ..	54,870	168,136	215,276
Rents ..	43,732	44,063	48,918
Interest ..	119,869	100,057	72,079
Industrial and Commercial Undertakings ..	13,305	21,461	22,584
Royalties ..	48,755	149,546	635,734
Miscellaneous ..	124,389	46,933	91,650
Land Sales ..	4,996	3,349	3,252
Loan Repayments ..	22,027	21,020	24,137
Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes ..	403,592	500,749	577,479
Extraordinary Receipts ..	290,997	404,680	35,336
	19,081,504	22,402,474	27,173,062

EXPENDITURE

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
	£	£	£
His Excellency the Governor			
Staff	22,028	22,987	22,846
Audit	64,655	66,931	66,383
Legislature	79,422	91,346	95,894
Chief Minister's Office and Ministry of Development ..	17,013	29,637	94,719
Department of Statistics ..	38,734	43,829	47,327
Geological Survey ..	10,952	11,277	23,073
Department of Mines	..	..	10,495
Colonial Secretary's Office ..	70,859	83,510	35,644
Defence	87,823	107,877	94,175
Police	1,101,670	1,062,771	1,138,241
Attorney General	34,082	37,741	43,763
Crown Solicitor	13,571	13,557	15,447
R.M. Courts	167,203	181,478	180,507
Supreme Court	43,679	46,481	47,988
Ministry of Finance	44,932	42,339	90,101
Accountant General	92,959	90,728	91,289
Administrator General	41,975	44,071	43,189
Bankruptcy	8,785	9,114	10,114
Collector General	542,262	619,128	662,065
Currency	23,972	47,822	61,471
Exchange Control Authority ..	6,736	5,758	4,962
Income Tax	185,977	241,998	245,544
Savings Bank	55,311	56,626	55,402
Stamp Duties and Estate Duties	..	8,849	21,513
Miscellaneous	350,704	362,983	746,313
Pensions	601,294	707,504	816,345
	29,827	29,591	
Public Debt Charges ..	1,374,427	1,473,465	1,399,245
C/F	..	..	..

EXPENDITURE, *contd.*

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
	£	£	£
B/F	..	..	..
Loans and Long-Term Advances	22,800	151,666	102,587
Special Funds	737,408	1,250,521	2,644,851
Ministry of Agriculture and Lands	694,011	852,348	1,050,125
A.L.S. Board	47,417	51,278	53,408
Co-operative Department	21,909	27,428	28,291
Forests	36,594	38,869	47,075
Lands	146,084	201,125	159,667
Registration of Titles	15,713	19,968	20,782
Rio Cobre Irrigation	37,248	33,006	33,755
Surveys	82,886	92,290	111,462
Medical	1,884,385	..	..
Ministry of Health	263,049	2,342,807	2,579,170
Bellevue Hospital	320,996	347,441	401,045
Government Chemist	20,763	19,773	17,802
Registrar General and Island Record Office	36,396	45,951	47,776
Ministry of Local Government and Housing	1,270,093	1,701,070	1,468,243
Department of Housing	72,090	185,560	241,390
Town Planning	10,613	11,041	16,627
Ministry of Education and Social Welfare	341,177	356,678	366,690
Department of Education	2,118,461	2,378,720	2,675,899
Child Care and Protection	166,073	197,755	203,328
Prisons	318,132	367,864	367,246
Social Welfare Services	149,247	209,791	239,228
Ministry of Trade and Industry	34,859	62,432	101,853
Marketing Department	51,663	89,939	61,863
Trade Administrator	41,185	42,624	41,456
C/F	..	..	..

EXPENDITURE, *contd.*

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
	£	£	£
B/F ..	..	..	..
Ministry of Labour ..	75,864	96,282	104,526
Printing Office ..	175,290	177,236	202,618
Electoral Office ..	..	67,114	167,483
Ministry of Communications and Works ..	70,701	69,467	75,324
Civil Aviation Department ..	93,464	108,890	151,821
Harbours ..	15,507	16,751	16,449
Post and Telegraphs ..	867,196	964,288	1,005,851
Railway ..	328,025	323,244	252,830
Traffic and Transport ..	31,982	30,924	36,380
Public Works Department ..	467,273	650,164	700,987
Public Works Recurrent ..	1,178,963	1,332,421	1,265,140
Public Works Extraordinary	741,992	754,126	866,971
Chief Secretary's Office ..	..	..	13,922
Ministry of Home Affairs ..	..	..	385,802
Ministry of Housing and Social Welfare ..	..	..	8,664
Ministry of Education ..	..	..	94
Post Hurricane (1951) Rehabilitation ..	420,341	610,334	..
	18,518,702	21,818,584	24,500,536

Taxation

The following are detailed collections of three main heads of Taxation: Customs Duties, Excise Duties, and Direct Taxation.

Item of Revenue	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
HEAD 1—CUSTOMS AND EXCISE			
<i>Customs</i>	£	£	£
1. Import Duties ..	6,263,547	7,507,766	8,807,508
2. Surtax ..	336,760	358,935	398,898
3. Tonnage Tax ..	158,040	177,369	236,624
4. Warehouse Fees ..	..	22,562	18,866
	6,758,347	8,066,632	9,461,896
<i>Excise</i>			
5. Rum Duty ..	1,161,275	1,212,584	1,325,353
6. Beer Duty ..	365,662	460,838	523,600
7. Tobacco Duty ..	1,942,578	2,053,979	2,190,791
8. Warehouse Fees ..	45,420	26,361	24,717
9. Edible Oil ..	24,332	26,664	32,940
10. Matches ..	51,040	50,000	43,860
11. Coconut Oil Products ..	57,123	61,858	64,046
12. Aerated Waters ..	48,215	50,978	60,474
13. Cornmeal ..	2,638	3,283	6,124
14. Sugar ..	234,201	303,846	188,323
Total Head 1 ..	3,932,484	4,250,391	4,460,228
HEAD 9—DIRECT TAXATION			
1 & 2. Income Tax ..	4,340,314	5,044,182	7,804,211
3. Land & Property Tax ..	98,658	103,706	109,326
4. Estate Duties ..	204,137	146,013	150,529
5. Legacy Duties ..	10,981	5,156	3,500
6. Succession Duties ..	7,617	6,948	10,016
7. Excess Profit Tax ..	3,175	3,622	4,519
	4,664,882	5,309,627	8,082,101

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1958

Receipts	Estimates			Actual		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. GENERAL REVENUE						
(a) Contributions from Current Revenue	1,700,000	0	0	1,700,000	0	0
(b) Expenditure re-imbursable from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds	..	950,000	0 0	470,224	2	8
2. LOAN FUNDS						
(i)—(v)	..	3,644,446	0 0	1,099,463	18	4
ADVANCES ON ACCOUNT						
LOANS TO BE RAISED	..			1,114,304	13	0
3. MISCELLANEOUS CONTRIBUTIONS	..	2,585	0 0	10,000	0	0
4. BANK INTEREST	..	2,000	0 0	310	10	4
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS	..	..		30	0	0
	6,299,031	0	0	4,394,333	4	4

Expenditure	Estimates			Actual		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Head 1—Agriculture ..	1,774,887	0	0	1,089,495	9	6
„ 2—Education ..	725,500	0	0	518,497	17	5
„ 3—Public Health ..	792,971	0	0	429,752	14	10
„ 4—Communications and Works ..	1,341,200	0	0	1,269,927	13	11
„ 5—Industrial Trade and Mining Development ..	1,213,933	0	0	912,851	9	7
„ 6—Miscellaneous ..	691,818	0	0	576,993	9	11
	6,540,309	0	0	4,797,518	15	2
Surplus at 31st March, 1957				664,389	0	0
<i>Less:</i>						
Excess of Expenditure over Receipts for 1957-58				403,186	0	0
Surplus at 31st March, 1958				261,203	0	0

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Colony as at 31st March, 1958

LIABILITIES

LOANS

From Imperial Government on Account Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes D167, 167A and 167C ..	..	..	..	£565,500	0	0
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DEPOSITS

Special Funds ..	..	£13,966,621	13	11		
Miscellaneous ..	..	1,006,625	18	6	14,973,247	12 5
Unexpended Loan Balances ..	..	..	..	434,737	13	6
Provident Fund ..	..	..	..	670,743	6	10
Insurance Fund ..	..	..	..	64,715	11	3
Reserve Fund ..	..	..	..	679,511	10	7
Development Fund Deposits ..	..	..	..	261,203	9	4
General Revenue Balance ..	..	..	..	5,010,678	9	3
				£22,660,337	13	2

ASSETS

LOANS	£999,999	2	9
ADVANCES	4,362,333	13	4

Investments

Special Funds	£11,066,261	19	3
Reserve Funds	591,087	11	2
Insurance Fund	64,715	11	3
Provident Fund	668,052	7	8
	12,390,117	9	4

Crown Agents for Sundry

Invested Funds	67	13	6
Imprests	12,631	3	3
Remittances	107,203	18	6
Crown Agents for Joint Consoli- dated Fund	722,000	0	0
Drafts	414	18	3

Cash Balances:

Acct. General	£2,007	5	6
Cash in Chest			
Bank of Nova Scotia	944,729	1	2
	£946,736	6	8

Provident Fund

Cash in Chest	£1,524	17	10
In Bank of Nova Scotia, Kingston	1,166	1	4
	2,690	19	2

Treasury Bills	546,881	8	9
Sub-Accountants	303,791	12	0
Crown Agents	271	14	1
	£1,800,372	0	8

Less:

New York Agents (overdraft)	95	17	10
	£1,800,276	2	10

Add:

Bank of Nova Scotia, New York	2,265,293	11	5
	4,065,569	14	3
	£22,660,337	13	2

STAMP DUTIES AND ESTATE DUTIES

ON THE 1ST OF AUGUST, 1956, the Department of Stamp Duties and Estate Duties came into being, having been separated from the Income Tax Department, of which this new Department was formerly a part.

The Stamp Commissioner, who is also the Commissioner of Estate Duties discharges the functions of office under Law 64 of 1954, the Estate Duty Law, and Cap. 366—Stamp Duty Law.

Principal and Relevant Legislation enacted in the year 1958 are:—

Law 2 of 1958—(Sec. 4) The Local Authorities Loans Law, 1958

Law 10 of 1958—(Sec. 7) The Bank notes (Demonetization and Redemption) Law

Law 45 of 1958—The Stamp Duty (Amendment) Law 1958, Taxes and Duties Collected

The following tables A, B and C show the collections of Death Duties, Stamp Duties Various, Estate Duty, Legacy and Succession Duty as set out.

TABLE A

TOTAL REVENUE COLLECTED FOR DEATH DUTIES AND STAMP DUTIES VARIOUS DURING 1957 AND 1958

Heads	1957	1958
Death Duties	174,677 5 11	195,787 1 7
Stamp Duties Various ..	387,002 13 0	400,055 9 3
	£561,679 18 11	£595,842 10 10

TABLE B

ANALYSIS OF ESTATE DUTY COLLECTED IN CALENDAR YEAR 1958

Number of Estates	Range		Value			Duty		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
512	Not exceeding	£5,000	120,142	16	3	8,002	14	9
30	£5,000 —	£7,500	192,232	18	2	12,201	2	11
25	£7,500 —	£10,000	142,983	3	7	8,862	13	7
2	£10,000 —	£12,500	21,788	4	6	3,665	14	0
6	£12,500 —	£15,000	70,273	6	6	6,743	1	2
5	£15,000 —	£17,500	69,689	10	3	6,449	15	0
2	£17,500 —	£20,000	38,303	3	11	4,474	1	4
4	£20,000 —	£25,000	100,050	3	11	11,474	1	4
1	£25,000 —	£30,000	25,708	0	0	3,098	19	8
	£30,000 —	£40,000	..			..		
	£40,000 —	£50,000	..			..		
	£50,000 —	£60,000	..			..		
	£60,000 —	£70,000	..			..		
1	£70,000 —	£80,000	73,176	4	11	11,708	4	0
	£80,000 —	£90,000	..			..		
	£90,000 —	£100,000	..			..		
1	£100,000 —	£150,000	102,126	11	6	20,128	11	6
	£150,000 —	£200,000	..			..		
1	£200,000 —	£500,000	260,000	14	6	87,152	16	3
	£500,000 and upwards		..			..		
590			1,216,474	18	0	183,962	15	8

TABLE C

ANALYSIS OF LEGACY DUTY AND SUCCESSION DUTY COLLECTED
DURING 1958

Value on which Duty was Paid	Legacy Duty	Succession Duty
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
188,012 16 5	4,809 2 4	..
208,162 18 3	..	10,231 6 9
396,175 4 8	4,809 2 4	10,231 6 9

Chapter 12: Currency and Banking

THE FOLLOWING are legal tender in Jamaica:—British Gold and Silver Coins, Cupro Nickel Coins, Three-penny coins of mixed metal, Jamaica Nickel and bronze alloy coins (penny, half-penny and farthing), Jamaica Government currency Notes and Currency Notes issued by the Board of Commissioners of Currency, British Caribbean Territories (Eastern Group). Nickel coinage is no longer issued and is being withdrawn from circulation. Accounts are kept in sterling.

Following the passage of the Bank Notes (Demonetization and Redemption) Law, Law 10 of 1958 commercial banks' note issue ceased to be legal tender in Jamaica. The Government and the Banks by mutual arrangement undertook to redeem any such notes for Jamaica Government notes on presentation.

The Bank Notes (Bank of England) Legal Tender Law 1939, introduced as a wartime measure and subsequently suspended by Order under Emergency Regulations in 1942 was formally repealed by the Bank Notes (Bank of England) Legal Tender (Repeal) Law 1958. This Law has the effect of removing legal tender status from Bank of England notes in Jamaica.

Circulation of Jamaica Government Currency Notes

In circulation on 31.3.57	£7,126,534	0	0
In circulation on 31.3.58	8,408,622	0	0
In circulation on 31.12.58	8,660,622	0	0

These are issued in denomination of 5/-, 10/-, £1 and £5.

Circulation of Jamaica Government coins

In circulation 31.3.58	£84,602 13 1
In circulation 31.12.58	90,087 14 0

These include Jamaica Nickel Coinage (unspecified) and Bronze Alloy coinage in pennies, half-pennies and farthings.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

THERE ARE FOUR COMMERCIAL BANKS operating in Jamaica with main offices in Kingston. They are:—

The Bank of Nova Scotia
 Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas)
 The Royal Bank of Canada
 The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The Bank of Nova Scotia has 18 branches and 4 sub-branches; Barclays Bank has 11 branches, 5 sub-branches and 7 agencies; the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce have one branch each besides the main office in Kingston.

Interest Rates

During the year there were four changes in commercial banks' interest rates following on changes in the United Kingdom Bank Rate as under:—

Bank of England		Jamaican Banks						
Date	Bank Rate %	Date	Minimum loan rate	Minimum over-draft rate	Deposits			
					Savings	12 months	6 months	3 months
19.9.57	7	1.10.57	7	7½	3½	3½	3	2½
20.3.58	6	1.4.58	6½	7	3	3	2½	2
22.5.58	5½	1.6.58	6½	6½	2½	2½	2½	1½
19.6.58	5	1.7.58	6	6½	2½	2½	2	1½
14.8.58	4½	1.9.58	5½	6	2	2	1½	1

No interest is paid on Savings Deposits exceeding £2,000.

At Table A is shown a Statement of the consolidated Balance Sheet of the Commercial Banks at 30th September, 1958 with a comparison with the position at 30th September, 1957.

BANK RATES

Sterling

During 1958 the commercial banks maintained the following rates for sterling exchange in London:—

Demand Drafts

Selling— $\frac{1}{4}\%$ premium

Buying— $7/16\%$ discount up to £50,000
 $\frac{3}{8}\%$ on excess over £50,000.

Telegraphic Transfers

Selling— $\frac{3}{8}\%$ premium up to £50,000
 $5/16\%$ on excess over £50,000

Buying— $5/16\%$ discount up to £50,000
 $\frac{1}{4}\%$ on excess over £50,000.

Non-Sterling

Currencies other than sterling are handled at a small spread over the London quotations.

LIABILITIES

I. Notes in C

II. Deposits

(i) Dema

(ii) Savin

(iii) Time

III. Balances due

(i) Head

(ii) Other

and

(iii) Other

and

(iv) U.S.A

(v) Elsew

IV. Balance due

Cheques in

V. Other Liabili

(i) Local

(ii) Foreign

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GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK

THE AMOUNT AT CREDIT of Depositors at the 31st December, 1958 was £4,717,724 as compared with £4,324,271 on the 31st December, 1957, an increase of £393,453 or 9.1% as under:—

	1957	1958	Increase
Private Accounts	£3,916,649	£4,197,284	£280,635
Government Accounts	407,622	520,440	112,818
	£4,324,271	£4,717,724	£393,453

The increase was due to an excess of deposits over withdrawals of £290,662 and interest credited to depositors' accounts which amounted to £102,791. Savings Bank facilities were available at 220 Branches of the Bank throughout the Island, 11 of which were opened during the year.

The book value of Investments in British, Dominion and Colonial Stock and of Jamaica Local Inscribed Stock held on account of depositors on the 31st December 1958 was £3,600,091 as follows:—

British, Dominion and Colonial Stock	£1,932,194
Jamaica Local Inscribed Stock	1,667,897
	£3,600,091

Together with the investments shown in the preceding paragraph, the Bank held £475,000 on deposit with the Treasury and £44,192 on deposit in the Joint Consolidated Fund at the 31st December, 1958. A total of £74,297 was invested in Treasury Bills during the year.

The total revenue of the Bank for the year under review was approximately £164,909 and was derived from the following sources:—

Interest on British, Dominion and Colonial Stock	£78,098
„ Jamaica Government Stock	67,047
„ Treasury Bills	6,398
„ Deposits with the Treasury	7,660
„ Deposits in Joint Consolidated Fund ..	4,169
„ Current Account in Bank of Nova Scotia	577
Rental of Government Savings Bank Premises ..	960
	£164,909

The total operating expenses for this period inclusive of interest credited to depositors' accounts was approximately £156,000.

The Government Savings Bank maintained the following rates on Savings deposits during 1958:—

- (a) Personal Accounts 2½% up to £500
3% from £501–£2,500
- (b) Government Accounts (no limits) .. 2%
- (c) Deposits by Executors etc. under
Attorneys, Executors, and Trustees
(Accounts and General) Law (up
to £10,000) 2½%
- (d) Friendly Society Accounts (no limit) 2½% up to £500
3% from £501
- (e) Industrial or Provident Society Ac-
counts (no limit) 2½% up to £500
3% from £501
- (f) Co-operative Societies Accounts (no
limit) 2½% up to £500
3% from £501.

Chapter 13: Education

EDUCATION

Administration

A FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE in the Administration of Education was effected in January, 1958, when the Ministry of Education (formerly Education and Social Welfare) and the Department of Education were integrated. The two-fold purpose was to transfer certain statutory responsibilities vested in the Department to the Ministry and to streamline the organisation so that the increase in work arising from the implementation of the expansion programme could be carried out with greater efficiency.

The Ministry with its permanent staff of 280 (an increase of 56 over the 1957 figure) was divided into five sections:—

- (i) Establishments
- (ii) Finance and General
- (iii) Schools Supervision
- (iv) Development and Special Services
- (v) Building Construction.

The immediate heads of these sections are:—

- (i) A Principal Assistant Secretary
- (ii) A Principal Assistant Secretary
- (iii) A Deputy Chief Education Officer
- (iv) A Deputy Chief Education Officer, and
- (v) The Building Officer.

There is also an officer (on loan from UNESCO) in charge of the Educational Publications Production Unit which is one of the services under the Development and Special Services section.

Policy

In keeping with the constitutional changes of 1953, the Minister of Education is fully responsible for policy. The Education Authority, the Body previously charged with this responsibility and of which the Minister was Chairman, has now been dissolved and replaced by a Council (The Education Advisory Council) advisory to the Minister. The Council which was established under the Education (Amendment) Law, 1956, consists of 22 members including representatives of the Professional Teachers' Associations recognised by the Minister. Members are appointed for three years.

During 1958, every effort was made to implement, as far as possible, the basic programme set out in the National Plan for Jamaica 1957-67. The general policy of the Plan was based on the following three fundamental principles:—

- (a) That every child should obtain a primary education—that is to say that buildings, teachers, equipment and services must be provided on a continuously expanding scale sufficient to provide universal primary education for all children between the ages of 7 and 11 inclusive.
- (b) That the system should provide to the fullest extent that our finances will allow for further educational opportunities to those children who possess special ability in order that we may, out of our own resources, fill the needs of the community for trained people to take their proper places in industry, agriculture and farming, trade, commerce and the professions and provide for ourselves the special services which the country requires.
- (c) That the educational opportunities provided by Government should be opened and available to all on a basis of genuine equality.

Expenditure

Approximately £3,000,000 was spent on education in the year under review.

Primary Education

Primary schools serving pupils in the 7-15 age group numbered 706 in 1958 providing accommodation for approximately 231,737 pupils. Approximately 11,000 additional school places were built for children of this age group in 1958.

The provision of better facilities to afford children in the senior age group (12-15) a fuller education has been an integral part of the programme. A sum of approximately £250,000 was spent during 1958 on expansion.

The bulk of government expenditure on education is used for building and paying teachers of primary schools. About half of the accommodation is being provided by Church-owned schools. No new Church schools have been permitted since the turn of the present century and so the proportion of government schools has been increasing. In Church schools, the salaries of teachers and a substantial part of the other costs are borne by government.

Secondary Education

As part of the development programme, 1,500 additional places were provided through expansion of existing schools in 1958. Concurrently, improvements mainly in the direction of facilities for the teaching of science subjects were carried out. The cost of expansion amounted to approximately £100,000 and that of improvement to £75,000. The programme of new schools in new areas was worked out and a start is to be made on this project during 1959.

Scholarships to grant-aided secondary schools

With the implementation of the development programme, there has been a considerable increase in the number of scholarships granted annually and tenable at grant-aided secondary schools. There are four types of awards:—

- (i) *Free Place Awards:* These are offered to pupils who do well in the Common Entrance Examination for which all children between 10 years 5 months and 13 years are eligible.

- (ii) *Code Scholarships*: Offered to a number of children of primary schools who come highest in the Common Entrance Examination.
- (iii) *Unprovided Centre Scholarships*: Full boarding scholarships awarded to children resident for a minimum period of three years in parishes without grant-aided secondary schools.
- (iv) *Over Age Scholarships*: These are awarded to candidates between the ages of 13-15 years who have passed the Second or Third Jamaica Local Examination or the First Jamaica Certificate of Education and who come highest in a competitive examination taken in August of each year.

Free Place Awards

In continuation of the scheme started in 1957, about 2,000 free place awards were offered to children in 1958 for entry to grant-aided secondary schools in January, 1959. Approximately 10% of these children were given extra assistance to meet living expenses and to purchase books. This is in direct contrast with the former policy in which the vast majority of students could only enter as fee-paying students. The total enrolment of the secondary grammar schools was 14,000 in 1958 as compared with 11,500 in 1957.

Technical Education

The principal project in this field is the Jamaica Institute of Technology which was started in adapted buildings in March, 1958. Construction of the first set of new buildings for the purpose of engineering was started in July, 1958 and they will be completed in July, 1959. Plans and working drawings were being prepared for the second major department—pharmacy and science.

There is an enrolment of 60 students who are registered for courses in electrical and mechanical engineering, building, handicraft teaching and institutional management. The first stage will be completed by 1960 at a cost of £270,000 when accommodation will be available for approximately 220 full-time students and twice that number of part-time ones.



Playing netball at a secondary school.

(G.P.R.O. Photograph)



Children being taught folk dancing at a primary school.

(G.P.R.O. Photograph)

The services of an Adviser on Technical Education was obtained to prepare plans for the technical education programmes throughout primary and secondary schools. These will be attuned to industrial needs and the facilities which will exist for further and higher technical education at the Jamaica Institute of Technology and possibly at the U.C.W.I.

Rural Secondary Technical Schools

The five Rural Secondary Technical Schools (formerly Practical Training Centres) have undergone re-organisation. Their curricula have been revised and standards raised and it is now possible for the more able pupils to obtain the General Certificate of Education in the subjects of their choice. Trades and agricultural scholarships have been awarded by government to students graduating from these schools. These awards are for courses of 2-3 years duration. They have been taken up at the Jamaica School of Agriculture, on sugar estates, in the textile, bauxite and citrus industries and in the services of nursing, catering, agricultural extension, forestry and surveying.

Evening Institutes

Considerable expansion in the provision of this type of education has taken place during 1958. These institutions now number 31 at an average attendance at each of approximately 60 students. The policy is that they should be attached to post-primary schools that are suitably equipped and offer a wide range of subjects both of a practical and academic nature to persons above the school leaving age.

Recruitment and Training of Teachers

The programmes to improve the quality of teaching as well as to increase the number of qualified teachers in both primary and post-primary schools continued to be implemented.

A Board of Teacher Training set up in 1955 to advise the Minister on all matters pertaining to Teacher Training was active in co-ordinating the work of the Training Colleges, reviewing their syllabuses and the courses of study, conducting their examination and assessing the results.

Fifty awards (an annual feature) were made to teachers and prospective teachers to do degree courses and possibly post-graduate courses at the U.C.W.I. This is designed to meet the demand for teachers which exists especially in secondary schools. The expansion programme for Training Colleges announced in 1957 (the objective of which is to double enrolment in these institutions in the next three years) is being pursued and enrolment in these colleges has risen from 300 to 549 (for January, 1959).

EMERGENCY TEACHER TRAINING SCHEME

THE CALEDONIA JUNIOR COLLEGE established under the Emergency Teacher Training Scheme was opened in July, 1958. The proposal is to organise courses each of 20 weeks duration for approximately 150 probationers. It is anticipated that two such courses will be conducted during each of the succeeding five years beginning in July, 1958. The first class completed the course in December, 1958.

At the end of these courses, no student will leave as a "trained teacher", but it is hoped that the majority (if not all) of them will leave with a clear understanding of the basic need of the children they will teach and with a deep sense of their social and professional responsibilities. Follow-up training for successful students will be available in the following pattern:—

- (i) Correspondence courses
- (ii) Training College courses.

Probationers who go direct to a Training College after leaving the Caledonia Junior College will normally be required to spend three years in Training College. Those who enter after successful completion of the follow-up correspondence course will be exempted from one year training college work.

The In-service Training College started in Moneague in 1956 is still carrying out its training programme.

A special teacher recruitment campaign carried out in the U.K. in 1958, resulted in 41 teachers being recruited for employment in secondary schools. The overall need for teachers is being as satisfactorily met as can be expected.

Teachers' Salaries

In January, 1958 the Council of Ministers directed that a "Standing Committee on Teachers' Service" (SCOTS) should be established. Its terms of reference should be

- (a) to consider and make recommendations to the Minister of Education from time to time in regard to the salary scales and grade structure of teachers in Government and denominational elementary schools, Government grant-aided secondary schools and teacher training colleges,
- (b) to advise the Minister of Education on any matter pertaining to the conditions of service of teachers as may be referred to the Committee from time to time.

The Committee presented its recommendations on teachers' salaries to government later in the year, and a comprehensive regrading was effected retroactive to the 1st of April, 1957. This regrading will cost approximately half a million pounds (£500,000) for the period ending 31st of March, 1959.

Books and Teaching Aids

The Educational Publications Production Unit established with the assistance of an expert on loan from UNESCO produced its first series of books and teaching aids for primary schools. Twenty readers and a substantial amount of extra reading material, vocabulary charts and other aids have been provided and distributed and the momentum now evident as regards the processing of manuscripts and printing will enable an increasing supply of teaching materials to be placed in the schools.

Higher Education

Several Jamaicans are studying in colleges and universities abroad and locally at the UCWI. The UCWI is a residential institution granting degrees of the University of London. It has three faculties:—

Medicine

Arts

Natural Sciences

and a Department of Education (awarding its own post-graduate Diploma). Plans are afoot to make the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture (Trinidad) a faculty of agriculture of the UCWI with effect from the academic year 1959-60.

Scholarships

Several scholarships for post-secondary courses are awarded annually by the Ministry of Education (in addition to the teachers scholarships mentioned above). These may be classified as follows:—

(i) *Jamaica Scholarship (Boys)*

Jamaica Scholarship (Girls)

Awarded on the results of the Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination;

(ii) *Centenary Scholarships*—(Boys and Girls in alternate years)

Awarded on the results of the Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination;

(iii) *Jamaica Government Exhibitions* (tenable at the UCWI).

These are awarded on the results of the Scholarship Examination set annually by the UCWI. Winners can work for degrees in the fields of Medicine, Natural Sciences and the Arts;

(iv) <i>The Issa Scholarship</i> (women and men on alternate years)	} *
(v) <i>The Agricultural Scholarship</i>	
<i>The £80 Scholarship</i>	

*Awarded by special award committees set up by the Ministry of Education.

Statistical Summary

Government Expenditure on Education (Approx. figures),
1958

Total Expenditure	£3,000,000
Recurrent Expenditure	£2,500,000
Capital Expenditure	£400,000

Schools, Pupils and Teachers

<i>Number of Elementary Schools</i>	706
(a) Government owned	230
(b) Government leased	67
(c) Government rented	68
(d) Denominational	337
(e) Non-denominational	5
(f) Trust	1
	706
Pupils enrolled	231,740 (approx.)
No. of Teachers	4,679
No. of Secondary (Grammar) Schools	36
Government owned	3
Grant-aided	33
No. of pupils enrolled	13,200
No. of teachers	626
No. of Training Colleges	
Government owned	1
Grant-aided	4
Percentage of trained teachers in	
(a) Primary Schools	46%
(b) Secondary Schools	53%
No. of Jamaican students in institutions of higher learning	
(i) Locally—U.C.W.I.	288
(ii) Overseas—U.K. and Irish Republic	300 (approx.—excluding approx. 700 nursing students)
U.S.A.	750
Canada	288.

Chapter 14: Housing and Town Planning

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

Introduction

THE YEAR 1958 marked the second full year of the operation of the Housing Department, created by the Housing Law (Law 67 of 1955) on the 1st April, 1956. It continued to break new ground and this had a literal application in the launching of the Mona Heights Housing Scheme in March, 1958, under which it is proposed to build 716 houses. Law 5 of 1958 amending Law 67 of 1955 was the enabling Law for this Scheme. At year's end the programme was well on the way to achievement. Another smaller project at Waltham Farm comprising the erection of forty-eight houses was launched towards the end of the year and is making rapid progress. The year 1958 has been marked by a number of visitors who came from abroad to see what Jamaica was doing and had done in the field of Housing. They included Mr. Eric Gold, Federal Housing Adviser; several members of the British Parliament, who were on a tour of the Caribbean area, the Director of Housing of Surinam, Miss Lopez of Chile, Mr. Bain from the Fiji Islands, Mr. Montano the Minister of Housing for Trinidad, Mr. Crooks the Trinidad Town Planning Officer, and many others who came to see, comment, sometimes to criticize. Constructive criticism is enjoyed by this Department and great benefit was derived from these visitors, who also found something of interest which they desired to take away with them for use in their own territories. There were other visitors not particularly connected with the field of housing.

The Department continued the Farm Housing and Earthquake Rehabilitation Scheme launched in the previous year, and the progress made in these projects is set out in detail hereafter. During the year progress continued to be made on the overall Government



A VIEW OF KINGSTON'S NEW TECHNICAL SCHOOL



A MODERN HOUSING SCHEME AT MONA, ST. ANDREW

Housing Schemes aimed at the general improvement of housing conditions for low income group. The Owner-Occupier Scheme in respect of which they were a great number of outstanding applications continued to receive attention within the ambit of the funds allocated for the purpose.

Detailed progress on this Scheme is set out at Appendix A.

The Ministry of Health launched a programme envisaging the erection throughout the island of 56 Health Centres and during the year under review, the Housing Department commenced the first phase of this programme comprising 18 Health Centres; of these 9 had been completed and handed over to the Ministry of Health at year's end.

In relation to Government's policy of providing additional accommodation for its employees, the first phase of the Police Married Officers Housing Programme was launched, and five houses have been commenced.

In an effort to decentralise its activities and to make its Field Officers more accessible to the people in the Rural Zone area, a programme for the erection and establishment of an office of the Department in each Parish was undertaken, and at the end of the year most of these offices were nearing completion.

During the year projects have been approved and undertaken at Cockburn Gardens (120 additional houses), August Town (20 additional houses), Gibraltar—Annotto Bay (20 additional houses), Houghton Court—Lucea (20 additional houses.).

In view of the greatly increased programme of activities which the Department was called upon to undertake, it became necessary to increase the staff by approximately 76%, thus bringing the total officers and other employees from 211 to 372. Among the additional staff were an Executive Engineer, two Architects with supporting staff for the planning and implementation of the work involved, an assistant Management Officer and an additional Housing Supervisor. There was also a general regrading of the workshop section, placing them on a permanent basis as of the 1st April, 1957.

The appointment of additional Senior Staff in the Finance section together with a more experienced working knowledge of the mechanized Accounting system introduced in September of last year greatly reduced the difficulties experienced in the past to keep accounts of individual allottees up to date. By the year end this system got into full stride and accounts for preceding months were being made available in the succeeding month, thus making it possible for early action to be taken by both the Management and Legal Sections against delinquent debtors. As may be seen from the statements of Income and Expenditure (appendix B) in which expenditure to income stands in a ratio of approximately 4:1 it is greatly desired that much be done by way of increasing income but the result so far experienced in this respect although by no means spectacular is an index of what can be achieved when the proceedings become streamlined.

The Department at present operates under 7 Sections—

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| (a) Administrative | (b) Management |
| (c) Finance | (d) Legal |
| (e) Engineering | (f) Stores |
| | (g) Workshop |

The present controlling interest of the Department's Building programme over the entire island made it necessary both for Administrative convenience and proper supervision, to sectionalize the island into five Zones, placing a Building Supervisor in administrative control and a Housing Officer in charge of Estate Management work in each Zone.

The five Zone are:—

Zone I (with headquarters at Port Antonio in Portland)
Portland,
Saint Mary,
St. Thomas.

Zone II (with headquarters at Montego Bay in St. James)
St. James,
Trelawny,
St. Ann.

Zone III (with headquarters at Savanna-la-Mar in Westmoreland)
Westmoreland,
Hanover,
St. Elizabeth.

Zone IV (with headquarters at May Pen in Clarendon)
Clarendon,
Manchester,
St. Catherine.

Zone V (with headquarters at Halfway Tree in St. Andrew)
St. Andrew,
Kingston.

A further method of decentralization was yet employed by the establishment of eight Parish Officers suitably scattered within the first four Zones as follows:—

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------|
| 1. At Morant Bay in St. Thomas | } | Zone I |
| 2. At Port Maria in St. Mary | | |
| 3. At St. Ann's Bay in St. Ann | } | Zone II |
| 4. At Falmouth in Trelawny | | |
| 5. At Lucea in Hanover | } | Zone III |
| 6. At Black River in St. Elizabeth | | |
| 7. At Mandeville in Manchester | } | Zone IV |
| 8. At Spanish Town in St. Catherine | | |

FARM HOUSING SCHEME

THIS SCHEME which had commenced in 1957 gathered momentum during 1958, and at the close of the year not only were 1037 units erected but 154 were under construction and 172 were delivered on sites awaiting construction. The total number of applicants

who were eligible under this scheme and who were distributed throughout the island is as follows:—

Parish	No. of Cases		Total
	Eligible		
	£90	£130	Eligible
St. Andrew ..	67	27	94
St. Thomas ..	96	22	118
Portland ..	54	25	79
St. Mary ..	87	20	107
St. Ann ..	56	28	84
Trelawny ..	49	14	63
St. James ..	79	20	99
Hanover ..	48	30	78
Westmoreland ..	31	29	60
St. Elizabeth ..	44	18	62
Manchester ..	84	15	99
Clarendon ..	50	48	98
St. Catherine ..	71	33	104
Ind. Settlements ..	125	82	207
C.A.L.A. ..	37	16	53
Y.V.L.A. ..	21	15	36
Total ..	999	442	1,441

There was a slight alteration in the design of the Farm Unit during the year. The Department will now supply prefabricated Units made up of the foundation, precast concrete columns and roof delivered to the site and will also provide necessary technical assistance. One of the bays will be floored with concrete. The Unit will also be equipped with verge and vertical boarding at the gable ends. The farmer will be expected to supply materials and labour for walls, using local materials to the fullest. In the larger unit the external walls to one end bay is constructed in 4" concrete block work and either one glazed window or one door in any one wall is supplied.

EARTHQUAKE REHABILITATION PROGRAMME

CONSEQUENT ON THE EARTHQUAKE of 1st March, 1957, funds were provided to cover the following:—

1. Repairs to Indigents' Houses for which an appropriation of £42,000 was made.
2. Replacement of Indigents' Houses for which an appropriation of £96,500 was made.
3. Repairs to and Replacement of NON-INDIGENT houses not covered by Earthquake Insurance for which an appropriation of £45,000 was made.

The following sets out the extent of assistance given as at 31st March, 1958:—

Repairs to Indigents

Parish			No. Assisted	Amount		
				£	s.	d.
St. James	..	..	735	14,783	2	0
Hanover	..	..	408	8,628	11	6
Westmoreland	..	..	174	2,732	10	0
Trelawny	..	..	244	2,679	15	0
Manchester	..	..	105	2,509	0	0
St. Elizabeth	..	..	576	8,441	10	3
St. Catherine	..	..	26	464	13	0
Clarendon	..	..	97	1,361	5	2
St. Andrew	..	..	6	103	0	0
			2,374	£41,703	6	11

Replacement to Indigents

BUILDINGS COMPLETED

Parish	Basic Structure	Completed Units	Total
St. James	272	132	404
Hanover	192	141	333
Westmoreland	10	7	17
Trelawny	15	24	39
Manchester	9	15	24
St. Elizabeth	7	16	23
St. Catherine	..	..	..
Clarendon	2	8	10
St. Andrew	..	..	..
	507	343	850

Loans to Non-Indigents

Parish	No. of Cases	Amount
Hanover	12	£545
St. Elizabeth	1	50
Trelawny	2	80
St. James	12	515
	27	£1,190

In order to utilize the unspent portion out of the provision of £45,000 approved as loans for Non-Indigents, a sum of £43,775 was provided to meet not only deserving applications for loan assistance that did not previously qualify, but also applications for repairs to and replacements of Indigents' Houses.

The provision of £43,775 has been allocated as follows:—

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| (a) Loans not to exceed £200 per person | £8,000 |
| (b) Reimbursement of expenses for
Staff engaged by Parish Councils | £4,000 |
| (c) Expenditure to cover grants and
complete Units | £31,775, £35,775, £43,775 |

The following sets out the extent of assistance given:—

Loans

Parish	No. of Cases	Amount
Hanover	17	£2,580
St. James	16	2,450
Westmoreland	2	175
Trelawny	3	500
St. Elizabeth	4	700
Manchester	3	350
Clarendon	6	715
	51	£7,470

Repairs to Indigents' Houses

Parish	No. of Cases	Amount
St. Elizabeth	981	£8,847 1 0
Westmoreland	37	531 10 0
St. James	599	7,348 0 0
St. Catherine	8	108 14 0
Manchester	292	3,524 0 0
Hanover	107	1,557 10 0
Clarendon	120	897 0 0
St. Ann	15	334 0 0
Trelawny	8	78 17 0
St. Mary	1	18 0 0
	2,168	£23,244 12 0

Replacement of Indigents' Houses

Parish	No. of Cases	Completed Units	Basic Units to be Completed
Westmoreland	8	8	..
St. Elizabeth	5	5	..
Hanover	15	3	12
St. James	64	4	60
Trelawny	4	..	4
Clarendon	3	3	..
	—	—	—
	99	23	76
	—	—	—

Land Acquisition

A sum of £20,000 was provided for the acquisition of lands by this Department for Village Expansion Schemes.

The following is a list of the sites acquired:—

Parish	Site	Approximate Area
St. Ann	Laughlands	40 acres
Falmouth	Rock Village	12 acres
Trelawny	Duanvale	25 acres
St. Elizabeth	Santa Cruz	10 acres
Manchester	Alligator Pond	15 acres
	Alvie Estate New Port	255 acres

The Jamaica Social Welfare Commission was entrusted the responsibility of assisting sufferers who were awarded a basic unit in completing their units by self-help. In furtherance of this operation a sum of £3,206 was advanced the Commissioner to be used as a free grant to the allottees.

ARCHITECTURAL SECTION

THE ARCHITECTURAL SECTION which in the previous year had been little more than embryonic, blossomed out this year with recruitment of additional overseas staff and within a short time had been expanded to incorporate a Quantity Survey Section with a staff of three headed by an Assistant Quantity Surveyor. This Section

works in close collaboration with the design and survey sub-sections of the Architectural Section of the Department and is responsible for the preparation of all estimates, cost analyses, bills of quantities and certification of extras. Simultaneously with this development came a variation in the responsibilities of the section which undertook, in addition to the preparation of subdivision plans and design, all initial consultation with local Authorities, all site inspections, all preliminary briefing of field officers with regard to Schemes, partial supervision of the more specialized works and preparation of contract documents.

During the year under review the work turned out by the section consisted of normal design of Housing Scheme sub-division, further investigation into low cost housing including the design of low cost multi-storeyed apartment block to suit the low income group, and variations of design for a continuation of the Health Centre programme as also the Farm Assistance Scheme.

Several items of interest were also tackled such as:—

1. Design of the caretaker's quarters for the Government Lab. at Hope consisting of a two bedrooms unit complete with the water-borne sanitation and electricity for under £700.
2. The design of a library and canteen for the Government Public Relations Department at 124 East Street in contemporary style to cost £4,000.
3. Suggested lay-out for extension to the office of the Director of Statistics.
4. Preliminary design of houses for the Medical Officers at Bellevue Hospital.
5. Sketch suggestions for the bathing beach facilities for the Beach Control Authority.
6. Design of a new type of indigent unit based on the Farm house unit.
7. Revised design of the farm house unit, incorporating the use of Cinva Ram stabilised earth blocks.
8. Preparation of designs of experimental units with interchangeable panels.
9. Initiation of construction work within the Rhymesbury plan.
10. Initiation of construction work on the Civil Service Scheme at Blue Castle.

HEALTH CENTRES

IN ADDITION, the section was responsible for the prosecution of all phases of the Health Centre programme, including siting, supervision of contractors, certification of paybills and liaison with the Ministry of Health, and it was not until the end of the year that the Engineering Section began taking over the supervision of Centres under construction. The section had by then handed over the following centres to the Ministry of Health.

Santa Cruz on the 27th June
Cedar Valley on the 30th June
Enfield on the 4th July
Claremont on the 8th July
Glengoffe on the 11th July
Gordon Town on the 26th July
Wait-a-Bit on the 8th August
Cross Keys on the 4th September
Cambridge on the 6th November,

and also had centres at Mile Gully, Green Island, Wakefield, Moneague, Balaclava, Williamsfield, Ramble, Maryland, Norman Range, Tower Hill, Craighead, Giltress Street in Kingston and Old Harbour under construction.

A point of note is that at Glengoffe an experiment was carried out with a diothene-lined excavation as water storage, and a domestic supply provided by hand-pumping up to overhead oil-drums and gravity-feeding back to the fittings in the buildings. This experiment proved successful and economical and the Ministry of Health gave *carte-blanc* approval of the use of this system in all areas where a piped water supply was not available and the soil was suitable.

A special design was prepared for the Rollington Town Clinic at Giltress Street. This Clinic is much larger than normal, provides for two waiting rooms an addition of lunch room and garages and is estimated to cost around £6,500.

The Rural Clinics were re-designed in accordance with Ministry requirements and new estimates prepared and approved.

FARM HOUSING UNITS

FOLLOWING REPEATED OUTCRIES against the previous design of these units a modified design was prepared altering the shape. The change also reduced the basic cost and to some extent eased the burden of the field officers in having the units speedily requisitioned and erected by minimising the amount of self-help required.

INDIGENT UNIT

A NEW TYPE UNIT was designed, based on the use of precast $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch square concrete columns and prefabricated timber panel infilling. Two sizes became available and costs were reduced thereby providing for the construction of more units that were originally planned.

RHYMESBURY

INITIAL DEVELOPMENT of the Village Centre was planned with the layout of eight buildings for supervising officers, but this scheme had to be abandoned as it was thought more practical to have the various officers stationed in their respective fields of activity. A variation providing for buildings on the Co-operative Farm, Land Settlement and the Agronomy Division was obtained too late in the year for construction work to begin before the new year arrived.

POLIO REHABILITATION ANNEX

SKETCH PLANS prepared by the Public Works were forwarded for the Department to erect dormitory accommodation and Matron's Quarters adjacent the existing buildings at Mona. With some additional drafting the plans were modified and streamlined into shape and the building given out on contract. The colour schemes were prepared in consultation with the Colour Advisory Centre of Messrs. Hardware and Lumber and the Architectural Section and it is hoped that the result will be a radical but not unpleasant departure from the stereotyped schemes of Government Institutions.

K.S.A.C. INFIRMARY

WITH THE SUCCESS of the blocks originally designed by this section, additional dormitory accommodation was requested. The siting of these blocks was varied several times in an attempt to satisfy all concerned but at length a workable solution was reached and construction put in hand.

LONG MOUNTAIN PEN

THIS AREA, known as "Belgium" had for years presented a problem in dense, communal living under fairly insanitary conditions on undeveloped property. Any attempt to better conditions by the introduction of services within the area are met with setbacks due to the increase in the number of unauthorised buildings within the area, not to mention the real estate transactions of dubious legality through which land was transferred. Finally it was decided to utilize approximately two acres of land acquired from the War Department as a decanting centre and attempt to impose some space standards in the development. A scheme was prepared along these lines providing for single sales units and rental duplex units to take care of the sub-tenants who were in high proportion on the property. In this Scheme it was attempted to obtain approval for the construction of narrow roads within the site although retaining standard with main through roads. The success or otherwise of this venture is still to be seen.

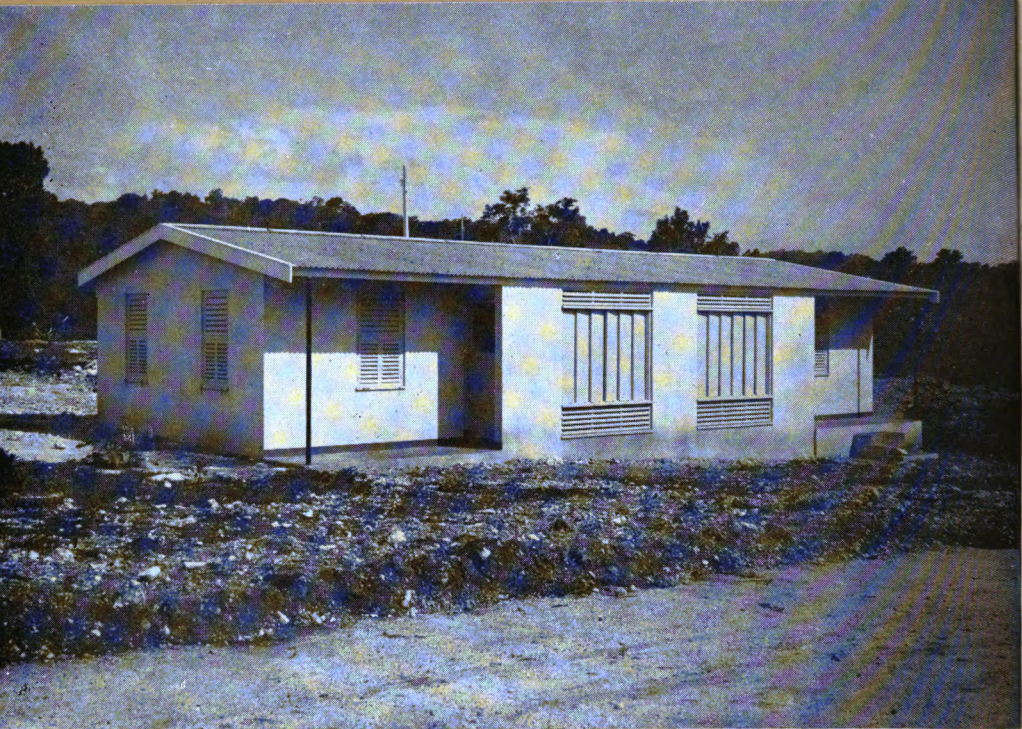
MOUNT SALEM AND GLENDEVON

SPECIAL DESIGNS were prepared for these areas where a programme of sale Duplex Units was proposed. The question of cost imposed severe limitations and the solution obtained had to be further amended to conform to Parish Council requirements and other acceptable standards. The geology of the sites also presented problems and the finally designed unit was not as economical as had been anticipated. It will nevertheless be an interesting experiment in communal living and may yet set the patterns for future schemes within the island.



Farmers completing a house under the Farm Housing Scheme.

(G.P.R.O. Photograph)



Two types of houses built by Government for low income persons.

(G.P.R.O. Photograph)



VICTORIA TOWN

THIS IS ONE of the most closely packed sites in the Corporate Area and represents density of approximately 140 persons per acre accommodated in about 150 buildings on 134 lots. Lack of free space is so acute that it is well nigh impossible to propose any scheme for developing the area unless adjacent lands are acquired upon which blocks of low cost flats may be erected. This department has experimented with various designs and various structural principles, but due to the lack of mechanisation within the building industry, it has been found difficult to finalise any scheme cheap enough. Investigations are still being carried on along the lines of cross-wall or framed construction of light weight prefabricated panels. Success in this field would be a vast step forward by the Department in its attempt to serve the majority of the inhabitants of the island in the provision of adequate housing at competitive prices with buildings founded on sound engineering principles.

LEGAL SECTION

THE DEPARTMENT'S LEGAL SECTION consists *inter alia* of a Legal Officer, a Senior Legal Clerk and five Legal Clerks.

The duties carried out by the Section include general legal work involving the prosecution and defence of actions brought by or against the Director of Housing in the exercise of his office as a Corporation sole, conveyancing, advising the Director of Housing generally and in particular as to the exercise of his powers under the Housing Law.

During the year under review the Section was principally engaged in the following:—

- I. Perfecting Titles on behalf of applicants under the Owner-Occupier Scheme including assistance under the Facilities for Title Law;
- II. Perfecting Titles on behalf of applicants under the Earthquake Rehabilitation Programme;
- III. Completing final documents of Title in a number of outstanding cases under the Emergency Housing Scheme (1951 Hurricane)

IV. Preparing Transfers, Conveyances and Mortgages under various Schemes;

V. Perusing Title and preparing charges under the Ex-Servicemen's Scheme.

VI. Representing the Director of Housing in suits for the Recovery of possession of lands and Tenements on the Department's Housing Estates throughout the island;

VII. Perusing Title and preparing and obtaining applications and agreements for Sale and making collections under the Farm Housing Scheme.

For a Statistical break-down of certain of the above aspects of work performed in the section, please see Appendix C.

MANAGEMENT SECTION

THE COMPLETION and handing over to the Management Section of houses on another six housing Estates throughout the island necessitated, for the Section, additional duties in respect of investigation of applicants (over 500 persons); and finalising allotments to the successful persons.

In addition, the Management Section took over on behalf of the Department, and arranged for the proper supervision of lands at Pembroke Hall and Saunders Lane in the Corporate Area, and Collerain and Alvey in St. Mary and Manchester respectively.

Sociological Surveys aimed at assessing the housing needs in certain specific areas were carried out as required.

Routine

The normal functions in respect of Estate Management were pursued. In this regard, the section dealt with 108 Housing Estates consisting of approximately 14,150 allottees, and in addition worked out plans for systematic collections from the thousands of Owner-occupier and "Scattered" cases throughout the Island—some in most inaccessible areas.

Collections

The business of successful collections from allottees has been somewhat thwarted by too strong a feeling of indifference on the part of persons, who obviously have not yet developed an attitude towards self-help and independence adequate to give them the urge to lift themselves by "their own boot-straps". The prevailing attitude seems to be to regard Government's Housing Programme as acts of charity and benevolence without any corresponding obligation on the part of allottees to honour the terms of their contracts. Notwithstanding there was marked improvement in the extent of payments by allottees.

Property Maintenance

Another problem is that of illegal sale of the house by purchasers who try to profiteer off Government's housing subsidy to the needy sections of the community. Quite apart from the legal sanctions available to the section for dealing with these "major evils", efforts were made to try and inculcate in purchasers and tenants a knowledge of their duties and responsibilities, as it is felt that the individual's attitude and recognition of his responsibilities as a citizen will contribute much more to successful estate management than mere imposition of legal tenets. Gradually orderliness and discipline is being restored to this aspect of life on the Housing Estate. On the credit side, it has been most stimulating to note the number of purchasers who have obtained approval to make additions to their houses and the equally pleasing number whom have by the erection of fences, planting of hedges etc. vividly displayed what can be accomplished because of pride in ownership.

Community Development

There are signs that a fairly healthy community spirit is being generated on the Housing Estates. The residents of four Estates in the Corporate Area—Tower Hill, Balmagie, Penwood and Waterhouse have formed themselves into a thriving Citizens' Association known as the Central Housing Estates Citizens' Association. On these and other Estates are basic schools youth organisations, and other movements all helping to provide the lever for the type of community spirit which will eventually not only make for easier estate management but will aid in the creation of the type of citizen

of which this island can be proud. In this connection this Section records its appreciation of the work being undertaken by the Church and other organisations and looks forward to an extension of the scope of their activities.

It is regretted that Community Centres have not yet been established on at least some of the estates, but the end of the year has found the plans for the establishment of them so far advanced as to give clear indication that at the time of the writing of the next annual report they will have become a reality serving all sections of the estates in social, cultural, and educational activities.

The establishment of Parks and Verges has been proceeding satisfactorily, and are giving a "face lift" to the Estates on which they have been established.

General

Having regard to all the circumstances, it is reasonable to say that the Management Section in its role of trusteeship for Government Housing, and to some extent the welfare of the families on the estates, has been functioning satisfactorily. The Staff of the section was strengthened during the year, and the in-service training afforded by frequent discussions of problems, has aided in the orientation of the personnel entrusted with a vital share of the responsibility of success of Government's Housing programme.

ENGINEERING SECTION

1958 COMMENCED with only three months left to complete the financial year, and the twelve-month Site's Programme. Contracts were hastily let for two hundred and eighty houses on seven sites, involving forty-eight small Contractors. The final speed achieved by the Hurricane Housing Programme lent a faint hope that houses might be completed within the time limit, but new designs, untried Contractors, and set contract price which could not be described as generous under any circumstances, all combined to slow down the work, so that high summer was reached before completed houses became available.

The Farm Housing Programme came into full production during the year. A total of 333 units were erected. These figures alone cannot give any concept of the task involved. Only if it is realised that these houses are truly Farm Houses—"peppered" over the whole country, seldom near a main road and frequently many chains distant from a driving road—does the true picture begin to show. The Field Staff did a good job, and only they know the full toll of the ingenuity, patience and persistence required to erect 333 Farm Houses.

The year brought a fresh quota of 234 Owner-Occupiers. The Engineering Officer finds little to do with Engineering in its operation, for almost all Owner-Occupiers have their own very individual ideas concerning house construction. They require the assistance of the Engineer only to certify the next instalment of the subsidy. The Owner-Occupier's individuality extends to the valuation of the work done, and is matched by his optimistic assessment of the little time required for completion.

The gap between Indigent Housing and Farm Housing grows smaller as the house designs of the two become more standardised. For the Engineering Section there is little difference between the two schemes, except that Indigents live in the town as well as in the country.

As the Wars recede into the past, the requirements of the Ex-Servicemen dwindle and only 20 houses were erected.

Personnel

The year has brought most welcome additions to the professional Staff. Mr. Oakley's departure in May was neatly balanced by the return of Mr. Lawson refreshed by the long leave, and a six-month course in Tropical Architecture at the Architectural Association.

The Department obtained its first Quantity Surveyor with the advent of Mr. Dominey in February, whilst the arrival of Mr. Cooke in April, and Mr. Jones in October brought the Architectural Staff to its full strength. Mr. Tulloch transferred from Public Works Department as Executive Engineer in August and with his specia-

lised knowledge as a Structural Engineer, rounded off the establishment so that the section can cope with almost anything.

We had however to wait until Christmas before the gaps in the "Family Tree", which had been hopefully anticipated since the acceptance of Estimates, were filled. Only with the acquisition of two new Assistant Building Supervisors and three Grade I Clerks of Works, together with the promotion of Serving Officers were we able to man the Parishes fully and staff the offices which were being fast completed as the year ended.

BUILDING STANDARDS

THE FIRST MOVE to improve the quality of "Government Contractor" has been made. Any new aspirant to the list has had to face some questioning to prove a more than nodding acquaintance with the building craft.

The work of the Quantity Surveyor has ensured that the prices at which the work is given out represents "an honest day's pay for an honest day's work". Most small Contractors have little idea about costing a plan.

This imposes on the Department a strong moral, if not legal obligation to ensure that its prices hold the balance fairly between the small Contractor who builds and the small man who buys.

This obligation is recognised by the Engineering Section and great care is exercised in fixing a price so that insistence on the inviolability of the contract does not involve any clash between the legal and moral consideration. With this has gone a continuing insistence on good workmanship. The effect has not been instantaneous, there is still much room for improvement, but the fundamentals are now a matter of course; the trimmings will come.

A marked raising in the overall standard of the technical ability of the Field Staff has contributed much to this. They know, if they will not always admit, that poor work is invariably matched by poor supervision.

BUILDING TECHNIQUES

CONCRETE continued in favour as the best wall material, whether in the use of precast concrete blocks or poured concrete.

The view hitherto strongly held by the Department that safety precautions against earthquakes were an over-insurance and an unnecessary costly burden, was fully confirmed by Professor Raoul Ramirez.

In consequence the re-forcements in concrete buildings have been reduced, but still retaining an adequate safety factor. Professor Ramirez also confirmed that the Departments advocacy of the re-introduction of lime as a building material was well founded both on the grounds of good building and economy. The standard specification for concrete block walls now require lime mortar. This is sometimes negated by the Workman's unwillingness to use a material which he considers old fashioned and cheap, and at other times, by shortage of supply. The first obstacle is being cleared by example and insistence, and the other as the demand creates a supply.

Experiments with poured concrete panels using the standard concrete farm houseposts as piers, and omitting rendering, proved economical and worthy of some further study.

Internal partitions hitherto constructed in concrete block were replaced by framed partitions, whilst a change over wherever possible from rafter and fillets to purlin roof construction brought appreciable economics.

The Department's experiments with light asbestos sheeting as a roofing material were not entirely successful. The torrential flood rains of October brought a flood of complaints where ever this material had been adapted. The failure was no doubt partly attributable to the current architectural fancy for a low pitched roof, but the fact remains that Alumimium sheeting is more tolerant of such liberties and possessed other advantages, amongst which its birth in the red earth of Jamaica counts as not the least reason for its general adoption by the Department as the best available roofing materials for low cost housing.

STORES SECTION

THE YEAR'S OPERATION was one in which the Department undertook extensive work for other Departments, and which our own programme was one of varied undertaking. In March, 1958 the Surveyors of the Accountant General's office carried out an inventory of the Stock. The net results revealed a stock on hand of £185,073 3s. 4d. Orders for the supply of Farm and Indigent Houses became more pressing. The Staff co-operated in every respect in effecting these deliveries.

Materials

Lumber, our prime factor for construction was supplied short by the Belize Estate and Produce Co. Ltd., our regular and constant source of import. As a result quite a number of purchases had to be made locally. Orders for general hardware were placed on the Crown Agents, and receivals for the year amounted to 7,006 cases, crates etc., and every endeavour was made to purchase locally produced materials in preference to imported, wherever possible, provided the quality compared favourably.

Purchases

The value of purchases for the year was approximately £492,500, and this maintained a similar monthly average of approximately £40,000, as compared with the past year. As usual the important items of lumber roofing, hardware etc. were imported, and this amounted to (£282,750 prefab £150,874) the balance being local purchases. A charge of $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ has been levied on all materials except lumber purchased locally, as the cess of $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ would increase the price over and above prevailing market rates.

Issues

Issues from the Stores were approximated to be to the value of £427,850. The types of houses issued were as follows:—

2-Room Town House—Cockburn Gardens,
Indigent—Islandwide,
Farm Houses—Islandwide,
Sundries including Parish Offices,
Health Centres & Nurses' Quarters,
Recreation Centres, etc.

Requisitions

4,462 Stores Requisitions were handled, the majority of which were supplied.

Transport

The Department maintained its three units as well as approximately 52 Haulage Contractors, who did approximately 4,000 truck loads of island wide deliveries.

Staff

The present Staff has become transitional as day after day temporary Clerks are taken on but do not remain in the post for any time. As a result new and inexperienced staff have to be recruited. As a consequence the quality of work turned out is not up to the required standard.

In the previous year there was a discussion to increase the space on the compound to meet the stocks as well as the workshop. The present arrangement of lumber being supplied to the workshop remains the same (i.e.), allocated stock for houses remain stacked with unallocated stores stock, as there is no space for the workshop to keep its lumber separately.

WORKSHOP SECTION

DURING THE PERIOD January 1st to December 31st, 1958 the Workshop continued to produce low costs houses at a fast rate. Effort was made to acquire 3 acres of land to the east of our premises from the I.D.C., but up to now this has not been finalised. The need for expansion grows daily as additional activities are undertaken. The space problem is further aggravated by the non-removal of Farm House components. These are allowed to remain much too long on the compound after manufacture.

The workers kitchen was rebuilt and their lunch room remodelled. Water coolers were installed on the compound.

Confirmation of the supervisory staff came about during the year i.e., Works Manager, Assistant Works Manager, Clerk of Works Grade I and Clerk of Works Grade II. In all of these cases the persons acting in them became the permanent holders.

Labour relations remained very good, and we lost no man hours through sit downs or strikes. This is the first year that this can

be reported since the workshops were set up in 1952. A total of 27 films were shown and 16 lectures given by various persons. The effects of these lectures and films have been excellent. The Thrift Club continued to serve a need, and did a total of £4,253 savings for the year. This Club made its contribution to Government's financing in the purchase of Treasury Bills.

Production continued at a rapid rate, and some of the work done included:—

46 ARH Houses costing	£2,025	0	0
5 Patio Houses costing	455	0	0
255 Urban 2-Room costing	16,150	0	0
20 Ex-Servicemen costing	2,085	17	6
11 Post & Panel costing	714	13	0
27 Top Moro costing	3,294	0	0
51 Indigent costing	1,710	10	0
8 Area Offices costing	1,200	0	0
1 Canteen (Workshop) costing	550	0	0
1,850 Farm Houses costing	55,500	0	0
	£79,684	10	6
4,032 Doors			
4,100 Windows			

In addition, work was done for Government Town Planner, Health Centres, K.S.A.C., and other Government Agencies amounting to over £10,000.

New machines installed included one band saw, one vibrator, one concrete mixer and a small stone crusher. These have assisted in stepping up the rate of production, reducing the cost of components, yet maintaining the same amount of employment with more activity.

Accidents resulting in injuries requiring Hospital treatment amounted to 8, minor injuries 1,708, and the total number treated by the Medical Attendant was 3,802.

Training

The Assistant Works Manager went on a Scholarship to Puerto Rico. The two Clerks of Works attended a six-month training course held by the Industrial Development Corporation. One

Class C Grade II Artisan also attended a similar course. Four apprentices have been accepted for the Building Course at the Kingston Technical School. The Works Manager attended the now famous Top Management Seminar at Blue Mountain Inn which started the W.I. programme. He went on a vacation to the U.S.A., and did further studies in Management and production control. These studies unfortunately had to be curtailed.

Generally, the Staff gave of their best, and are to be commended for a year's work well done. It is however necessary to have closer co-ordination between the Stores and the Workshop in many respects, and both the Superintendent of the Stores and the Works Manager are working towards that end.

APPENDIX A

Scheme or Project	No of Units		No of Units under Con- struction	Total
	Target	Completed		
<i>Owner-Occupier Scheme</i>	312	234	400	634
<i>Ex-Servicemen's Scheme</i>	150	20	29	49
<i>Indigent Housing</i>	158	175	18	193
<i>Government Housing Scheme</i>	306	52	290	*342
<i>Alms Houses</i>	3	3	Nil	3
<i>Health Centres</i>	..	Nil	11	11
<i>Ministry of Finance</i>				
<i>Office Accommodation</i>	..	1	Nil	1
<i>Canteen—Department of Housing</i>	..	1	Nil	1
<i>Area Offices</i>	2	2	Nil	2
<i>Officers' Quarters</i>				
<i>Housing Department</i>	2	2	Nil	2
<i>Earthquake Rehabilitation</i>				
(a) Complete Units	829	295	Nil	295
(b) Basic Units		534	Nil	534
(c) Repairs 2,100		1,692	Nil	1,692
<i>Trench Town—Repairs and or Remodelling</i>		1,108	Nil	1,108
<i>Denham Town—Repairs</i>		36	Nil	36

*Part of the previous year's programme completed in the current year.

FARM HOUSING

	Target	No. of Approved Cases	No. of Units Prefabri- cated	No. of Units Issued
	800	604	550	310
<i>Road Construction</i>	Completely Constructed	under Construction	Total	
	261 chains	1175½ chains		1436½ chains
<i>Water Supply</i>	Completed	under construction		
	22 tanks and 92 chains of water mains	21 tanks and 80 chains of water mains		
<i>Kerb Walls</i>	Constructed:	62,526 ft.		

APPENDIX B

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND INCOME, HOUSING FUND;
LOAN EXPENDITURE AND OTHER UNDERTAKINGS*Expenditure:*

Sales Schemes	£197,450	
Rental Schemes	4,770	
Miscellaneous Schemes	6,582	
Owner-Occupier Loans	81,636	
Ex-Servicemen's Housing	4,000	
Loans and Grants for Earth- quake damages	12,000	
Farm Housing	139,000	
Land Purchase	20,390	
Maintenance	59,600	
Other Undertakings	16,167	— £541,595

Income:

Instalments from Sales ..	£32,112	
Rent	17,451	
Owner-Occupier Loan Repayments	11,183	
Interest	6,900	
Repayments and Interest from H.H.O. Estates ..	50,000	
Other Receipts	400	— £118,046

Expenditure for November and December 1958 has been estimated.

APPENDIX C

1. Number of Titles processed at Common Law ..	506
2. Number of Titles processed under Registration of Titles Law	40
3. Number of Titles processed under the Facilities for Title Law	17
4. Number of Mortgages prepared and executed ..	192
5. Number of Equitable Charges Executed ..	553
6. Number of Transfers and Conveyances prepared and executed	187
7. Number of suits filed to recover possession (Landlords and Tenants Law)	8
8. Number of suits filed to recover possession of holdings which are the subject of Purchase agreements ..	50
9. Number of suits as above in which Judgment obtained and Order made for Possession	42
10. Miscellaneous suits filed	2
11. (a) Number of Applications to Register lodged ..	47
(b) Number of new Certificates issued .. .	105

PORT ROYAL BROTHERHOOD

THE SECOND STAGE of the Port Royal Reconstruction Programme undertaken during 1956 as a result of a loan by Government of £80,000 was completed during 1957, and consequently the under-mentioned buildings have been constructed to date:—

- 2 Tenement Blocks of 40 apartments
- 17 Terrace Houses (in 4 Blocks)
- 6 Individual Cottages, and
- 2 Shops.

There remains to be built however, the following—

- 22 Tenement Flats (Block II) and
- 7 Individual Cottages

to complete the original building construction programme.

The need for additional housing is amply shown, as a recent census revealed that over 220 people were still not housed and were presently being accommodated under poor, undesirable and crowded conditions in the Old Military Hospital at Port Royal.

The final layout plan with sections of the available land in the relevant area allocated to residential and commercial development respectively was approved, but much remains to be done before this programme can be completed.

Several applications for the purchase of sites both residential and commercial have been made, and on a whole there has been an appreciable degree of general civic improvement in the area, i.e. the planting of trees and the building of a second park for the Town. Paved sidewalks and kerb walls have been constructed in most sections of the area.

TOWN PLANNING DEPARTMENT

WITH THE ARRIVAL of Mr. John Davidson, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., in February, the department establishment of four qualified planners was filled. The vacancy for a surveyor was not however, filled until December, when Mr. Bell was appointed.

Much of the work of the department stems from some 15 government committees concerned with development these include:

- Palisadoes Development Committee
- Industrial Estate Technical Committee
- Committee dealing with the Siting of Government Buildings
- Committee on the Development of Secondary Education
- Committee on the Disposal of Government Lands
- K.S.A.C. Town Planning Committee
- Government Office Accommodation Committees
- Committee on Electricity Development.

In addition, the department advises local authorities on dealing with applications under the local improvements law to subdivide land. With the rapid development of subdivisions in many coastal areas, this has become a considerable task.

Palisadoes Development

In 1958 funds were voted for the development of parts of the Palisadoes into a recreational area. The Town Planning Department was made responsible for the design and execution of this work.

The main development area was named Gunboat Beach and has in the year been changed from a sandy, swampy area mostly covered with thorn bush into a bathing and recreation Centre.

This has involved the department in designing and supervising the main facilities building and a number of subsidiary structures, the lay out of the roads, car parks, landscaping, as well as the ancillaries, such as benches, shelters, litter bins, etc.

This work forms part of an overall plan for the development of the Palisadoes, which is being controlled by the Palisadoes Development Committee.

Negril Development

Following the appointment of the Government Town Planner as the Planning Authority under the Town and Country Planning Law (1957), the Negril Provisional Development Order was completed and published.

Work with the Negril Land Authority, who are to be the Local Planning Authority under the Order was begun. The Government Town Planner will be their adviser on development control, and prepare the master plan.

Development Plan for Montego Bay

A plan for this city is urgently needed. Preliminary proposals were made, but a full plan has to await the preparation of accurate maps. It has been necessary to make these within the department, based on the rough maps prepared from the air survey.

Survey and research has been carried out at the same time as the map preparation.

Siting Government Buildings

The Council of Ministers decided in February that site boards concerned with the choosing of sites for government buildings should be abolished and their work taken over by the Town Planning Department.

The Department was at the same time given the task of examining the several items in the 3-year plan proposals relating to physical development, co-ordinating them, and preparing for submission to the Council of Ministers the programmes of Ministries involving the acquisition of sites. When these are approved by the Council, approval will be given for acquiring the sites for the following years, thus obviating the holding up of building projects for lack of sites, and allowing a co-ordinated acquisition programme.

The work this year has fallen into two parts, firstly, the inspection of sites for this year's programme, and secondly, research relating to future programmes.

Chapter 15: Other Social Services

CHILD CARE AND PROTECTION

DURING 1958, THE SUBJECT CHILD CARE AND PROTECTION was transferred from the Ministry of Education to that of Housing and Social Welfare. Some of the reasons given for the transfer were:—

- “(a) It is envisaged that in future the scope of the work of the Child Care and Protection Division will be considerably widened to provide for a co-ordinated welfare service for all children whose families cannot adequately care for them. Such a co-ordinated welfare service would certainly be integrated more effectively in a Ministry responsible for Social Welfare than in a Ministry responsible for Education.”
- “(b) Having regard to the fact that the Child Care and Protection Division has to maintain close contact with a number of voluntary (e.g. The Jamaica Society of the Prevention of Cruelty to Children) and other Social Welfare organisations, it seemed to the Committee that this Division should be the responsibility of the Ministry responsible for these social welfare organisations.”

Advisory Council on Child Care

The Advisory Council met regularly during the year. Members paid visits to some of the Institutions and their interest and assistance are greatly appreciated.

Revision of the Juveniles Law

The Committee set up to examine the Juveniles Law and submit recommendations with regard to its revision, met regularly during the year. It has, however, not yet completed its findings.

Staffing

The work of the Division was carried out by a staff consisting of trained Child Care Officers and Administrative Officers as under:

Technical	Administrative
Chief Children's Officer	Assistant Secretary (Ministry of Housing and Social Welfare)
Deputy Chief Children's	Executive Officer II
Senior Children's Officer	Accounting Officer I
4 Children's Officers 'A'	Accounting Officer II
11 Children's Officers 'B'	Secretary-Stenographer
	2 Departmental Assistants I
	16 Departmental Assistants II

Technical and Administrative Staff employed at all residential Institutions operating under the Law.

Training

During the year one Officer was awarded a Scholarship and is now at the Swansea University doing a one-year Course in Social Science.

Several Conferences of Field and Institutional Staff were held and there was a joint Institute with the Probation Service on Juvenile Delinquency. There were also a series of Training Days for foster parents. Monthly Case Conferences were held in each of the four Areas throughout the Island.

Approved School Orders

On 31st December, 1958 the number of children on Approved School Orders was 600 as under:—

	Boys	Girls	Total
In Schools	365	86	451
In Places of Safety (awaiting placement) ..	27	14	41
On Licence	100	18	118
			600

Fit Person Orders

On 31st December 1958, the number of children on Fit Person Orders was 723 as under:—

	Boys	Girls	Total
In Children's Homes	274	95	369
In Foster Care ..	144	135	279
In Places of Safety (awaiting placement) ..	53	18	71
In Training Centres (Cobbla and Westmoreland Housecraft Training Centre) ..	2	2	4
			723

Institutions

APPROVED SCHOOLS

Total number of Approved Schools		9
Boys ..	6	
Girls ..	3	

PLACES OF SAFETY

Total number of Places of Safety		5
Boys ..	3	
Girls ..	2	

CHILDREN'S HOMES

Total number of Children's Homes		19
Boys ..	3	
Girls ..	7	
Mixed (Girls and Boys)	9	

Activities in Approved Schools

All children under the age of 15 years receive full-time class-room education (those over 15 receive part-time class-room education). In addition boys are taught trades and agriculture and the girls given instruction in home economics, agriculture, hairdressing, etc.

Provision is made for leisure-time and recreational activities. Discipline is maintained by a system of rewards and privileges. Children were given Home Leave during the year.

Both boys and girls in these schools are members of 4-H Clubs and take part in the annual competition of these clubs. Some schools have Scout Troops. The children attend religious services regularly.

During the year Case Committees were set up in all Approved Schools and the programmes of Licensing and After Care were expanded.

Activities in Places of Safety

All children in Places of Safety receive class-room education and are also taught handicrafts. Provision is made for leisure-time and recreational activities.

Activities in Children's Homes

All children in these Homes attend Primary Schools outside of the Homes. Adequate provision is made for recreational and leisure-time activities. The Children's Homes are regularly inspected by the Technical Officers of the Division.

Health

The health of the children in all Institutions was generally good.

Improvements to Institutional Buildings

A certain amount of improvement to buildings at most of the Approved Schools, Places of Safety and Children's Homes was carried out during the year. The need for further improvement is very urgent and it is hoped that it will be possible to extend this programme early.

Foster Care

Experience in many countries has shown that Foster Care can be the best as well as the least expensive way of caring for children who cannot remain in their own homes. During the year under review, considerable attention was paid to the expansion of the Foster Care Programme. The response was very good and a number of foster homes were found. It is worthy of note that one foster home was found for one family of seven brothers and sisters.

Migration

During the year a number of cases were referred to this Division by Voluntary Agencies and the British Caribbean Welfare Service in connection with children whose parents had left the Island to seek employment in Britain. In some instances it was found necessary to take action to bring the children before the Court as being in need of care and protection. In other instances it was found possible to advise alternative arrangements for them.

The staff of the Division is grateful to the Voluntary Agencies, Government Departments and Boards of Managers of Approved Schools and Advisory Committees of Places of Safety for their assistance and co-operation during the period under review.

ADOPTION BOARD

THE ADOPTION OF CHILDREN LAW, 1956, was proclaimed on 2nd January, 1958. In accordance with the Law, the Adoption Board was established in June 1957. An Adoption Officer was appointed on 2nd December, 1957. In March, 1958, a Clerk-Typist was appointed.

During the past year a total of 339 applications for adoption of children were received. In addition there were 63 enquiries Not Under the Law, made by personal calls to the Board's office. A total of 171 cases were investigated.

Between July to December, 1958, 32 applications were prepared for the Adoption Courts. Adoption Orders have been made to date on behalf of 17 children. So that at the 31st December, 1958, there were 15 cases awaiting application to the Courts.

There were 9 Case Committee meetings involving 109 children. The cases dealt with concerned the *De Facto* adoptions, as well as prospective adoptions requiring the six-month period of supervision.

The Board exists to make arrangements for the adoption of children. Further enquiries about adoption may be made at the offices of the—

Adoption Board,
15, Caledonia Avenue,
P.O. Box 130,
Kingston 5.

JAMAICA SOCIAL WELFARE COMMISSION

Introduction and History

Jamaica Welfare Ltd. Organised in 1937, now the Jamaica Social Welfare Commission of 1949, was formed to promote, manage and control schemes for and to do any act or thing which may directly or indirectly serve the general interests and the social or economic betterment and aid of the agricultural or working peasantry, small settlers, farmers, labourers and working people of and in Jamaica. It was decided that the work should be designed to be of real help to the actual development of the Island particularly of the peasants and should not be concerned with ordinary charitable purposes.

The aim of the work at the inception was:—

- (a) The development of Community Centres;
- (b) The study and promotion of Co-operative Movement;
- (c) The establishment of Mobile Cinema Units.

Later on, other activities added were:—

- (a) The promotion of handicrafts or Cottage Industries, and
- (b) The development of a mass education campaign in Nutrition—the 3F Campaign.

In 1955 Government enunciated a policy of co-ordination in connection with its Farm Development Programme. The Commission though it was then under the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, was invited to join the extension arm of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Jamaica Agricultural Society, 4-H Clubs and the Agricultural Loan Societies Board in forming a team of five agencies responsible for the execution of the Farm Development Programme.

In connection with the Farm Development Programme, the Commission's functions were defined by the Chief Minister thus:

“It will be the responsibility of the Jamaica Agricultural Society through its Branch Organisations and its staff, to explain in detail to the farmers precisely what requirements have to be met; the basis on which their farm development needs will be assessed; the rate of interest on loans, terms of repayment and so on. In the carrying out of the Farm Devel-

opment Programme, it is Government's intention that technical agricultural guidance in the field shall be entrusted to the Extension Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, that the Jamaica Agricultural Society should have special responsibility for organisational work among farmers and that the Jamaica Social Welfare Commission should be responsible for fundamental education, home economics and co-operative organising work".

Composition of the Jamaica Social Welfare Commission

(a) Ex-officio Members—

One Member appointed by the Ministry of Housing and Social Welfare

One Member appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands

The Education Adviser

The Commissioner of Lands

The Registrar of Co-operatives.

(b) Six Members appointed by the Governor in Council.

(c) A representative from the—

Jamaica Agricultural Society

Council of Voluntary Social Services

Jamaica Co-operative Development Council

Jamaica Federation of Women

Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Board

All Island Welfare Association.

Programme

The Programme of the Commission is built on the needs of the people, is geared to their cultural development and implies a "look ahead" to changes and trends. The objective at large is to get the people through self-help methods to raise themselves to a higher standard of living. This objective is realised through the encourage-

ment of group activities in project work. The projects offered by the Commission have been in the area of:

Co-operatives

Handicrafts

Home Economics

Literacy (including simplification of literature)

Recreation (including Drama and Dancing)

The provision of simplified books as well as Lending Library for the staff

The provision of a Magazine—Welfare Reporter

Community projects—which are decided on by the communities on the field

Special projects as the establishment of Pioneer Clubs.

(a) *Co-operatives*

During the period under review co-operative development has made considerable impact on fishing communities. The main area of work and progress has been in the field of co-operative purchasing of fishing equipment.

In connection with the development of Farm Improvement, societies have been promoted for the co-operative ownership of mechanised implements and a start has been made to create more societies for irrigation purposes.

In order to improve managerial efficiency especially among Consumer Societies, technical assistance has been provided by the International Co-operative Alliance, and training for Directors and Managers in "Shop Management and Merchandising Techniques" has been conducted. With the help of Government, arrangements have been made to provide the Jamaica Co-operative Union Ltd. with facilities to employ a Training Instructor whose duties, among other things, would be to constantly carry out training initiated by the ICA Technical Assistance Programme.

(b) *Handicrafts*

Organised handicrafts are chiefly of the thatch (silver thatch, big thatch, coconut palm), sisal and jippi-jappa varieties. Others used to a limited extent include pandanas, bull rush, sansevieria. These are used to make hats, bags, belts, shoes, baskets, mats (floor and table).

During the year, the sale of these articles has increased the help of the Industrial Development Corporation being greatly effective in this direction. The number of hand-craft groups has increased and emphasis has been laid on using these articles to furnish homes. The excess is marketed through the Cottage Industries Agency when the standard of the goods is sufficiently high.

(c) *Home Economics*

The Home Economics Officers carried their activities into the Prisons and were successful in giving female prisoners the wider view of home management especially in budgeting and nutrition. Demonstrations in nutrition and housecraft were also given to the trainees in the Jamaica Youth Corps.

The Officers continued supervision of the preparation of exhibits by farm families and groups for Festivals, Shows and Achievement Days. They also took part in preparing the displays and where necessary, judging displays at these functions.

Intensive training of voluntary workers at the various Courses in Housecraft was carried through. Village Instructors also received training in all nine areas of home mechanics.

One of the Home Economics Officers was seconded to the Third West Indies Home Economics Training Course held at the University College of the West Indies from January to October, as Assistant Director.

The Home Economics Department continued to run the *Better Homes Campaign* with an increasing number of families involved and with further improvements in the homes in which this work has already started.

The Better Gardens Competition is another of the Commission's activities now being carried on in four parishes. It has done much to raise the cultural standard of our people and to encourage them to make good use of portions of their holdings not used for food crops.

A model kitchen was furnished and declared open at Guy's Hill, our oldest Centre. It will provide modern facilities for training staff and voluntary workers in home mechanics.

(d) *Literacy*

Literacy continues to form a part of the general community development programme. There are approximately 150 classes with an enrolment of approximately 1,873. It is estimated that 500 have passed through classes during the period under review.

Training—Voluntary Teachers—42 Training Days have been held at which 338 voluntary teachers have been trained. Three Residential Training Courses have been held, attended by 74 teachers.

A Special Advanced Course for teachers was held at Twickenham Park during the summer. Sixty-two teachers attended this five-day Course. Most teachers attending the Residential Training Course received preliminary training at local training days.

Staff—Three Residential Courses were held for Parish Officers and Village Instructors of the Commission and special training was given to four Adult Education Officers for Prisons.

Foreign Visitors—The Literacy Section also co-operated with the Training Officer in respect of foreign visitors. Two visitors from Ghana and one from British Guiana came to study Literacy as their special project and worked with the Literacy Section.

Adult Education in the Prisons—During the year, the Literacy Section was charged with the initiation and supervision of an Adult Education Programme in the Prisons—four Adult Education Officers being appointed. These Officers conduct classes in the prisons. Their programme covers firstly the teaching of reading and writing and includes also simple Home Economics, Handicrafts and Civics.

Material—Eight booklets were prepared by the Jamaica Agricultural Society's Publications Assistant under the direction of the Literacy Section for the Central Information Service.

News for Adult Readers—a monthly graded publication, has increased substantially in circulation and has recently been printed.

Four articles have been printed in the Welfare Reporter and assistance given in the grading of other articles.

The Farmer—monthly articles have continued to be prepared for this periodical.

In addition to the above, the Literacy Section co-operated with other Departments and Agencies in the preparation of three booklets for migrants for the Labour Department; and one for the Government Savings Bank.

(e) *Training*

Intensive training was carried out among voluntary workers, paid staff of the Commission and the Officers of the Co-ordinated Extension Service. Two areas of training have been high-lighted:

- (i) Training in skills, appropriate to the special genius of officers;

- (ii) Training in scientific approach to work and communication of ideas.

Media for training—during the year, the following activities were carried out:—

- (a) Vertical training for voluntary leaders and officers of the Commission:—Training Classes

Camps

Workshops

Training Days, Get-togethers

and short orientation courses for newly recruited Officers.

- (b) Horizontal training for Officers of the Extension Service:—One-day Conferences
Summer Schools.

The work of the Divisional Committees (which were set up during 1956 to carry through training of officers of the Extension Service, of the Commission and voluntary leaders) was very outstanding especially in the field of organisational training for extension workers.

(f) *Recreation*

Apart from the normal duties in training staff and voluntary leaders in the skills of dance, drama and recreational activities, the Recreation Officers worked among the maroons, Jamaica Youth Corps and the Prisons—all of whom have been greatly appreciative of the efforts of these Officers.

The Recreation Officers have also accepted invitations from the West Indies Festival of Arts Committee, the Teachers Association, Literary and Social Clubs and Sugar Welfare groups to give help in the preparation and presentation of Plays and other programmes of entertainment.

A Summer School in Recreative Arts and Skills was successfully carried through at the University College of the West Indies by our Officers, assisted by Miss Lavinia Williams, a Director of the Haitian Dance Institute in Haiti, and Miss Shirley Silbert, M.A. (Recreation), Specialist of the National Recreation Association of New York. Eighty-nine students attended this twelve-day Summer School.

(g) *Library and Literature*

During the year, the Library continued its operation of the Staff Reference Section. The number of booklets distributed have risen appreciably and the expansion of the Adult Literacy Section has also added to the increase in publication.

With the provision of an Editor and an Assistant, the *Welfare Reporter* which was done on a part-time basis up to 1957 has been completely re-organised. The paper has also received wide national acclaim and carries information on social welfare work in Jamaica and other Caribbean territories. Its low price and high standard of compilation has been responsible for the circulation rise from 5,000 to 6,000 during the year. The Reporter featured the Twenty-first Anniversary of the coming into being of the Jamaica Social Welfare Commission during the period under review.

(h) *Cinema*

The new approach to cinema programmes was continued during the year. The Extension Programme for farm families has been directed by members of the Co-ordinated Extension Staff who have used films—local and foreign—to educate farmers in farm development activities and to give farm families the clearer view of home management especially in the use of budgeting and nutrition.

Recreation being a basic factor in the general well-being of society, some of the films are dedicated to helping farm families in the way of spending cultured leisure hours and relaxing after a hard day's work.

A programme to correlate the activities of the Primary and Secondary Schools and to help as a teaching method was also carried out in the Schools and the co-operative attitude of the teachers must be commended.

All the Shows have been well attended and appreciation has been expressed in letters sent to Head Office from both farm families and teaching staff of schools.

(i) *Special Projects*

The staff of the Commission has been called upon from time to time to undertake emergency and other projects in accordance with the Commission's programme. In 1958, the following assignments were carried through by our officers:—

- (i) Flood Damage—8 Officers carried through rehabilitation work in the Parishes of Clarendon and St. Elizabeth, as a result of the flood damage during the year.
- (ii) Slum Clearance Work, Montego Bay (Swine Lane) which has as its objective the preparing of people to maintain a higher standard of living in the Government Housing Scheme, has been expanded to take in North Gully and Mt. Salem. The Railway Lane Authority, the machinery through which the work is carried out, and the Y's Men's Club have shown much initiation in programme planning.

The officers of the Commission have guided the programme successfully.

- (iii) Earthquake Rehabilitation Programme—Western Parishes, to which one of our Officers was assigned, was brought to near finality.
- (iv) Government Farm Housing Scheme, received the attention of the Commission.

Budget

Personal Emoluments ..	£104,384
Other Charges ..	52,493
Special Expenditure ..	200
	£157,077

Staff

The establishment of an administrative pattern whereby authority and responsibility have been regularised by sectionalising the programme and redefining areas of operation, has worked efficiently and smoothly for the period under review.

Officers of the Commission and of the Agencies of the Co-ordinated Extension Service have worked harmoniously in bringing the programme of community development and scientific farm activities to the people in the villages which they serve.

The composition of the staff during the year was as follows:—

(a) *Field*—

- (i) 4 Divisional Officers
 - 16 Parish Officers
 - 15 Assistant Parish Officers
 - 106 Village Instructors
 - 4 Clerical Assistants to Divisional Officers.
- (ii) A specialist staff consisting of—
 - 5 Home Economics Officers
 - 7 Co-operative Officers
 - 3 Mobile Cinema Officers
 - 4 Literacy Officers
 - 1 Drama Officer
 - 1 Recreation Officer.
- (iii) A Supervisory staff of—
 - 1 Home Economics Officer (Chief)
 - 1 Senior Divisional Officer (attached to Head Office)
 - 1 Chief Co-operative Officer
 - 1 Chief Literacy Officer.

(b) *Head Office—*

- (1) The Secretary of the Commission
- (2) The General Manager, who is the Chief Administrative Officer
- (3) The Training and Education Officer
- (4) The Accountant
- (5) The Librarian
- (6) The Journalist for the Welfare Reporter
- (7) The Film Librarian and Mimeograph Clerk
- (8) The clerical staff of 26.

Training

For Paid Officers

(a) *Overseas Training—*

During the year, four Officers of the Commission went abroad on Fellowships offered by the International Co-operation Administration, to receive further training in Home Economics and Co-operative. Two of these Officers were included in a team of nine Extension Workers to study Home Economics and Agriculture.

(b) *Study Tours—*

Two senior officers of the Commission participated, alternatively, in a United Nations Community Development Study Tour in Mexico, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Puerto Rico and Haiti.

(c) *Local Training—*

This was provided in the form of:

- (i) One-day conferences for Parish and Divisional Officers and also for the staff of the Co-ordinated Extension Services.
- (ii) A special two-day Training Conference for the entire staff of the Co-ordinated Extension Service.
- (iii) Training Courses for Village Instructors and newly appointed Village Instructors.
- (iv) A Summer School in Recreative Arts and Skills.
- (v) Short training courses of half day to a day for the staff of the Commission up to Parish level.

(d) *Study Leave—*

Three Officers of the Commission also took advantage of the Study Leave facilities to enter Universities abroad for advanced training in their special field of activity.

For Voluntary Workers

Recruitment and training of voluntary workers were continued. Main features of the training:—

Get-togethers

Outings

Zone and Village Training Days

Village Training Classes

Residential Camps

Summer School in Literacy

Simple Literature.

For Overseas Students and Visitors

The Commission continued to extend facilities to overseas students and visitors who came to observe its community development. During the year, programmes were arranged for some sixty-four observers, including three different teams of 18 Pakistanis, 30 Community Development Officers on a Regional Study Tour and 14 African Economists.

Special Assignments:

The work of the Commission continued to receive full recognition from local and foreign Bodies. In March, the Government of Jamaica received an invitation for the Manager to visit Grenada to advise the Government there on Community Development and Co-operatives. The assignment was undertaken and successfully carried through. An invitation was also received from United Nations for the Manager to participate in a Workshop on Community Development to be held in the Netherlands early in 1959.

Finally, a request was made to the Government of Jamaica for the Manager and a senior field officer of the Commission to be seconded to the Federal Government for the purpose of initiating

a community development programme among West Indian migrants in Great Britain. Arrangements were accordingly made for the secondment of these Officers.

Conclusion:

The year has been one of purposeful changes and expansion in our staff, our programme and our approach to the task of creating an enduring base for sound national economy. We faithfully discharged our responsibility of changing the behaviour patterns of villagers through our community development programme, especially in home economics, co-operatives and handicrafts. We exemplified the spirit of working together with other Extensive Agencies in the common cause of raising farm families to acceptable standards of life.

As the year came to its close, there was the feeling that the achievement of the Jamaica Social Welfare Commission is a large bequest to the years ahead and the march towards "giving the people a greater stake in their own development and a sound way of meeting the increasing demand for a better life."

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY LABOUR WELFARE BOARD

Aims and Objects

The Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Board was established by Regulations made under the Sugar (Reserve Funds) Law, 1948, and is responsible for the disbursement of money accruing to the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund. Under amending regulations made in 1949, the Board was empowered to apply these monies for any purpose in connection with the conditions of living, social well-being and recreation of persons falling within the following categories:—

- (a) workers on sugar estates,
- (b) workers on cane farms,
- (c) persons who are dependents of sugar workers, and
- (d) persons who have ceased to be sugar workers as a result of age or infirmity.

Composition of Board

The Board started operations in April, 1949, and is comprised of a Chairman, 2 nominees of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association, 2 of the Cane Farmers' Association, 5 of the Trades Unions, 3 officers attached to the Ministries of Housing and Social Welfare, Labour, and Health, the Chairman of the Sugar Control Board, and an independent person. Members are appointed by the Governor in Council. The Board employs a Manager and staff for the carrying out of its policies and programme.

Income

The income of the Board is derived from a cess on the amount of sugar exported under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement of 1951, in which the British Government undertook to purchase annually from the British West Indies a certain quantity of sugar at a price to be negotiated each year. Jamaica's proportion of the quantity purchased is approximately 180,000 tons annually on which the Board receives at present a cess of 10/- in the ton or £90,000. Over the years a total of approximately £700,000 has been received.

Requests for Assistance

Close on two-thirds of the income of the Board is spent in making grants, and in a few cases loans, in respect of housing, water supplies, community centres and medical services. Sugar manufacturers and cane farmers requiring assistance make application through their central Association and these are submitted to the Board with the Association's recommendations. If found satisfactory, the Board, within the limits of its available funds, allocate grants for the carrying out of the projects on the following basis:

Housing (cottages)	£225 per unit to farmers supplying 500 tons and over.
	£270 per unit to farmers supplying 300-499 tons.
Water Supplies, Lighting, Community Centres ..	75% of the estimated cost.
Medical Clinic and Equipment ..	80% of the estimated cost.
Ambulances ..	100%

Shelters (fixed or mobile)	To farmers producing 200 tons and over: 10' x 12' shelter to cost £20— Grant of £10 or 50%, whichever is less. 20' x 10' shelter to cost £40— Grant of £20 or 50%, whichever is less.
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Programme

The Board carries out a programme of community development and rural reconstruction in the 20 sugar areas scattered throughout 10 parishes of the island. For this purpose, a field staff of 20 Welfare Officers and 11 Village Instructors are employed. The work touches directly the lives of over 47,000 workers and their dependents on the various estates as well as the many thousands of workers employed by the 22,000 registered cane farmers engaged in the production of sugar cane. Thus it is estimated that some 178,000 persons are affected in varying degrees by the Board's work.

The programme in operation at present may be divided into two broad sections as follows:

- (i) *Industrial Welfare*—carried out on the estate with the consent and collaboration of the owners or their representatives, and
- (ii) *Community Development*—within the villages and areas around the estate in which the workers on the cane farms and estates reside.

The community development follows the pattern carried out elsewhere in the island by the Jamaica Social Welfare Commission; emphasis being placed on such aspects of community work as the development of local leadership, the encouragement of a thrift programme, the formation of Credit Unions, Consumer Societies, and other forms of Co-operative activities, the introduction of home improvement projects and handicrafts, the setting up of literacy groups, and the running of adult education classes. Projects are planned to ensure the active participation of the workers, and many techniques are applied and educational devices introduced in order to obtain the desired results. These include the use of such audio

visual aids as films and filmstrips, projectors and radios. For this purpose the Board has distributed approximately 70 radios and 12 film projectors; 24 Libraries have also been set up and 10 Listening Posts organised in connection with the work of the Extra Mural Department of the University College of the West Indies.

Some of the projects tackled by the various groups in the areas include the promotion of Savings and Thrift Clubs, Handicraft Clubs, the setting up of Play Centres and Basic Schools, Buying Clubs, Boys and Girls Clubs, Women's groups, etc. Training is also given to voluntary workers, and as an added incentive to persons showing the necessary attitude, scholarships are offered in Domestic Science and other practical fields of activity.

Community Centres

With the stimulation given to the workers, a central meeting-place as the focal point of their activities is usually necessary. These Centres are provided upon request of the estates or accredited groups in the area such as Settlers' Associations and Community Councils, and are built either on the estate or on nearby bits of land given or acquired for the purpose. Community Centres are also used to provide accommodation for Infant and Basic Schools and Play Centres. The Board has assisted in the erection of Centres at a cost of £55,000.

Medical Services

One of the major features of the Board's programme is the provision of medical services. For this purpose the Board, along with the sugar manufacturers and cane farmers have established 23 clinics. These clinics are manned by 2 full-time and 18 part-time doctors, 8 part-time dentists, and 20 full-time nurses. Twenty-one ambulances have been supplied to the estates to be run in connection with the operation of the clinics. These are used in transporting the workers and members of their families for hospitalisation. The cost of operating and maintaining the ambulances is borne by the estate. Expenses in connection with the dental and nursing services are met by the Board, and a subsidy in respect of the doctor's services is paid to the estates.

The medical programme attempts to meet the problem of indifferent health standards of the workers, who by reason of the seasonal nature of their employment and other circumstances attendant thereto, enjoy few of the facilities of good living, and perhaps pay little or no attention to health matters. Campaigns have been carried out in Malaria and V.D. control, and pre-natal clinics for mothers on the estates are operated in conjunction with the public health services. The assistance given to these clinics and the work performed has steadily increased, so that today approximately 180,000 persons receive medical treatment as follows: 71,500 for major ailments, 78,100 for minor, and 30,800 are treated annually by the dentists.

Housing

The proper housing of workers has been given careful attention, and the amount of £205,000 representing the largest single expenditure by the Board, has been allocated for the erection of over 900 houses and in providing general housing assistance. The Board's policy is intended to encourage sugar manufacturers and cane farmers to provide a more suitable type of housing accommodation for their workers than the barracks which have largely been used for this purpose over the years, and which are now being rapidly replaced by cottages. A grant is made to successful applicants for the erection of individual cottages under the housing assistance scheme; the condition being that the unit conforms to the minimum specifications set out by the Board. These include the provision of at least 2 rooms with an area of not less than 240 sq. ft., a front verandah, suitable toilet, bath and kitchen facilities. Where water is available, applicants are required to provide water-borne facilities under one cover.

Owner-Occupier Scheme

Assistance has also been given for the financing and carrying out of Owner-Occupier Housing Schemes. Under these schemes, workers are given the opportunity of acquiring their own holdings on an easy-payment plan, usually on a 20-year interest-free basis. There are three such schemes in operation at present in which close on 200 families are making regular payments towards the ownership of their homes.

The Owner-Occupier Scheme is becoming increasingly popular, and provides the ideal form of assistance that may be rendered to workers who have given years of faithful service to a particular estate.

Water and Lighting

In many areas, remote from the parochial installations, the procuring of water for drinking and other purposes is a burdensome problem, and the lighting of homes and communal buildings is at best most primitive. Grants are made to communities within the sugar areas, and loans to Parish Councils for the purpose of acquiring these necessities.

Reorganisation

The Board has recently reorganised its programme in order to bring about a greater degree of all-round development of the worker in the sugar area. The main emphasis is placed on the use of self-help and mutual assistance, with the aim of stimulating in the workers a desire to use more of their resources in the solution of their problems.

For administrative purposes, the island has been divided into two areas—Eastern and Western, the dividing line being the western boundaries of the parishes of St. Ann and Clarendon. Each division is supervised by a Divisional Officer.

Plans for closer collaboration of the field staff with that of the Jamaica Social Welfare Commission have now been carried into effect. This arrangement provides maximum service to the areas administered by both organisations.

The Board at present carries out the most comprehensive plan of rural betterment undertaken by any organisation of its kind in the Western Hemisphere.

THE VOLUNTARY SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

IN THE YEAR 1958, the Voluntary Welfare Organisations have continued to provide a variety of services for Jamaica. It is through them that the spirit and principles of voluntary work are kept alive in the community. They work quietly, tenaciously and often under severe financial limitations.

Contrary to popular belief, the economic development of a country with its freer circulation of money and its upward swing in employment, does not lessen the need for voluntary welfare organisations but rather underlines their vital importance. While material expansion should lessen certain economic stresses for many, there will always be those who need the constructive services which voluntary organisations offer. Furthermore, the greater the development in a country and the more rapid its increase in population, the clearer is the need for providing services which will help people to use wisely and well, whatever resources they have.

The day of a condescending and patronising "charity" cannot pass too quickly. The best in today's social work recognises the value in working *with* people, not *for* them, and in building a partnership which engenders self respect and self reliance.

Organisations Working with Children

The Child Welfare Association with its headquarters at West Race Course and over one hundred branches throughout the country continues to work for the healthy development of the child. Through its island wide Clinics, its Creche and Play Centre, it serves an average of 33,000 babies and young children every year.

HEADQUARTERS: West Race Course, Kingston.

The Save the Children Fund. This Organisation is responsible for running Infant Centres for pre-school children. There are six such centres in the Corporate area, two in St. Thomas, one in St. Catherine and three in St. Mary. Approximately 1,300 children attend these various centres where they are given day care and are taught games, songs and handwork and the beginnings of primary lessons.

OFFICE: 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ Mark Lane, Kingston.

The Jamaica Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is a family case work agency, dealing with the child and his parents or guardian, in the home. Every effort is made, through constructive counselling, to improve understanding between parent and child. Most of the cases are reported by the parents themselves when the child appears to have become uncontrollable. The Society handles an average of 185 cases.

OFFICE: 25 East Queen Street, Kingston.

Child Month

This observance during the month of May was initiated six years ago by the above named children's organisations.

These organisations decided to promote jointly, through the Council of Voluntary Social Services, a Child Month campaign of education, publicity and fund raising. The education and publicity side was not for publicising the work of any one organisation, but to try to make the public, and particularly parents, more aware of their responsibilities to children. It has been an effort to help people to understand the real needs and rights of children.

The campaign has been a great success. Each year the financial returns, which are spent on the welfare of children in one way or another, have been increasing. In 1958, a total of £2,950 was raised throughout the island. It is a very encouraging and important fact that the organisation of Child Month is no longer the sole responsibility of the three organisations which initiated it. It has been taken over by the entire island. In every parish there are now Child Month Committees which organise the month's activities for their own parish. The Council of Voluntary Social Services keeps a guiding hand on the campaign, but it is an excellent illustration of what can be achieved by working together.

Youth Organisations

The Boys' Brigade. The highlight of the Boys' Brigade for 1958 was its International Camp held at Mona in April when representatives from twenty-four countries met.

For eight days they camped together in the beautiful setting of the University College of the West Indies and for twelve days after the camp ended, they visited in Jamaican homes. On October 26th the Diamond Jubilee Founder's Day Service was held throughout the island and in November and December, Squad Drill Competitions and Island Football Competitions. The Movement has grown steadily in the past five years and has been endeavouring during this year to consolidate its gains.

HEADQUARTERS: 6 Norman Road, Kingston.

The Boy Scouts Association. The emphasis of this Association for 1958 has been on International Training Conferences. There were two Training Courses and one Conference. They were for the western hemisphere, and delegates from all these countries attended. Mr. Thurman, Camp Chief, Gilwell was present to conduct them. Jamaica is recognised as a regional centre for training in Scouting and Kintyre is well equipped to do excellent work in this respect.

OFFICE: 5 Duke Street, Kingston.

The Girl Guides Association. The Girl Guides Association was able during the year to send its Field Commissioner to England for eight months training. She returned in December 1958. The Association believes that this training will be a direct benefit to the Movement and that it will be strengthened both in standard of performance and in the numerical strength of the companies.

HEADQUARTERS: 6 Leinster Road, Cross Roads.

The Girls' Guildry. This is another of the uniformed youth organisations, which is interdenominational and which has companies not only in Jamaica but in the Cayman Island, Haiti and British Guiana. It is entirely dependent on voluntary leadership for all its work, and the fact that it is in its thirty-fifth year in Jamaica, is a tribute to the devotion of voluntary leaders. It carries a programme of training in Christian citizenship, homecraft and hand-work, and each summer there is a special camp for training leaders.

OFFICE: 5 Lockett Avenue, Kingston.

The Young Men's Christian Association has continued its regular programme for its membership, and has provided hostel accommodation for young men at its headquarters on Hanover Street. Great emphasis is placed on boys work and there are numerous Y.M.C.A. Clubs in primary schools. The Summer Day Camp for boys sponsored and financed by the Y's Men's Club is a very valuable community service.

ADDRESS: 76 Hanover Street, Kingston.

Boys Town in western Kingston which is under the sponsorship of this Association is a constant reminder of what can be achieved when a group of people are wholeheartedly devoted to giving

opportunity to young boys who have never known its meaning. The results are very gratifying because Boys Town has trained boys some of whom have been outstanding in Jamaican life.

The Young Women's Christian Association. The offices of the National Association are at 8 Central Avenue, Kingston Gardens. The building at 1F North Street, known as Montague House, is devoted to the activities of the Kingston Branch. Here, also is a hostel for young women. Margaret Fox House is the home of the Y.W.C.A. in Montego Bay. It, too, is a hostel for young women and the usual Y.W.C.A. activities are carried on there. Classes in Home Economics, are taught in a room specially provided and equipped for the purpose. The Savanna-la-Mar, Christiana and Darliston branches carry on their activities in premises which they share with other organisations.

NATIONAL OFFICE: 8 Central Avenue, Kingston Gardens,
Kingston.

The Jamaica Youth Clubs' Council endeavours to reach the boys and girls who are not served by any of the other Youth Organisations and to carry a programme of club activities that will help them to use their leisure constructively and which will build in them qualities of good citizenship. There are ten Organisers on the staff of the Council whose responsibility it is to survey the need for Clubs in the parishes where they are assigned, to find and help train voluntary leaders for the Clubs and to give assistance in programme planning.

In May 1958, the Council appointed its first full time Island Supervisor who had completed a year of work at Swansea University receiving the Certificate of merit and who had spent a further eight months observing Club work in Germany, Denmark, the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States. There are just over 10,000 boys and girls in the island who are members of Clubs organised and supervised by this Council.

HEADQUARTERS: 2 Picadilly Road, Cross Roads.

The Hyacinth Lightbourne Visiting Nursing Service. The service that this Organisation offers is meeting a long felt need and it is growing very rapidly. There are four nurses working in the Corporate Area and one in the Christiana area, Christiana being the first town to establish a branch of the service. In the first fourteen months of existence 603 patients were cared for and 16,282 visits paid. Membership in the service is open to all, without distinction and the member pays 12/- a year. This provides one source of income for the Service, although it is necessary to subsidise it substantially from other sources. At the end of March the membership was 2,230. It is hoped that this Nursing Service can be appreciably extended in the near future.

OFFICE: North and Princess Streets, c/o Ministry of Health, Kingston.

The Jamaica Women's League continues its work which has always been based on an attempt to provide suitable means of livelihood to women who can do their work at home. Several hundred women throughout the island are employed in producing needlework of a very high standard. This work has a good market with the tourists and is also popular locally. The League's service is, therefore, two-fold, commending itself thereby to public recognition and support.

OFFICE: 49 Church Street, Kingston.

The Kingston Charity Organisation Society operates a service to help cases of distress due to illness or other misfortune. The Society operates three soup kitchens and helps many cases needing temporary assistance to tide them over difficult periods. It places its emphasis on rehabilitation rather than prolonged relief, realising that in the long run this is the most valuable help to offer.

OFFICE: 65 Church Street, Kingston.

The Jamaica Federation of Women with its membership of over 10,000 places its main emphasis on civic improvement and community development, particularly as it affects women and the home. Handicrafts, the sponsoring of infant centres or helping with the building of community halls, all give this opportunity. The project of clothing for pre-school children is run in such a way that

the parent contributes an amount, however small, to the cost, thus avoiding the tendency to expect something for nothing.

HEADQUARTERS: 72 Arnold Road, Kingston.

Work with Handicapped

The Anti T.B. League makes contact with patients while they are in hospital, and by teaching some form of handwork and keeping them in touch with their families and friends is able to lay the groundwork for rehabilitation later on. The After Care Officer helps them to readjust to life after coming out of hospital and to find employment in suitable occupations. Many of the ex-patients are taught to do needlework. "Carawak crafts" are a result of this painstaking work and this needlework is unsurpassed in standard and attractiveness, finding a ready market all the year round.

HEADQUARTERS: 55 Slipe Pen Road, Kingston.

The Blind. The work with the blind is shared between the *Salvation Army* and the *Jamaica Society for the Blind*. The Salvation Army among its many social service activities, is responsible for the Institute for the Blind, where children are given an elementary education and taught, wherever possible, some skill whereby they may later earn a living. The Army also staffs the Workshop for the Blind where adult blind are taught to produce various handicrafts. The Jamaica Society for the Blind concerns itself with the broader aspects of blindness, making surveys of the incidence of blindness, helping blind and partially sighted people to receive medical and surgical attention, and to be fitted with spectacles where necessary.

SALVATION ARMY HEADQUARTERS: North Parade, Kingston.

THE JAMAICA SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND OFFICE: 95 Hanover Street, Kingston.

The Rehabilitation Centre at Mona. The rehabilitation of poliomyelitis patients is progressing very well. A school for handicapped children, a hostel and workroom for men producing costume jewellery and a woodwork shop are all a part of the very busy and interesting centre at Mona.

This centre is being extended so that it can treat and rehabilitate people handicapped from other causes.

ADDRESS: Mona Rehabilitation Centre, Kingston 7.

The St. Christopher's School for Deaf Children has been strengthened not only by the addition of staff specially trained for this work, but by the addition of five new classrooms with hearing aid equipment.

ADDRESS: St. Christopher's School, Brown's Town.

The Salvation Army. In addition to its work with the Blind the Salvation Army runs Evangeline Residence for young women, 153½ Orange Street, a Men's Hostel at 1 Peters Lane and a Home for children of leprous parents.

ADDRESS: The Nest, 57 Mannings Hill Road

The Churches

Earliest in the field of voluntary work have been the Churches whose outstanding contribution has been in the field of child care. Six churches—the Roman Catholic, Anglican, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Religious Society of Friends have been responsible for administering Children's Homes, and in times past, these Homes were operated privately and often on meagre income. Since the coming into effect of the Juveniles Law in 1951, these Homes have remained Church-sponsored and staffed, but they are supervised by officers of the Child Care Department and receive more substantial Government assistance.

The history of these Homes is an excellent illustration of the way in which voluntary groups have seen a need which was being met, and have risen to the challenge of providing for that need, often out of very negligible resources. Then as their work has been recognised, they have received increased financial backing from the Government.

The above mentioned religious denominations also are responsible for the administration of their own Secondary Schools throughout the island.

The Council of Voluntary Social Services to which most of the voluntary organisations are affiliated brings together the various services for purposes of discussion, conference and united action. One of its important functions is to give information about the voluntary services and to interpret their work and their needs. The Council

acts as liaison between the voluntary welfare services and the Government, particularly in the matter of budgets. It also compiles information about the voluntary services as the Government requires it.

Training is an important emphasis. Short-term training through weekend Courses and series of lectures is one way this is done. The Council of Voluntary Social Services also administers a grant from Government for the specific purpose of training staff of voluntary organisations. At the end of December 1958, nine such members of staff from the various voluntary organisations had either completed their training or were in training, abroad.

It was to help the voluntary organisations to do a better and more correlated job of work and to serve them in useful ways that the Council was first established and this continues to be its main objective.

Special Services

Red Cross

In times of disaster, the Red Cross is the first on the job, administering relief such as providing temporary shelter, food and clothing. In normal times, the Red Cross works as an auxiliary arm of the hospital, running hospital canteens, auxiliary ambulance service, visiting hospital wards, distributing books in the library service, tracing missing relatives for enquiries in other countries and helping those who have been ill to obtain a few of the comforts they would not have otherwise.

There are branches in every parish.

HEADQUARTERS: Camp and Arnold Roads, Kingston.

St. Johns Ambulance Association

St. Johns works in close co-operation with the Red Cross in times of emergency, distributing medical supplies to emergency centres and giving first aid to sufferers.

They conduct training in First Aid and Home Nursing. They treat and transport to hospital where necessary, Public Duty cases, and they run also, an auxiliary ambulance service. They are always available at public functions where first aid service may be needed.

HEADQUARTERS: Camp Road, Kingston.

The Jamaica Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

The work of this Society is three-fold. It organises education in kindness to animals and the proper way to care for them; it sponsors moves for legislation which will protect animal life; and at the Animal Hospital, it treats and cares for animals which are ill.

There are branches throughout the island. The Hospital is at 115 Spanish Town Road.

THE JAMAICA LIBRARY SERVICE

THE JAMAICA LIBRARY SERVICE, operating under the Jamaica Library Service Law Chapter 175, has been engaged since 1948 in the task of setting up an islandwide free public library service. During the initial period the annual grant from Government funds has been supplemented by a contribution from the British Council. On the 31st March, 1960 the British Council's subvention ceases and the Government of Jamaica has agreed to assume the full responsibility for the maintenance and development of the Service.

The aim is to establish from the Headquarters in Kingston an organisation which, by means of Regional Branches, Book Centres, Bookmobiles and all the recognised machinery of country and urban library practice, will place all the resources of the Central Library Service at the disposal of every individual in the Island. The Headquarters, situated at 2 Tom Redcam Avenue, is the administrative centre of the service, where books are ordered, classified and catalogued for distribution to libraries and schools. A Union Catalogue which is a record of every book and its location is maintained for the purpose of inter-library loans.

The response to the services already set up has been excellent and the demands for extension are now severely taxing the limited resources available.

Parish Councils participate in the Scheme by contributing towards local maintenance charges in their areas, a Parish Library Committee being responsible for the work in each Parish.

There are at present 13 Parish Libraries, 9 of them in buildings specially designed for the purpose. In addition, there are 4 Branch Libraries and 95 Book Centres, the number of which is increasing as rapidly as books can be made available. All Parish Libraries now operate on a full-time basis.

The Kingston and St. Andrew Parish Library was opened in rented premises in July, 1955 and developed so rapidly that new and more commodious premises had to be found. The new building, the joint Headquarters and Public Library, erected at a cost of £68,000, was officially opened by the Chief Minister on the 30th July, 1958 in the presence of nearly 3,000 people. Since that date the membership of the Library has been increasing at such a pace that once again the Junior Library had regretfully to cease enrolling new readers, after 5,000 children had joined in four months.

The membership of this Library now stands at 23,047 (Adults 14,095 and Juniors 8,952). It is hoped that in the coming year it will be possible to remove the restriction on membership.

Book Stock

During the year ending the 31st March, 1958, the book stock was increased by 35% to 184,009 made up as follows:—

1. The basic book stock of Parish Libraries and Branch Libraries (between 8,000 and 60,000 volumes each).

These books usually remain at the Library to which they have been allocated, but are available on request for postal loan to readers anywhere in Jamaica. Each Parish Library maintains the stock of the Book Centres in its own Parish by sending out a circulating collection varying from 300–500 books. One-third of the stock of each Book Centre is changed three times a year.

2. There is a Drama Collection at the Kingston & St. Andrew Parish Library. These sets of plays and books on play production, etc., are available for loan to theatrical societies.

3. A Librarianship Collection is kept at Headquarters. All books are available for loan to library staffs and students throughout the island.

Collections of Periodicals in all Parish Libraries have been increased and 313 different titles are now being received.

695,828 book loans were made to 64,370 readers during the year ended the 31st March, 1958. These figures represent an increase of 21% for readers and 17% for issues over the previous year.

A central bindery with a staff of 12 which up to the present has been maintained jointly by the Jamaica Library Service and the University College of the West Indies, will cease to function after the 31st March, 1959. The Service's binding will be entirely undertaken by commercial binders.

Schools Library Service

This most important aspect of the work of any library service in the West Indies, which requires a large book stock and especially trained staff, has been making progress. Since 1954, the Library Service has been co-operating with the Ministry of Education in the provision of books for Primary Schools.

In May 1955, a new scheme was begun whereby Primary Schools are supplied with a Circulating Collection instead of small static collections.

A new development which makes for improved service was the inauguration in September, 1957, of a Bookmobile Service for Schools.

Each school is able to make its own choice of between 150 to 300 books on the spot each term, from a stock of 2,000 books. One unit operates in the parishes of Kingston, St. Andrew and St. Thomas and the second unit will begin operating in January 1959, in St. James, Hanover and Westmoreland.

A Schools Library Van deposits sets of 150 books to the other schools not yet served by the Bookmobile. Libraries have now been established in 683 Primary Schools and 32 Infant Schools.

Staff Training

The future of the Library Service in Jamaica must depend on the quality of the staff now being trained.

Training is being carried out on two levels—firstly on a West Indian basis, whereby students are sent to the Eastern Caribbean Regional Library School in Trinidad, and secondly by the provision of scholarships to Great Britain for those proceeding to the higher grades of the Service. This enables them to complete their training against the wider background of library services abroad. During the current year two students were awarded twelve-month scholarships to Great Britain, and one member of staff served a year's internship at the Toronto Public Libraries.

The development of the Library Service during 1958 was highlighted by the opening of the combined Headquarters and the Kingston and St. Andrew Parish Library. In six months of operation the building has already been outgrown.

The first Bookmobile Service for public use was inaugurated in December 1958, with the first service point at the Victoria Park in commercial Kingston. It is hoped that during the coming year, this service will be extended to other parts of the city. The unit carries a stock of 4,000 books on various subjects with emphasis on Fiction, Biography and Travel. An important feature is that it is Air-conditioned and readers may choose their books in comfort.

Emphasis has also been laid on improving the quality of the Service to the public and this has been assisted by more members of staff qualifying as trained librarians.

A pleasing feature is the active part the Parish Libraries have been playing in the life of the community. They have become the focal points of cultural activities in each Parish from which Lectures, Hobby Groups, Arts Festivals, etc., are being organised.

JAMAICA YOUTH CORPS

THE JAMAICA YOUTH CORPS, which was established in November, 1955, now operates as a Statutory Body under Law 57 of 1956. It is under the Portfolio of the Minister of Education. There are two Camps: Cobbla in Manchester and Chestervale in St. Andrew. Schools, Youth Clubs, 4-H Clubs and the community

at large are becoming increasingly interested in their activities. The maximum accommodation is Cobbla 680 and Chestervale 320. There were 4,275 applicants and a waiting list of 943.

The following is a list of the number of campers in the Camps as at 31st December, 1958:

Parish		Cobbla	Chestervale	Total
Kingston ..	..	26	2	28
St. Andrew ..	..	31	3	34
St. Catherine ..	..	20	12	32
St. Mary ..	..	67	49	116
St. Thomas ..	..	40	9	49
Portland ..	..	29	32	61
Clarendon ..	..	51	16	67
St. Ann ..	..	83	19	102
Manchester ..	..	77	46	123
Trelawny ..	..	95	25	120
St. Elizabeth ..	..	45	29	74
St. James ..	..	15	8	23
Westmoreland ..	..	26	32	58
Hanover ..	..	15	9	24
		620	291	911

Each Camp had two Camp-Leaving Ceremonies during the year under review, July and December. Camp-Leavers were: Cobbla 373 and Chestervale 208. The majority of the youngsters who left have learnt to work and live in a community, and have shown a social adjustment and human understanding that would not have been possible in their own environment. Many camp-leavers have learnt the rudiments of a skill.

The whereabouts and post-camp activities of the ex-campers are known through the Youth Corps League.

Staff

The staff for the year consisted of:—

Administration

Director, Jamaica Youth Corps, in charge of Camps
Administrative Officer, in charge of Finance and Accounts
Secretary to the Board of Management.

Cobbla Camp

Senior Deputy Director, in charge Cobbla
Six (6) Assistant Directors
Four (4) Project Officers
One (1) Driver Instructor
One (1) Chef Instructor
One (1) Accounting Clerk
One (1) Store-keeper
Two (2) Stenographers and Typists
One (1) Assistant Cook
One (1) Driver
One (1) Nurse and Camp Mother.

Chestervale Camp

One (1) Deputy Director, in charge Chestervale
Three (3) Assistant Directors
Two (2) Project Officers
One (1) Accounting Clerk
One (1) Typist
One (1) Storekeeper
One (1) Cook
One (1) Driver
One (1) Camp Mother and Nurse.

Leadership among the campers is utilised to the best advantage as it would prove impossible for an Assistant Director to be solely responsible for 150 youngsters which is the number assigned to an Assistant Director. Training is being carried out at two levels:—

- (a) In-service Training for the staff in addition to regular staff conferences, and
- (b) Leadership Training Courses for campers.

During the year there were six such courses.

Camp Activities

It must be noted that all the construction and agricultural work done in the camps continues to be done by the campers under the guidance and supervision of the staff. The project can be divided into two major categories:—

- (a) Projects within the Camps—Construction of buildings, Cooking, Agriculture, Tailoring, Shoemaking, Animal Husbandry.
- (b) Service to the community—
 - (i) in Land Authority Areas—Soil Conservation, Afforestation, etc.
 - (ii) outside Land Authority Areas—Housing, National Projects—Forestry.

As both Camps are sited in the Land Authority or Improvement-Areas, technical assistance is got from the Officers of these Authorities.

The campers are endeavouring to make a real contribution to Jamaica through their work with the Land Authorities and it is hoped that in future, at least fifty per cent of Youth Corps campers will be engaged in similar forms of National Service.

The cultural activities of the Camps were many and varied. They included 4-H Club, Scouting, Boys' Brigade, Students' Christian Movement, Dramatics, Art, Crafts, Choral Groups, Literary and Debating Groups and Physical Education. There were regular educational and recreational film shows.

Despite the lack of adequate playfields, recreation was not neglected. Cricket, Football, Volley Ball, Dominoes and Table Tennis were the most popular games. The Cricket season was particularly successful. Cobbla won the Reid Cup in Manchester and it is of interest to note that three representatives of the Corps played in the Nethersole and Junior Cup Cricket competitions. Two campers accompanied the George Headley's XI to Nassau, Bahamas.

Visits

The Camps are visited regularly by visitors from home and abroad. Among the visitors during the year were Lord and Lady Hailes, Sir Kenneth and Lady Blackburne, the Minister of Edu-

cation, Hon. F. A. Glasspole, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Education, Mr. R. E. Mais, Mr. J. Jones, Adviser on Technical Education to the Government, Mr. P. Evans, Chief Education Adviser, Rt. Rev. Monsignor Gladstone Wilson, Miss Ogilvie and Sir Christopher Cox of the Colonial Office, London, and Mr. Sam Kofi Otto, M.P. of Ghana.

Health

The health of the boys continues to be very satisfactory.

Statistical Summary

Every effort is being made to make the camps as self-sufficient as possible; the only deterrent is that there is a limited amount of arable lands at both camps. Of Cobbla's compound of 71 acres and Chestervale's of 93 acres only 21 acres and 35 acres respectively can be utilized for agricultural pursuits. Various kinds of crops are grown; e.g. yams, vegetables, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, cocoes, corn, peas and pumpkins. Cattle, Pig, Poultry and Rabbit rearing are encouraged.

During the year under review the returns from the camps were as under:—

INCOME FROM FARMS

Cobbla Camp

Item	£	s.	d.
Poultry	1,871	13	8
Pigs and Pork	95	12	8
Sheep and Mutton	4	1	8
Vegetables	74	13	0
Irish Potatoes	0	3	0
Sweet Potatoes	5	12	4
Bananas	0	1	4
Horticulture	28	7	4
Lumber Sales	14	6	0
Shoemaking Projects	8	4	0
Miscellaneous	19	4	8
Milk	49	11	4
Total	£2,171	11	0

Chestervale Camp

Poultry	£351 2 7
Pigs and Pork	140 15 0
Milk	33 6 4
Vegetables	145 7 6
Yams	220 4 3
Irish Potatoes	107 10 0
Bananas	64 6 4
Miscellaneous	23 15 0

Total	£1,086 7 0
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Income from both Camps ..	£3,257 18 0
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PUBLIC HEALTH

Health Services

In 1958 the Development Programme of the Ministry of Health was concentrated on the improvement of hospital facilities and the extension of curative medical services. The Ministry continued to work in close co-operation with the World Health Organization, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, the International Co-operation Administration of the United States of America and UNICEF. The Health Centre Scheme was expanded with the creation of new centres and the four-year Malaria Eradication Programme was started.

The Ministry was still faced with the problem involved in the recruitment of Dental personnel and the more experienced type of Medical Officers but there was marked increase in the recruitment of recent graduates in medicine.

Visits, Conferences and Fellowships

Dr. Doris Verley, Medical Specialist represented Jamaica at the Eleventh Congress of the Italian Society of Anaesthesiologists which was held in Venice from the 12th to the 15th September, 1958.

The First Inter-American Food Congress was held in Miami, Florida, from the 8th to the 12th June, 1958, and was attended by Dr. A. C. Ellington, Government Chemist. The programme embraced displays dealing with various nutritional and food processing problems.

Dr. C. C. Wedderburn, Principal Medical Officer attended the Federal Conference of Directors of Medical Services and Senior Medical Officers held in Trinidad between the 5th and 8th August, 1958.

Dr. J. I. Rerrie, Tuberculosis Officer, attended the Commonwealth Conference on Chest Diseases held in London from the 1st to the 4th July 1958.

Under the auspices of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau Drs. Sambasanan and Metha of WHO and Drs. H. Shamasestry, H. Ganguli, S. Ramakrishnan, Malariologists of the Government of India visited the Ministry of Health to observe the Jamaican Malaria Eradication Programme and training course for sanitarians.

Dr. C. Belfield Clarke, a member of the Colonial Advisory Board Medical Committee paid an unofficial visit to the Ministry of Health during May, as a part of a tour of the West Indies to observe Medical progress in these territories.

Dr. Robert Coatney, Scientist Director of the U.S. Public Health Service visited the Ministry of Health between the 28th June and 7th July, 1958, to teach at the Joint I.C.A./P.A.S.B. Training Centre in Malaria Eradication Techniques. Dr. Lawrence C. Hall, also of the U.S. Public Health Service visited the Training Centre to confer with the Staff.

Dr. Nicholas Demerath P.A.S.B./W.H.O. Consultant in Cultural Anthropology visited Jamaica to study various situation—and to make recommendations of practical ways in which anthropology might be helpful in the activities of the P.A.S.B.

Dr. A. A. Peat, Chief Medical Officer, attended the fifteenth Pan American Sanitary Conference held in San Juan, Puerto Rico during September.

Many I.C.A. Officials visited the Ministry of Health during the year, to assist in the planning and operation of the Malaria Eradication Training Programme, as also to observe Public Health activities in Jamaica. Among these visitors were Mr. C. O. Carlston, Administrative Specialist, Public Health Division, I.C.A. Washington; Miss Wilson Bicknel, Health Education Advisor, USOM, Surinam; Mr. N. F. Michol I.C.A. Washington; Mr. Mario Vasquez, Audio Visual Specialist, USOM/Costa Rica; Dr. Dorothy Nyswander Special Consultant, I.C.A./Washington, Mr. Richard Hammerstrong Regional Consultant, Sanitary Engineer, USOM/Peru.

Mr. Arthur C. Stern, of the Chief Community Air Pollution Programme U.S. Public Health Service, visited the Ministry of Health as Consultant, to advise on the emission of cement dust from the Cement Factory.

Dr. Joseph Willard, PASB Consultant on health insurance and hospital and medical care, visited the Ministry of Health during November to review and advise on Hospital and Medical Care Services and the Health Insurance Plan of Jamaica.

Dr. Charles Roberts PASB Consultant on Mental Health visited the Ministry of Health in November to conduct a survey on the Bellevue Hospital with a view to making recommendations for its improvement.

Miss Ruby Palacio, Director Public Health Nursing and Obstetrics, Bogota, Columbia, visited the Ministry of Health on a WHO Fellowship during October to observe Public Health Nursing Services.

Mr. C. A. L. Pitter, Sanitary Engineer, was awarded a Study Grant by WHO to enable him to attend a Refresher Course for Water Works Officers conducted in Trinidad from the 14th April to the 3rd May, 1958. After the course Mr. Pitter attended the Sixth Congress of the Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineers held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, from the 18th to the 24th May.

Drs. W. L. Montaigne, C. Camm, P. D. Bryson and V. Nicholson were awarded WHO Fellowship to study Leprosy Control Methods in Brazil, Surinam, French Guiana, Martinique, and Venezuela.

Dr. L. Wynter-Wedderburn received a WHO Fellowship to study Diarrhoeal Diseases in Mexico, Puerto Rico and Guatemala.

Dr. S. Hamaty was awarded a P.A.S.B. Travel Fellowship in the United States to observe Haematology and Blood Bank Operations.

Dr. H. Whitelocke was given a PASB Fellowship enabling him to study Hospital and Medical Care Administration in the United States.

Mr. E. Banks, Chief Public Health Inspector and Messrs. I. B. Gayle, and R. Grandison, Senior Public Health Inspectors were awarded I.C.A. Fellowships enabling them to receive training in the United States in Environmental Sanitation.

Miss Cynthia Vernon, Public Health Nurse, Miss Gertrude Swaby, Sister Tutor, Mrs. Ivy McGhie, Assistant to the Health Education Officer, and Miss Winsome Edwards, Artist attached to the Bureau of Health Education, were each awarded ICA Fellowships to pursue studies in their respective fields in the United States.

Hospital and Health Centres

An amount of £223,440 was provided in the Development Estimates for expenditure on repairs and improvements to Hospitals and a sum of £87,682 was approved for expenditure on Health Centres, and Ambulances. At the end of 1958 progress in the various works undertaken was as follows:—

Hansen Home

Construction of a Medical Officer's examination room for new patients was completed and the construction of a new male ward was well under way.

Mandeville

A new Laundry and Kitchen were built and the out-patients department was remodelled and extended. A new toilet block for the Main Building was under construction but was not completed at the end of the year. The initial stages in the construction of Mortuary, Matron's quarters and alterations to the Main Building were in progress at the end of the year.

Linstead

Structural alterations to the two-storey ward were underway at the close of the year and a new Laundry and Mortuary were built.

Lucea

The main building was altered so as to include an X-ray Room, and a new laundry was under construction. Other buildings completed during the year were a new kitchen, Sister's quarters and the Assistant Medical Officer's Quarters.

Spaldings

A new X-ray Department and Administration Block were under construction at the end of the year.

Port Maria

A new Operating Theatre was under construction and preparations were made to begin the construction of a Midwifery Ward.

Lionel Town

Nearing the end of the year ground was broken for the construction of an Operating Theatre, Laboratory and X-ray Room.

Savanna-la-Mar

Plans were being prepared for the construction of a new Hospital.

Health Centres

Seven new Health Centres at Gordon Town, Cedar Valley, Enfield, Claremont, Glengoffe, Sligoville and Santa Cruz were completed and officially opened during the year. Three-quarters of the cost of these centres, including the provision of ambulances, was met from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. Each

centre includes a medical and dental clinic. Construction of eight other centres was well in progress at the end of the year and these will be ready to begin operations early in 1959.

Government Chemist

A new Chemical Laboratory was nearing completion at the end of the year. It is estimated that this building will cost £59,000, £45,000 of which will be provided by the Colonial Development and Welfare Organization.

Bellevue Hospital

Facilities at the Bellevue Hospital were extended during 1958 by the addition of a new one-hundred bed male ward. Funds were provided for a 30-bed Day Hospital and Out-patients Department, construction of which was nearing completion at the close of the year. This is the first of its kind in the British Caribbean. Provision was also made for a new female ward but it was not possible to begin construction during 1958.

Premises situated at 1A Paradise Street were acquired during 1956 to house senile female patients and these buildings were remodelled during 1958, to provide accommodation for fifty patients.

The roads of the compound were improved by resurfacing at a cost of £5,000 and a provision of £15,000 out of a total cost of £17,500 was made for the construction of additional quarters to house medical, nursing and administrative staff. Two additional posts were provided for Medical Officers but it was not possible to recruit the officers. It is hoped that these posts will be filled early in 1959 as this will contribute considerably to the improved conditions of the hospital.

Bureau of Health Education

The Bureau of Health Education played an active part in the educational aspect of the Malaria Eradication Programme and the Aedes Aegypti Control Campaign.

Six Training Courses for Malaria Eradication Evaluators were held in different parishes and six lectures were given at the Malaria Eradication Training Centre. Lectures were also given at the Training Courses for *Aedes Aegypti* inspectors and courses in Health Education were conducted for the following groups:—

Primary School Teachers

Student-Teachers at the Moneague Training School

Public Health Nurses at the West Indies School of Public Health

Public Health Inspectors at St. Jago Park, Spanish Town

School nurses of the Corporate Area

Probation Officers.

4-H Village Workers—Jamaica Social Welfare Commission.

In the field of Health Education assistance was given in planning the script for a local film on Malaria Eradication, and pamphlets and posters on Malaria Eradication and the *Aedes Aegypti* Control Programme were prepared for public distribution. The Bureau also assisted in promoting the programmes for polio vaccination and the Blood Bank Emergency Blood Donor Group.

At the request of the United States Operations Mission to Surinam, the Bureau arranged and implemented a study tour in Jamaica for two Health Education Trainees from Surinam. Arrangements were also made for three Public Health Inspectors, two from Barbados and one from St. Vincent, to observe the Health Education Programme in Jamaica.

Epidemiology

During 1958 there were no serious outbreaks of any major communicable diseases except whooping cough which reached its peak in August with a second flare up in December. There were 17 cases of Poliomyelitis in the Corporate Area and 74 cases in the Parishes. Typhoid cases showed an 11.03% increase over 1957. An attempt is being made to improve carrier identification techniques.

The West Indies School of Public Health

The Public Health Training Station continued its activities during the year under the new name of "The West Indies School of Public Health" and is now housed in a modern two-storey building which has been occupied since February, 1957. The building provides class-rooms for Public Health Inspectors and Public Health Nursing Trainees, and has a Library, Laboratory, Assembly Hall, Store-rooms, offices for Administrative and Training Staff as well as canteen.

During 1958 the School held Courses for the training of Public Health Inspectors and Nurses. Individuals who took the Course came from Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, British Honduras, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Jamaica.

At present there are under training thirty-four Public Health Inspectors and thirteen Public Health Nurses who will complete the Course in July, 1959. All successful candidates will receive Certificates of the Royal Society of Health, England.

Bacteriological Laboratory

Approximately 401,000 specimens were examined in 1958 as compared with 570,000 in the previous year. The decrease was due mainly to the cessation of the Khan test which has been replaced by the V.D.R.L. test supplemented by the Kolmer Complement Fixation test, and to less Faeces Parasitological and Serological examinations.

Blood Bank

The Blood Bank's new building at Slipe Pen Road was opened by the Chief Minister on the 20th of March, 1958. During the year, 5,373 pints of blood were collected of which 2,367 were donated. This represents an improvement over the previous year when 4,304 pints were collected of which 1,718 were donated. Of the total collection, 1,421 pints of blood were collected on sixty mobile operations.

The Voluntary Blood Bank Committee continued its programme of publicity for the Blood Bank and endeavoured to obtain public financial support for the campaign. Radio and Press were

co-operative, frequently broadcasting and publishing appeals for blood. The Jamaica Public Service Company Ltd. is to be given credit for donating 2,000 posters to the publicity campaign. A 35 mm film on Blood Bank operations was purchased during the year and the Cinema Companies have kindly consented to run it free of cost at their respective theatres.

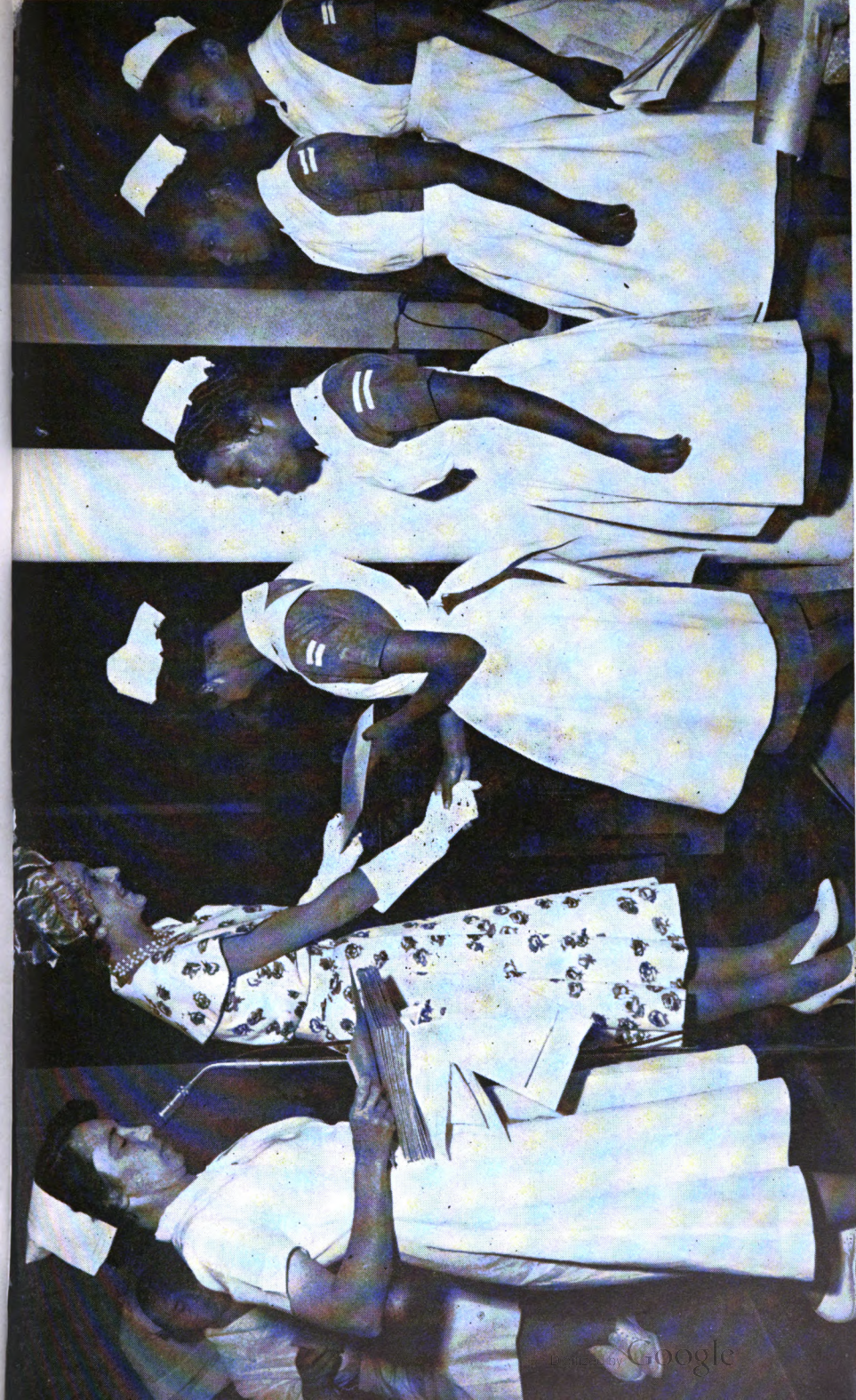
Tuberculosis Control

There were no important changes in the situation or control organisation and facilities during 1958. The good effects of the B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign which took place from October 1951 to July 1953 are still evident. The average number of cases found yearly prior to the campaign was 1,023. The post campaign average is 753. There has been a marked reduction in the number of young adults afflicted with "Galloping Consumption". The value of the B.C.G. Campaign is further demonstrated by the high incidence of tuberculosis among the unvaccinated, 4,500 new cases as compared to 18 new cases among the vaccinated.

There was some improvement in the standard of care and nursing of patients in the T.B. Wards of country hospitals and infirmaries. Patients requiring special investigation or surgery were transferred without undue delay to the Tuberculosis Hospital or the King George V Memorial Sanatorium.

A Children's Ward was opened in April at the Tuberculosis Hospital which was intended for the treatment of infected children in the Corporate Area and as a treatment centre for children from the parishes who had serious infections needing years of treatment and Surgery. This ward represents an excellent start in the provision of treatment facilities for children.

Special mention must be made of the Anti-T.B. League which for years has provided financial assistance for rehabilitating convalescent patients. In December the Board of Supervision decided to contribute funds to assist in this work.



Lady Hailes wife of the Governor-General of The West Indies presenting certificates to nurses at a graduation ceremony.

(G.P.R.O. Photograph)



A Public Health Nurse weighing a baby at a Health Clinic.

(G.P.R.O. Photograph)

Malaria

In January 1958, the Ministry of Health in conjunction with WHO, I.C.A. and UNICEF began the first cycle of total coverage of the Malaria Eradication Programme. This was completed by the 15th of December, 1958. Dieldrin in the form of Emulsion was the standard formulation and a total number of 270,900 houses were sprayed during the period.

Throughout the year the Evaluation Service of the Island remained limited and underdeveloped for various reasons. During the first four months Evaluation Officers were employed mainly in completing and revising locality maps, and in the last quarter most of the officers were occupied in carrying out an intensive evaluation survey in the more elevated sections of the Island with a view to establishing that these areas are non-malarious.

The lack of basic knowledge of susceptibility levels of the adult vector to the insecticide has proven to be a most serious problem. Resistance tests carried out by the Malaria Eradication Training Centre and the Consultant Entomologist of the World Health Organisation attached to the Caribbean Area, have demonstrated definite evidence of the development of resistance of the adult *A. albimanus* to Dieldrin in at least three parishes namely St. Andrew, St. Catherine and Clarendon. Further tests will be conducted in January, 1959, with the possibility of a complete change over to DDT insecticides.

Aedes Aegypti

Operations in this project which is aimed at eradicating the *Aedes Aegypti* Mosquito, continued during the year on an expanded scale. In addition to the Corporate Area work was continued in St. James, Port Antonio, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town and was expanded in the Mandeville/Christiana Area. Encouraging results were shown as is indicated in the reduction of the index for Port Antonio, St. James, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town and the Dock Area of Kingston to zero.

Dental Services

There was a marked increase in the number of patients treated during 1958. Dental services were concentrated in Adult and School Clinics in the parishes, the latter under the administration

of local health authorities, as well as School Clinics in the Corporate Area under the supervision of the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation. Increased services were also rendered by the surgical Department attached to the Kingston Public Hospital. The 33% increase in case-load of this Department is due in part to Traumatic cases presented and also to the large number of cases referred from time to time and subsequently diagnosed as Osteomyelitis, Neoplasms, Fractures of the facial bones and the unusual positions of teeth calling for surgical removal.

Eight Dental Clinics were equipped and made ready for operation in various parts of the island and it is contemplated building additional Health Centres during 1959, which will include a Dental Clinic in each case.

Venereal Diseases

During the year, new cases of Gonorrhoea treated in Medical Clinics were almost double the figures for 1957. However, the total number of cases reported for the island was less than that for 1957, the 1958 figure being 29,777 and that for 1957 being 37,191. Syphilis also showed a significant increase over 1957 figure, but this was due largely to the activities of Contact Investigators in the Corporate Area. Re-infection proved to be a major problem in the control of Gonorrhoea, due to the difficulty in persuading female contacts to attend for treatment.

The disfiguring complications resulting from yaws, lymphogranuloma inguinale and other Venereal Diseases were significantly absent.

Quarantine

No outbreaks of Quarantinable Diseases occurred in countries with which Jamaica is connected. Routine procedures were applied to passengers entering the island from countries in which there was some incidence of quarantinable diseases. 403 persons arriving were placed under surveillance. During the year 8,880 aircraft with 155,051 passengers were processed as against 7,880 with 124,417 passengers in 1957. Approximately 80% of this increased traffic used the facilities of the Montego Bay Airport. There was an increase in the number of ships using the facilities of Wireless

Pratique, 525 in 1958 as against 324 in the previous year. 1,964 ships arrived in the island. This represented an increase of 91 ship arrivals over 1957.

Sanitation

An islandwide assessment of over fifty water supply systems was carried out with a view to their improvement and maintenance. Twenty sewerage and disposal systems were investigated on behalf of Government and private agencies. The Public Health Engineering Office assisted in the establishment of a central Water Quality Control Committee and trained Public Health Inspectors to investigate in the field of water quality control throughout the island. In conjunction with the Beach Control Authority steps were taken for the protection of off shore water and bathing beaches.

Industrial Health

The services of this division were augmented in the latter half of the year by the addition of one Public Health Inspector and one Public Health Nurse, the former to devote his attention primarily to environmental sanitation in factories, and the latter to first aid provisions, nursing services, and problems associated with the employment of women.

Research

The Third Meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee for Medical Research in the British Caribbean was held at the University College of the West Indies, Jamaica, in April.

A number of Papers were presented at the Scientific Meeting which was held on the 12th and 13th April, under the Joint Chairmanship of Prof. A. C. Frazer, Professor of Medical Biochemistry and Pharmacology of the University of Birmingham, and Sir George Pickering, Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford University.

The public meeting of the Committee at which Dr. W. W. Grave Principal of the University College of the West Indies presided, was held on the 14th April. The principal address was given by the Hon. N. W. Manley, Q.C., M.M., Chief Minister, and other speakers included Sir George Pickering, Professor A. C. Frazer and the Hon. C. L. A. Stuart, Minister of Health.

International Organisations

The Representative for Zone I of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau moved his headquarters from Kingston to Caracas, Venezuela, during the year. Despite this, however, collaboration with the Ministry of Health continued at a high level.

The United States Operations Mission (ICA) continued to assist the Ministry of Health by providing the Services of Consultants in the fields of Sanitary Engineering and Health Education.

Malaria Eradication Training Centre

In April, 1958, the Malaria Eradication Training Centre began its operation at the West Indies School of Public Health. The Centre is operated by the International Co-operation Administration and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau which is the regional office of the World Health Organisation, with the co-operation of the Ministry of Health. Training in international malaria eradication is offered chiefly for two groups, potential staff members of I.C.A. and WHO and National Fellows from various countries. The training programme has so far been divided into two courses, a three-month course for senior officials which comprise doctors, engineers and entomologists and an eight-week course for sanitarians.

APPENDIX I

(1) Total number of doctors registered to practice in Jamaica	342
(2) Number of doctors employed in the Government Service	166
(3) Total number of dentists registered to practice in Jamaica	97
(4) Number of dentists employed in the Government Service	17
(5) Total number of general trained nurses registered to practice in Jamaica	2,250
(6) Number of general trained nurses employed in the Government Service	993
(7) Total number of midwives registered to practice in Jamaica	2,200
(This number includes a large number of general trained nurses)	
(8) Number of district midwives in the Government Service	24
(9) Total number of registered Mental Nurses	237

Population: 1,651,495.

The ratio of doctors to population is 1 to 4,829

„ „ „ dentists „ „ „ 1 to 17,026

„ „ „ general trained nurses to population is 1 to 734.

APPENDIX II

TABLE—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES REPORTED TO THE MINISTRY
OF HEALTH 1957 AND 1958

Inter- mediate List No.	International List No.	Diseases	1957	1958
A 1	001-008	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	695	565
A 2	010	Tuberculous Meningitis & other non-Respira- tory Tuberculosis	6	9
A 6-A 10	020-029	Syphilis	9092	8836
A 11	030	Gonococcus—All forms	37191	29777
A 12	040	Typhoid	444	480
A 13	042-1	Food Poisoning	36	74
A 16	045-048	Dysentery—Bacillary	68	341
		Amoebic	12	3
A 17	050, 051	Scarlet Fever	17	11
A 19	052	Erysipelas	25	31
A 21	055	Diphtheria	34	38
A 22	056	Whooping Cough	263	2646
A 23	057	Meningococcal Infec- tions	1	1
A 25	060	Leprosy	34	23
A 26	161	Tetanus	53	80
A 43	072	Weil's Disease	1	2
A 28	080	Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	280	86
		non-pa- lytic unspecified	115 } 395	5 } 92
A 29	082	Acute Infectious Encephalitis	..	..
A 32	085	Measles	41	304
A 43	087 }	Chicken Pox	448	499
	089 }	Mumps	1136	85
A 34	092	Hepatitis, Epidemic	53	120
A 36	101-108	Typhus	..	..
A 37	11-117	Malaria	4239	2966
A 41	129	Hookworm	266	277
A 71	340	Cerebral Meningitis	21	44
A 79	400, 402	Rheumatic Fever	65	40
A 88	481	Influenza	35337	2386
A 89	490	Pneumonia	288	600
A 90	491	Broncho-pneumonia	469	786
A 119	651.0, 651.3	Post Abortion Infection	11	13
A 120	681	Puerperal Sepsis	24	15
A 132	765	Ophthalmia neonatorum	..	..

PROBATION SERVICES

Staff

The year commenced with a field staff of 31 Officers—4 Senior Probation Officers (1 woman and 3 men) and 27 Probation Officers (11 women and 16 men).

On the 17th November, 1958, 6 additional Probation Officers were appointed—(3 women and 3 men). At the 31st December, 1958, the field staff was distributed as follows:—

In the Field:	4 Senior Probation Officers—1 woman and 3 men	
	24 Probation Officers	—9 women and 15 men
Trainees:	8	5 women and 3 men
On Study		
Leave:	1 Senior Probation Officer—male	
	—	
Total	37	
	—	

Case Load

On the 1st January, 1958 there were 1,686 persons on probation. The average case load for female officers was 39.3 and for male officers 71.7. The average for all officers in the field was 60.1. During the year, 1,146 new cases (264 female, 882 male) were placed on probation and 1,119 cases (260 female 859 male) were completed. This shows that the Service was responsible for 2,832 probationers during 1958. Please see Appendix.

The average case load for male officers at the 31st December, 1958, was 87.81, for female officers 43.77 and for all officers 71.30.

It must be remembered that the average case load at any given date is not indicative of the amount of supervision work required of the officers. Cases are continuously being closed because of applications for discharge or completion of the probation period. This entails additional work. During treatment, officers do not deal with probationers alone. It has been found that during supervision they usually become involved with an average of 2 other persons to every one probationer.

Investigations

The case load gives no indication of the number of investigations which are carried out by Probation Officers. Only a fraction of the number investigated is selected for treatment by Probation Officers. Pre-sentence investigations are extremely important and necessary if the Courts are to attempt to arrive at any decision with regard to sentence which may prove useful to the offender and the community. Probation Officers are being regarded as highly essential to the Courts and their pre-sentence investigations as the best available guide to intelligent sentencing.

Requests for investigations and reports from overseas (especially the United Kingdom in connection with migrants) keep growing. The Probation Service has also been requested to assist the military authorities with social investigations.

Supervision

This phase of the work is still very poor. The main reasons are inadequate staff and accommodation and insufficient travelling. World authorities have agreed that the maximum case load carried by a Probation Officer should be 50. The majority of our officers are supervising case loads amounting to as many as 80 or 104. These officers also have to carry out investigations for the Court and travel from one end of their parish to the other doing investigations and supervision. This makes good supervision work impossible.

Other Special Work

Probation Officers are also required to do marriage conciliation and investigations as to means. As there are no advice bureaux, the Probation Officers are giving valuable help with the many social problems related to a rapidly increasing population, unemployment, a high incidence of illiteracy, migration and industrial expansion. Officers are also required to do educational work and preventive work by encouraging and co-operating with such agencies as the Jamaica Youth Clubs' Council.

Other Social Agencies

It is the policy of the Probation Service to avoid overlapping.

Every effort is made to establish contact and to co-operate with other public and private agencies in the correctional field and with all organisations, groups and individuals in a position to assist the Department in its work.

Training

A great deal of emphasis is placed on our training programme—pre-service and in-service. With the expansion of the Probation Service a much higher degree of skill will be required. Every effort is being made to improve the technical efficiency of the staff.

APPENDIX

TABLE SHOWING THE RATIO OF MALE AND FEMALE PROBATIONERS PER OFFICER IN THE CIRCUIT AT 31st DECEMBER, 1958

Circuit	Officers in Circuit			Probationers			No of Probationers to Officers		No. of Probationers to Officers in Circuit
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Home	5	3	8	430	123	553	86	41	69.12
Western	4	2	6	320	90	410	80	45	68.33
Eastern	3	2	5	313	111	424	104.33	55.5	84.8
Northern	3	2	5	256	70	326	85.33	35	65.2
Total	15	9	24	1,319	394	1,713	87.81	43.77	71.30
On Vacation Leave..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
On Study Leave	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Training	3	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	22	15	37	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX

The total number of cases on hand at the end of each month for the years 1956, 1957 and 1958 were as follows:—

			1956	1957	1958
			—	—	—
January	..	..	1,271	1,696	1,659
February	..	..	1,343	1,729	1,653
March	..	..	1,336	1,737	1,662
April ..	..	..	1,374	1,747	1,653
May ..	..	..	1,427	1,720	1,655
June ..	..	..	1,463	1,700	1,666
July ..	..	..	1,495	1,736	1,671
August	..	..	1,524	1,738	1,671
September	..	..	1,589	1,690	1,659
October	..	..	1,639	1,680	1,670
November	..	..	1,679	1,676	1,680
December	..	..	1,691	1,683	1,713
			—	—	—
Average per month	..	..	1,485.9	1,711	1,667.83
			—	—	—

	AF	TOTAL	TRANS. OUT				TOTAL	JM
			JM	AM	JF	AF		
HOME	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	26
Kingsto	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	7
	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	34
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Tho	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	56
St. Ana	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	40
	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	35
	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	2	23	..	..	..	..	..	198
EASTEE	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	38
Portl	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..

Chapter 16: Public Works and Utilities

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

THERE ARE 2,658 MILES OF MAIN ROAD in the Island of which 1,096 miles are asphalted, the remainder being water-bound macadamised surface:—

Maintenance and Restoration Works

During 1958 the expenditure on maintenance of roads, bridges, walls, culverts, etc., Public Buildings and Flood Damage repairs is estimated to be £1,032,000 as follows:—

Roads	£500,000
Bridges, Walls, Culverts, etc. ..	55,000
Buildings	160,000
Flood Damage	317,000
	£1,032,000

New Works and Improvements

Expenditure under Public Works Extraordinary and Development Fund Estimates on new roads, bridges, buildings, airports, river training, mechanical equipment, drainage and swamp reclamation is estimated at £3,270,912 and arrived at as under—

Public Works Extraordinary

Roads and Bridges	£685,157	
Buildings	364,911	
Miscellaneous	51,535	£1,101,603

Development Fund

Agriculture	£128,200	
Public Health (Hospitals) ..	307,440	
Communications and Works	1,733,669	£2,169,309
		£3,270,912

Rio Cobre Irrigation System

The works were maintained in fair order throughout the year.

The total length of the Canals under maintenance is 48½ miles. The area covered by the Irrigation System is nearly 50,000 acres of which approximately 30,000 acres are irrigable. The Estimated Expenditure and Revenue to the 31st December, 1958 is as under:—

Revenue	£40,000
Expenditure	36,000
Surplus	£4,000

*Irrigation Schemes**Mid-Clarendon*

The existing scheme has been satisfactorily maintained during the year. Approximately 5,000 acres of land have been cleared, the greater part of which has been planted. Construction of the Main Canal at Rhymesbury has been completed and work on the distributaries is 95% complete. It is anticipated that this scheme will be completed and can be fully put into operation by the 31st March 1959, at a total cost of £87,000. We have been supplying over 600 cubic yards per hour of water to the Co-operative and Agronomy Farm from July, 1957.

Four Paths/York Pen/Content Scheme

Construction work on this scheme has been suspended pending a decision from Government. The Expenditure to date on this scheme is £110,000.

Irrigation—St. Dorothy Plains

Construction work on this scheme continued during the year. Five miles of canal with the attendant structures have been constructed. Two deep-well pumps and motors have been installed. The revised estimated cost of this scheme is £254,000. It is anticipated that the complete scheme should be in operation in the year 1959-60.

*Overhead Irrigation**Pedro Plains Pilot Project—Plots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5*

Construction work on this project has been completed and arrangements are being finalised for the official handing over to the Chief Agricultural Officer. Further surveys and investigations for further irrigation of the area are being carried out. The over-all expenditure on this scheme is £25,000.

Goshen

This Project has been completed and arrangements are being finalised for the official handing over to the Chief Agricultural Officer.

Sandy Bay

This Scheme is to provide for the Overhead Sprinkler irrigation of the Sandy Bay Area (Eastern Clarendon).

In the first instance, approximately 300 acres of land will be brought under irrigation. The area is to be expanded when found necessary.

The Sandy Bay Area, however, has about 850 acres of soil suitable for the growing of Virginia Tobacco. The programme envisaged the cultivation of about 450 acres.

*Airport Development**Palisadoes Airport*

Work on the construction of the new Runway and Taxiway is now nearing completion. It is estimated that on the 31st December 1958, 95% of the work will be completed. The runway and Taxiway should be in use by the end of April 1959.

Messrs. Norman & Dawbarn, Architects for the Terminal and Ancillary Buildings, have completed the working drawings and the contract for construction is now in the process of being let. It is hoped that work on the site will start early in February 1959.

Montego Bay Airport

Work on the Apron has been completed while the Terminal Building itself is very near completion. The Project should be completed and be in use by the end of February, 1959, except for some of the Ancillary buildings which will be finished somewhat later.

Highways (Capital) Account

During the year 1958, approximately £140,000 was spent.

Again this year the major operations were carried out in the Central Division. In St. Catherine work on the Linstead-Ewarton road was continued and at the end of the year was approximately 98% completed with the exception of the Barber-Greene surface which will be finished before the end of March 1959. Also in this Parish, work continued on the Spanish Town towards Old Harbour section and is complete, except for the Barber-Greene surface.

In Manchester improvements from Kendal towards Mile Gully were continued. In Trelawny work continued and was completed on the section between Lorrimers and Litchfield.

In St. Thomas, 1 mile of road was completed between Yallahs and White Horses.

In Westmoreland the reconstruction from Ferris towards Gallo-way was also completed with a Barber-Greene surface.

THE WATER COMMISSION

THE WATER SUPPLY to most of the Corporate area of Kingston and St. Andrew together with the operation of the Sewerage Works in the Commercial section of the City are controlled by the Water Commission (Corporate Area). This Body consists of nine members, five of whom, including the Chairman are nomin-

ated by the Governor and four elected by the Council of the Kingston and Saint Andrew Corporation from among their members. It is stipulated that one member shall be the Mayor of the City for the time being.

Water is obtained from two gravity sources and seven deep wells. The gravity supplies comprise the Hope River and the Hermitage Reservoir which latter has a storage capacity of 430 million gallons and impounds the flow of the Ginger, Wag Water and Moresham Rivers. These two supplies, when balanced by storage, have an average dry weather capacity of 14 million gallons per day.

The seven deep wells, which are chiefly used as stand-by sources, are all operated by electrically-driven deep-well turbine pumps. They are used in time of dry weather when the gravity sources diminish. Together they deliver approximately 11 million gallons per day. During the past year slightly over 30% of all water supplied was pumped from wells while the gravity sources supplied the remainder.

Four Water Filtration Plants with a nominal capacity of 21 million gallons per day, carry out the necessary filtration and purification of the gravity supplies. Two of these Plants at Sea View and Constant Spring are equipped with rapid gravity filters; other two Plants at Hope and Cavaliers each consist of storage Reservoirs and Slow Sand Filters. A small scale Plant at Penfield in the Hope Catchment, equipped with a roughing filter and solution-feed chlorinating equipment supplies Gordon Town and adjacent areas. Also, six Booster Pumping Stations are maintained for delivering water to hill areas above the levels which can be served by gravity.

In addition to filtration, all water is sterilized by chlorine and provision is made for the application of sulphate of alumina, activated carbon or lime, whenever these chemicals may be required. The well water, which passes naturally through extensive underground sand and gravel beds, does not need further filtration but is sterilized as described above.

The purity of the supply is carefully safe-guarded. Bacteriological samples taken from every source of supply in operation, are examined each day in The Commission's Laboratory. During the year under review some 6,000 bacteriological tests were carried out, while 209 further independent examinations were made by the Government Pathologist of samples collected by the Medical Officer of Health.

A continuous 24-hour a day supply was maintained throughout the year and no restrictions whatever were imposed on the use of water. The average daily consumption amounted to approximately 18½ million gallons with a maximum dry weather demand of 24½ million.

The water distribution system consists of about 500 miles of mains of various sizes up to 21 inches in diameter delivering water to over 30,000 ratepayers of whom about 90% are metered, there being roughly 28,900 meters in service. The total water population, some still dependent on public standpipes, is now estimated at 310,000. Furthermore, 3,000 fire hydrants are maintained throughout the water area. In the commercial section of the City there are also five underground reserve tanks for fire-fighting purposes. Special facilities are available on all Docks for watering ships in Kingston Harbour.

The sewerage system consists of roughly 53 miles of main and intercepting sewers taking the drainage of 6,120 sewered premises. The system is divided into three zones serving the high, mid and low-level districts and is confined to the commercial area of the City. Most of the sewage gravitates to two purification plants, the Western Treatment and the Greenwich Disposal Works. In these, sewage is treated in sedimentation and sludge digestion plants and the clarified effluent run out to the sea where it is discharged below water level. The average daily amount of sewage disposed of totals approximately 6 million gallons. About 4½ million gallons are dealt with at the Treatment Works, while the remainder is pumped direct into the open sea beyond the eastern end of Kingston Harbour. Dried sludge totalling about 600 tons was obtained from the sewage processed at the Treatment Works. This was sold to various Agricultural Bodies for fertilizing purposes.

JAMAICA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY LIMITED

THE JAMAICA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY LIMITED placed in service in late December, 1958, a new 15,000 k w turbo-generator. Contracts have already been placed for a further 15,000 k w turbo-generator expected to be ready for service late 1960. Construction of a 6,000 k w hydro-electric generating plant at Maggotty is proceeding on schedule and is expected to be in service late 1959. The Company's construction programme for 1959 covers expenditures to a total of £1,650,000.

Kilowatt-hour sales by Jamaica Public Service Company, Limited in 1958 showed an increase of 8.6% over 1957. All classes of sales continued to show increases except rural sales which showed a decrease of 9.13% under the previous year. This fall-off in Rural Sales was due to more normal rainfall during the year 1958 against the drought conditions which existed for most of 1957. There was, nevertheless, an increase of 10 in the number of Rural Customers.

The average use of electricity per customer continued to rise during 1958 and, again with the exception of Rural Customers, all classes of consumers showed increases in average consumption. Residential consumption showed an average increase per customer of 6.19%, reflecting the acquisition of more electrical appliances for domestic purposes. Commercial and Industrial Consumptions showed an average increase per customer of 11.24% and 11.79% respectively maintaining the trend of recent years. A new and growing characteristic of commercial consumption is air-conditioning which is rapidly increasing in popularity.

Chapter 17: Commerce and Industry

COMMERCE

THE MAIN EVENTS of interest to the commercial community during the year 1958 were as follows:—

Conferences, Visits, Fairs

In January the Minister of Trade and Industry led an unofficial trade delegation consisting of leading representatives of different branches of trade on a ten-day visit to Canada. This visit was highly successful; it created widespread interest among Canadians and Jamaica received unprecedented publicity.

Later in the year the Minister visited the United States of America and Canada where he successfully carried out negotiations for the location of a textile mill in Jamaica.

Delegates from Jamaica attended the Oils and Fats Conference held in Trinidad in January, the meeting of the Trade and Tariff Commission in Barbados in March, the Rice Conference in Trinidad in May, and the Conference on Freight Rates in Trinidad in November.

Import Control

As in previous years, import control was continued, primarily because of the need to conserve foreign currency, and was effected almost exclusively by means of specific licensing. So far as dollar imports are concerned, licences were issued with particular regard to the needs of agriculture and industry, and were otherwise





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largely confined to essential or near essential items not obtainable from soft currency areas on competitive terms. The special schemes for token imports from Canada and the United States of America to preserve the Canadian and American export trade in branded articles were continued; there were limited imports of motor vehicles from dollar areas for essential purposes and limited quantities of consumer goods (including a high proportion of household articles).

Export Restrictions

The Open General Licence (Exports) issued in March, 1957 continues in force. It sets out a full list of the articles which may be freely exported from Jamaica, and dispenses with the need for export licences for many items.

Distribution of Imported Goods

Imported goods were distributed through the usual trade channels—distributor, wholesaler, retailer, consumer.

Representatives Abroad

Jamaica and the other West Indian territories are represented abroad by the following agencies of the Federal Government of the West Indies:—

- (a) The Commissioner for the British West Indies,
British Guiana and British Honduras,
6/10 Bruton Street,
London W.1.
ENGLAND

- (b) The Commissioner for the British West Indies,
British Guiana and British Honduras,
1510 Drummond Street,
Montreal 25,
Quebec,
CANADA.

DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HANDICRAFTS

The Ministry of Trade and Industry

The Ministry of Trade and Industry, established in 1953 is primarily responsible for co-ordinating governmental activities for the promotion of industrial development and works in close collaboration with the Industrial Development Corporation.

Industrial Development Corporation

The Corporation was set up in 1952 under the Industrial Development Corporation Law, Cap. 160 to stimulate, facilitate and undertake the development of industry.

Other Departments

The Jamaica Welfare Cottage Industries Agency Limited and the Jamaica Social Welfare Commission which fall within the purview of the Ministry of Housing and Social Welfare are chiefly responsible for the development of handicraft. The Industrial Development Corporation is also engaged in developing this branch of industry. An Industrial Training Programme was started by the Industrial Development Corporation in February 1958 and is scheduled to continue until 1959.

The Small Businesses Loan Board was set up under the Loans to Small Businesses Law, 1956, Law 6 of 1956, for the purpose of granting loans and other forms of financial aid to assist persons in establishing, carrying on or expanding small industrial enterprises of a manufacturing or servicing character.

The Board received 181 applications for loans during the year and allocations amounting to £24,910 were made mainly to garment manufacturers, stone crushers and tile manufacturers and block makers, in that order.

INCENTIVES AND ENCOURAGEMENT

CONCESSIONS TO INDUSTRIES by way of exemption from Customs Duty, Tonnage Tax and Income Tax are provided by the following Incentives Legislation:—

The International Business Companies (Exemption from Income Tax) Law, 1956, Law 36 of 1956.

The Industrial Incentives Law, 1956, Law 45 of 1956.

The Export Industry Encouragement Law, Law 49 of 1956.

The Income Tax Law, 1954, Law 59 of 1954, as amended by Law 7 of 1956, Law 29 of 1957, and Law 42 of 1958.

The Pioneer Industries (Encouragement) Law, Cap. 294, as amended by Law 42 of 1956.

The Hotels Aid (Amendment) Law, 1956, Law 63 of 1956.

The International Business Companies (Exemption from Income Tax) Law, 1956, Law 36 of 1956, provides for exemption from Income Tax (other than surtax) of foreign companies engaged in business outside the Caribbean area so as to attract the management of such enterprises to Jamaica with a view to the economic development of the Island.

The object of the Industrial Incentives Law, 1956, Law 45 of 1956, is to attract new industries by Incentives which, as regards Income Tax, are different from those existing under the Pioneer Industries (Encouragement) Law. An enterprise approved under this Law will, at its option, be entitled, subject to certain conditions, to one or the other of the following reliefs from Income Tax:—

- (1) relief from income tax for a period of seven years from the date on which production is deemed to have begun in respect of profit or gains earned from the manufacture of a product approved under the Law; or

- (2) relief in respect of profits or gains earned from the manufacture of a product approved under the Law for the first four years of a period of six years from the date to be selected by the enterprise (not being more than three years from the date on which production is deemed to have begun), Income tax being payable in respect of each of the remaining two years on a certain proportion of chargeable income according to circumstances.

In addition to these concessions an approved enterprise manufacturing an approved product may also be allowed, subject to certain conditions, either one hundred per cent or fifty per cent relief from Customs Duty and Tonnage Tax in respect of specific articles imported into the Island for use in the construction, alteration, reconstruction or extension of its factory premises or for equipping its factory premises or any extension thereof, used or intended to be used for the manufacture of an approved product but not if these articles are intended to be used for the purpose of effecting repairs to the factory or to any extension thereof or any apparatus, machinery, appliances or equipment contained in the factory or any extension thereof, or for replacing any apparatus, machinery, appliances, or equipment in the factory or any extension thereof.

The Export Industry Encouragement Law, 1956, Law 49 of 1956, is intended to provide inducement for the establishment in Jamaica of industries manufacturing goods exclusively for export by permitting Companies engaged in such industries to be granted at their option, either the Concessions under the Pioneer Industries (Encouragement) Law or those under the Industrial Incentives Law. In addition to the concessions granted under these Laws, this Law permits the Company which is manufacturing exclusively for export to enjoy the privilege of importing raw materials and fuel required for the manufacture of the articles destined for export without payment thereon of Customs duty or Tonnage Tax. Both the Pioneer Industries (Encouragement) Law and the Industrial Incentives Law contain provision for duty free importation, during a limited period, of materials required for the construction or extension of approved Companies' factories. The Export Encouragement Law further extends the concessions as regards Companies manu-

facturing for export by permitting duty free importation, during the relevant period, of materials required for effecting repairs to the factory or to any machinery or equipment therein.

The Pioneer Industries (Encouragement) Law seeks to encourage the establishment of new industries or the development of industries that are not at present being carried on on a substantial scale. It provides for the granting of certain reliefs from Customs Duty, Tonnage Tax and Income Tax for such industries. The concessions are briefly as follows:—

- (a) Exemption from Customs Duty and Tonnage on building materials or plant, machinery or appliances, imported for the construction, alteration, extension or equipping of the factory.
- (b) Relief from Income Tax by writing off 20% of the “permitted capital expenditure” in any five years out of the first 8 years of assessment.

The following Laws provide for specific industries similar concessions to those of the Pioneer Industries (Encouragement) Law:—

The Buttons (Manufacture Encouragement) Law, Cap. 50.

The Cement (Encouragement and Control) Law, Cap. 53.

The Motion Picture (Encouragement) Law, Cap. 256.

The Textile Industry (Encouragement) Law, Cap. 380.

During the year one pioneer manufacturer was declared in relation to each of the Pioneer Industries “manufacture of gramophone records” and “manufacture of paint, varnish and enamel.”

The following products were declared approved products under the Industrial Incentives Law, 1956, Law 45 of 1956:

- (1) Pharmaceuticals
- (2) Banana Chips
- (3) Powdered Molasses
- (4) Electrical Lighting Fixtures
- (5) Matches
- (6) Aluminium Extrusions.

During 1958 approved enterprises were declared in relation to the manufacture of the following approved products:—

- (1) Plastic Products
- (2) Metal Awnings and Sunshades
- (3) Aluminium Furniture, Ironing Boards and Ladders
- (4) Wire Nails, Fence Staples and Tacks
- (5) Holloware
- (6) Juke Boxes
- (7) Pharmaceuticals
- (8) Metal Windows and Ancillary Fittings
- (9) Electrical Lighting Fixtures.

The following were declared approved export products under the Export Industry Encouragement Law, 1956, Law 49 of 1956:—

- (1) Metal Buttons
- (2) Anatomical and Clinical Teaching models
- (3) Personal and domestic leatherware and ornaments
- (4) Leatherware Luggage
- (5) Raffia Ornaments
- (6) Shoe Vamps and Ornaments
- (7) Shirts and Pyjamas
- (8) Fancy Fabric Footwear
- (9) Artificial Flowers and Foliage.

Approved Export manufacturers were declared in respect of the manufacture of the following approved export products:—

- (1) Knitted fibre products
- (2) Metal Buttons
- (3) Personal and Domestic Leatherware and Ornaments.

Under the Customs Tariff certain articles used in manufacturing processes are exempt from Customs Duty. However, certain of these items which are in competition with locally manufactured goods are liable to payment of import duty.

The Local Industries (Safeguarding) Law, Cap. 228, provides that no person shall manufacture for sale, erect or otherwise establish or operate any factory for the manufacture or sale of matches, condensed milk (sweetened or unsweetened), powdered or skimmed milk, cornmeal or wholemeal except in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by the Governor in Council.

The Hotels Aid Law, Cap. 152 provides for the following fiscal concessions:

- (i) exemption from customs duties and tonnage tax on building materials used in constructing hotels, and on certain articles of hotel equipment;
- (ii) income tax exemptions which allow the proprietor of a hotel to set off against the income arising from his hotel (in each of any five years of the eight years of assessment) one-fifth of the capital expenditure upon such hotel (Section 13 of Law 7 of 1956).

The period within which applications may be made for concessions under the Hotels Aid Law has been extended annually by various amending Laws (Laws 51 of 1953, 67 of 1954, 58 of 1955, 63 of 1956 and 19 of 1958).

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Sugar and Rum:

Location—There are 20 sugar factories located throughout the Island as follows:—

Parish				Number
St. Thomas	..	..	..	2
St. Mary	..	..	..	1
St. Ann	..	..	..	1
Trelawny	..	..	..	3
St. James	..	..	..	2
Westmoreland	..	..	..	1
Clarendon	..	..	..	3
St. Elizabeth	..	..	..	2
St. Catherine	..	..	..	5
Total				20

Estates	Owners
Jamaica Sugar Estates Serge Island Gray's Inn Central	Jamaica Sugar Estates Limited Seaforth Sugar and Rum Limited Gray's Inn (Jamaica) Central Factory Limited.
Richmond-Llandovery Long Pond Vale Royal The Barnett Estates Rose Hall Hampden Frome Central	Richmond-Llandovery Limited Trelawny Estates Limited Trelawny Estates Limited Barnett Limited Rose Hall Limited Hampden Estates Limited West Indies Sugar Company Limited
Appleton Holland Monymusk	J. Wray & Nephew Limited Holland Estates Limited West Indies Sugar Company Limited
Sevens New Yarmouth Caymanas Worthy Park Innswood Bernard Lodge	Sevens Limited New Yarmouth Limited Caymanas Estates Limited Worthy Park Limited Innswood Estates Limited Bernard Lodge Sugar Company Limited
United Estates	United Estates Limited

The West Indies Sugar Company Limited, is by far the largest sugar and rum manufacturer in the Island. It is a subsidiary of Messrs. Tate and Lyle Investments, Limited, England.

Total Output 1958—All Factories:

333,000 tons of sugar and 2,857,000 liquid gallons of rum.

Tobacco

Location—There are six factories in the Corporate Area of Kingston and St. Andrew.

Ownership—The owners of these factories are:—

B. and J. B. Machado Tobacco Company Limited (a subsidiary of the British American Tobacco Company Limited).

Temple Hall Limited.

Jamaica Tobacco Company Limited.

Zayne's Tobacco Products Limited.

Jamaica Consolidated Cigar Company Limited.

The Palomino Bros.

The B. and J. B. Machado Tobacco Company Limited, the oldest surviving manufacturers of cigars in Jamaica, now manufacture only cigarettes, having handed over the manufacture of cigars to Temple Hall Limited, in October, 1954. The others manufacture cigars only, except for Zayne's Tobacco Products Limited which also manufacture cigarette and pipe tobacco.

The output of cigarettes for 1958 is estimated at approximately 800 million and cigars at approximately 20 million.

Canning and Food Processing:

Location—There are nine canneries and food processing establishments, four in the Corporate Area of Kingston and St. Andrew, one in St. Elizabeth, one in Manchester, one in Clarendon, and two in St. Catherine.

Ownership—The following companies are engaged in the canning and preserving industry:—

Companies	Products
Citrus Company of Jamaica Limited	Grapefruit juice, orange juice, tangelo juice, tomato puree, grapefruit segments, mangoes, marmalade, bitter orange.
DaCosta Brothers	Grapefruit juice, grapefruit segments, mangoes, pineapple slices.

Companies	Products
Caribbean Preserving Company Limited	Tomato juice, grapefruit segments, seville orange, marmalade, carrot juice, yams.
Pineapple Company of Jamaica Limited	Pineapple juice, pineapple segments.
Hall's Products	Orange juice, mango juice, mango cheek, crushed pineapple, black mangoes, guava, marmalade.
Pickapeppa Company Limited	Mango chutney, tomato ketchup, cane vinegar, sauces.
Jamaica Fruit Products Company Limited	Mango slices, guava jelly, mango chutney, guava cheese.

There are two factories owned by co-operatives which are also canners and preservers:—

Co-operatives	Products
Jamaica Citrus Growers Limited	Grapefruit juice, orange juice, mango cheeks.
Jamaica Vegetables Limited	Tomato juice, pineapple slices.

Copra and Derived Products:

Copra

Location—There are 48 factories manufacturing copra located in the rural parishes as follows:—

St. Thomas	..	..	14
Portland	..	..	12
St. Mary	..	..	15
St. Ann	..	..	3
Trelawny	..	..	1
St. Catherine	..	..	3
			—
			48

Ownership—Private.

Output of Copra 1958—10,925 tons.

Derived Products

Location — There are two factories in Kingston which are producing the Island's requirements of soap, edible oils and fats.

Ownership—One factory is owned by Private interests and the other by the Coconut Industry Board, a statutory body, on which growers are represented.

Output 1958—The value of lard and lard substitutes, margarine, soap and edible oil produced amounted to £2,653,080 at ex factory prices.

There are two Coir Factories in the Parish of St. Thomas.

Condensed Milk

Location — There is a condensery at Bog Walk in the Parish of St. Catherine.

Size— The annual capacity of the condensery is approximately 600,000 standard cases (48/14 oz.).

Ownership—Jamaica Milk Products Limited, a subsidiary of Nestle's. The Company is the distributor of Nestle's products in Jamaica and its Dependencies.

Output 1958—570,000 cases of Sweetened Condensed Milk and Evaporated Milk.

The intake of fresh milk during 1958 was approximately 10,539,000 quarts.

Cornmeal

Location — There is one factory in Kingston.

Size— It has an annual capacity of 300,000 bags (98 lb. each) of cornmeal, which is more than the Island's requirements. The present shortage of local corn, however, has necessitated the importation of a very substantial proportion of the raw corn used in the factory.

Ownership—Government.

Output 1958—198,926 bags.

Cement

Location — There is one factory situated at Rockfort in Kingston.

Size — The kiln has a rated capacity of 100,000 tons of cement clinker but there were two in operation capable of grinding 280,000 tons of cement. During 1958, the kiln produced 92,000 tons of clinker and this, added to stocks of clinker on hand and imported during 1957, resulted in a total production of 175,000 tons of cement. Despite the increasing consumption of cement there was no need during 1958 to import ordinary Portland cement from the United Kingdom. The Company in 1956 had commenced the installation of a new kiln and it is expected that this will be completed in early 1959.

Ownership—The factory is owned and operated by the Caribbean Cement Company Limited under a monopoly franchise, granted under the Cement Industry (Encouragement and Control) Law, Cap. 53.

The capital has been subscribed by English, American and local investors.

Output 1958—175,000 tons.

TOURIST INDUSTRY

DURING 1958 THE TOURIST INDUSTRIES maintained its position as one of the Island's leading dollar earning industries. It is estimated that the value of the industry for the year was £10 million.

The number of tourists who arrived in the island in 1958 was 169,447—an increase of nearly 9,000 over the 1957 figure. The construction of new hotels continues and during the year hotel accommodation increased by 967 to a total of 4,950 beds. An

indication of the distribution of accommodation for 1957 and 1958 is given below:—

		1957	1958
		—	—
		Beds	Beds
		—	—
Kingston and St. Andrew	..	749	982
Port Antonio and Blue Mountain	..	92	140
Ocho Rios and North Shore	..	1,014	1,586
Montego Bay and North Western	..	1,981	2,068
Mandeville and South	..	147	174
		—	—
		3,983	4,950

Tourist Board Activities

The Tourist Board, constituted under the Tourist Board Law, 1954 (Law 61 of 1954) and charged with the duty of developing the Tourist Trade of Jamaica and promoting its efficiency, was reappointed for a further period of one year as from the 1st of April, 1958. Mr. A. E. Issa was re-elected Chairman of the Board.

The Board was very active and conducted its usual vigorous promotion and publicity campaign, principally in North America.

Government Activities

The Government's assistance to the Tourist Board for promoting tourism, was increased from £230,000 in 1957 to £300,000 in 1958. Work has begun on the development of the Negril area—one of the areas earmarked for development as a tourist resort; and the work of developing the Palisadoes peninsula as a recreation area both for tourists and local residents is well underway.

The repeal of the Passenger Duty Law early in the year relieved tourists of the necessity for payment of a tax of 10/- each on arrival in the Island.

ELECTRICITY

THERE HAS BEEN CONTINUED EXPANSION of the electricity system during 1958, and legislation has been enacted to encourage the development of electricity throughout the Island.

Electricity Authority

In March, 1958 the Electricity Development Law was passed by the Legislature. This Law provides for the establishment of the Electricity Authority, whose functions include the promotion and encouragement of electricity development, as well as the generation and supply of electricity. The Electric Lighting (Amendment) Law, 1958, was also passed, vesting in the newly established Electricity Authority the powers previously held by Local Authorities in regard to electricity undertakings.

The Authority was appointed in June, 1958 and immediately embarked upon the recruitment of the necessary staff to discharge its statutory functions. A General Manager and Secretary have been appointed, and in December, 1958, the Authority assumed responsibility for the electricity undertaking previously operated by the Westmoreland Parish Council.

Frequency Conversion

The Electricity Frequency Standardisation Commission, established under the Electricity (Frequency Conversion) Law, 1957, is charged with the responsibility for planning the programme for the conversion of the electrical frequencies to a standard frequency of 50 cycles throughout the Island. In consultation with the Jamaica Public Service Company Limited, our major electricity supplier, the Commission has prepared a pilot scheme for frequency conversion in Port Antonio. This area is not connected to the rest of the Jamaica Public Service Company's system, so the conversion can be carried out as a complete exercise on a small scale, and will provide valuable data for similar work in the rest of the island. The actual work of conversion in Port Antonio is expected to start early in 1959.

Light and Power Supplies

During 1958 there have been two major projects under construction which are designed to provide a considerable increase in the amount of electrical power generated. The Jamaica Public Service Company Limited have started construction work on a hydro-electric station at Maggotty, which is estimated to cost £650,000 and will add approximately 6,000 Kilowatts to the Island's generating capacity. In addition the Company's plant at Hunts Bay

is being considerably increased by the addition of a third generating unit, which will add a further 15,000 Kw. to the Company's output of electrical energy. The Plant was commissioned early in January, 1959.

The demand for electricity has continued to rise steadily during the year among all types of consumers, including residential, industrial, commercial and agricultural. In particular there is an increasing need for electricity supplies to be available to meet the demands of the island's rapid industrial expansion. During 1958 net generation by the Jamaica Public Service Company totalled 208,025,000 Kwt., and sales over the same period totalled 173,452,000 Kwt, broken down as follows:—

Domestic	37,362,000
Commercial	42,225,000
Industrial	42,333,000
Agricultural	39,383,000

Privately owned generating plants produced almost the same amount of energy.

Electricity Division

The number of inspections undertaken by the Electricity Division of the Ministry of Trade and Industry during 1958 has shown a considerable increase over previous years, due to the very rapid growth of the building industry. A total of some 13,000 inspections was recorded. The Division has rendered useful service in the prior examination of plans for large electrical installations, and has ensured a high standard of safety for all electrical installations.

TABLE I

Value of Imports and Exports for Years 1938, 1941-1957

1938 = 100

Year	Total Trade Value £'000	IMPORTS Value £'000	Total	EXPORTS Domestic	Foreign
1957	117,076	66,698	50,378	49,535	843
1956	97,699	58,315	39,384	38,234	1,150
1955	79,001	45,673	33,328	32,426	901
1954	68,001	37,335	30,706	29,943	722
1953	60,784	35,524	25,260	24,535	725
1952	54,319	36,352	17,967	17,258	708
1951	47,804	30,693	17,111	16,557	554
1950	37,600	22,379	15,221	14,823	397
1949	31,364	19,226	12,138	11,944	294
1948	31,068	19,681	11,387	11,150	237
1947	29,114	18,943	10,171	9,939	232
1946	21,206	12,452	8,754	8,575	179
1945	14,555	9,596	4,959	4,786	173
1944	13,453	8,973	4,479	4,342	137
1943	11,549	7,311	4,237	4,040	197
1942	9,566	5,515	4,051	3,860	199
1941	10,484	6,517	3,967	3,801	166
1938	11,518	6,485	5,033	4,926	107

TABLE II

*Quantity and Value (£'000) of Principal Commodities of Imports during the Years
1938, 1954-1957*

Commodity	Unit	1938		1955		1956		1957	
		Qty. '000	Value £'000	Qty. '000	Value £'000	Qty. '000	Value £'000	Qty. '000	Value £'000
TOTAL IMPORTS	£	..	6,485	..	45,673	..	58,315	..	66,698
Art. silk piece goods	sq. yd.	4,102	112	11,866	1,071	14,021	1,227	12,760	1,141
Boots and shoes	prs.	114	202	70	511	64	552	73	639
Cotton piece goods	sq. yd.	25,847	388	9,827	860	9,564	873	10,843	1,025
Motor cars, trucks, etc.	No.	1	237	4	1,604	5	2,557	5	2,607
Car & truck parts	£	..	356	..	366	..	539	..	503
Car and truck tyres and tubes	No.	47	71	88	623	91	608	111	745
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	lb.	18,239	212	24,626	1,353	24,164	1,358	7,039	1,576
Flour, wheaten	bag	414	452	801	2,378	936	2,764	904	2,800
Fuel oil	ton	159	224	366	2,332	401	2,726	516	3,954
Glass and glassware	£	..	60	..	560	..	683	..	800
Kerosene oil	gal.	2,076	44	4,965	234	5,840	266	459	274
Lumber, conifer	ft.	16,063	150	16,177	780	17,961	953	1,855	1,149
Machinery, agricultural	£	..	270	..	682	..	1,166	..	1,103
Machinery, other, inc. electrical	£	..	141	..	5,448	..	9,073	..	9,818
Medicine and drugs	£	..	88	..	475	..	593	..	727
Motor spirit	gal.	188	146	12,582	596	15,347	704	7,277	671
Paper, all kinds	£	..	131	..	1,306	..	1,503	..	1,657
Rice	lb.	42,111	195	37,679	991	24,092	670	33,263	928
Butter	lb.	956	51	1,843	293	2,794	416	3,239	491
Fish canned	lb.	1,609	35	3,544	289	4,961	442	6,708	547
Meat, canned	lb.	480	15	2,078	295	2,442	351	3,380	389
Milk, condensed and evap.	lb.	9,900	144	9,253	492	13,468	686	6,402	322
Tobacco (leaf)	lb.	805	13	1,523	412	1,453	409	1,555	435

TABLE III

Value (c.i.f.) of Imports (£'000) and Percentage Distribution according to Principal Countries of Origin during the Years 1938, 1955, 1956-57

Country of Origin	1938		1955		1956		1957	
	Value £'000	%	Value £'000	%	Value £'000	%	Value £'000	%
Total ..	6,485	100	45,673	100	58,315	100	66,698	100
United Kingdom	2,109	32.5	18,381	40.3	22,108	37.9	25,422	38.1
U.S. of America	1,359	21.0	9,515	20.8	14,348	24.6	15,071	22.6
Canada ..	1,014	15.6	5,458	11.9	7,088	12.2	8,028	12.0
Other Countries	1,815	28.0	12,319	27.0	14,771	25.4	18,177	27.3
Parcels Post ..	188	2.9	*	..	*	..	*	..

*included in figures above.

TABLE V
Value (f.o.b.) of Domestic Exports (£'000) by Principal Countries of Destination for the Years 1938 and 1954-57

Countries of Destination		VALUE (IN £'000) OF EXPORTS									
		1938		1954		1955		1956		1957	
		Value £'000	%	Value £'000	%	Value £'000	%	Value £'000	%	Value £'000	%
Total ..	..	4,926	100	29,943	100	32,427	100	38,234	100	49,535	100
United Kingdom ..	..	2,914	59.0	16,272	54.3	16,685	51.5	19,304	50.5	18,859	38.1
Canada ..	..	1,309	26.5	5,229	17.5	6,288	19.4	9,630	25.2	14,915	30.1
U.S. of America ..	..	181	3.4	4,414	14.7	5,212	16.1	6,150	16.1	11,179	22.6
Other Countries ..	..	522	10.7	4,028	13.5	4,242	13.0	3,150	8.2	4,582	9.2
Parcels Post ..	..	17	.4	*	..	*	..	*	..	*	..

*included in figures above.

TABLE IV
Quantities and (f.o.b.) Value (£'000) of Principal Items of Domestic Exports for Years 1938, 1955-57

Commodity	Unit	1938		1955		1956		1957	
		Quantity '000	Value £'000	Quantity '000	Value £'000	Quantity '000	Value £'000	Quantity '000	Value £'000
Total Domestic Exports	£	..	4,926	..	32,427	..	38,234	..	49,535
Bananas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cocoa (raw)	stems	23,811	2,917	10,896	5,020	11,218	6,086	11,371	6,800
Cocoa (prepared)	lb.	5,282	47	4,440	563	3,087	270	564	47
Coffee (raw)	lb.	..	..	1,097	215	2,179	239	4,142	499
Coffee (prepared)	lb.	9,462	133	4,351	810	4,402	903	2,610	490
Fruit juices	lb.	..	1	1,520	251	954	163	778	143
Fruit	gals.	..	69	1,255	715	1,323	796	1,301	676
Ginger	lb.	..	..	1,573	201	1,683	300	1,868	399
Pimento	lb.	2,931	51	2,770	722	5,256	1,235	3,941	816
Preserved Fruit	..	8,677	207	13,730	527	12,083	501	14,344	684
Rum	..	15	4	1,059	997	1,590	1,302	1,729	1,430
Sugar	gals.	900	248	289	10,830	373	12,642	303	12,582
Tobacco Cigars	tons	105	860	145	432	148	446	133	411
Bauxite	lb.	52	17	2,172	3,884	2,575	4,600	3,641	9,563
Alumina	tons	..	..	184	4,784	207	5,803	436	11,911

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS, MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY of the island is carried out by the Geological Survey Department which was instituted under Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes No. D984 and D984-A in 1949 and 1950 respectively, extended to 31st March, 1956, by C.D. & W. Scheme No. D 1942, and further extended to 31st March, 1960, by Scheme No. D 2887 which was revised with effect from 1st April 1957, to incorporate Schemes No. D 1817 and D 1817-A originally administered by the British Guiana Geological Survey Department as a Diamond Drilling Branch for the benefit of the British West Indies.

The main functions of the Department are the basic geological mapping of the island, the investigation of its mineral and ground water resources. Other functions comprise advice and assistance to Government in geological matters, particularly to those branches of Government and semi-government service whose duties bear some relationship to the rocks, minerals, water resources and their development; private enterprise is provided with information on various matters pertaining to the geology and water resources of the island as far as possible. All these duties were performed during the period under review and details are given below. It can be stated that the work of the Department has become much better known, and more frequent use of its services is being made by various organisations and the public.

Organisation and Staff

With the incorporation of Schemes D 1817 and D 1817-A, the Department now consists of three distinct branches, viz.:—(1) the geological branch, concerned mainly with the basic geological, survey and special investigations; (2) the ground-water branch for the hydrogeological surveys and geology of water supply; and (3) the drilling branch (formerly Scheme D 1817) operating the diamond drill for exploratory drilling for stratigraphic purposes, mineral and ground-water research, etc. Geophysical matters are handled by a geophysicist employed on a part-time basis by the Department, his full-time services being with the Industrial Development Corporation.

There were no changes in the professional staff of the Department which as in the previous year consisted of the Director, Deputy Director and three Geologists. The technical staff comprises two Technical Assistant (Surveyors), two Senior Survey Draughtsmen, three Survey Draughtsmen, one Laboratory Assistant and the Administrative Staff of one Executive Officer II, one Secretary-Stenographer, one Stenographer and Typist and two Departmental Assistants.

Geological Mapping

During the year the Department continued the basic geological mapping on the scale of 1:50,000 in the following areas:

(1) Parish of St. Mary and adjoining parts of St. Catherine and St. Ann (western part of Sheet K). The Guy's Hill Inlier of Cretaceous rocks of this rather complex area was mapped on a larger scale (1:16,000). The rocks encountered in the Inlier were conglomerates and tuffs merging into andesites and interstratified with three distinct beds of Cretaceous limestones. The rest of the area is composed of granodiorite intrusives, Lower Tertiary Wagwater Conglomerate, Richmond Shales and Tertiary Yellow and White Limestone Formations overlapping the older beds unconformably.

(2) The complete coastal strip from Braco in Trelawny to the mouth of the White River, which forms the border between the parishes of St. Mary and St. Ann. Detailed survey of Late Tertiary Coastal Formations as well as younger elevated reefs, gravel fans, etc., was carried out in this region.

(3) North-western part of the parish of Portland (eastern part of Sheet K). The late Tertiary Coastal Formations, Low Layton Volcanics, White Limestone and the underlying cretaceous rocks of the area were mapped.

(4) Western part of the parish of St. Thomas (Sheet N). The basic mapping of this area was started in the latter part of the year.

(5) Reefs and Offshore Areas along the North Coast. In view of the fact that the beaches and offshore coastal areas of the island are expected to play an important part in various development

projects (harbours, beach development for the tourist industry, fisheries, etc.), it was considered desirable to extend the geological survey over the offshore regions to about the 100 foot depth line so as to include the submarine geology of the reefs and their environments. This was particularly necessary because in previous geological surveys no attention has been given to the modern reefs, although for navigation purposes they are shown on the Admiralty Charts.

The necessary equipment for reef surveys was obtained and a number of traverses were made from the shoreline to the outermost edges of the fringing reefs and barriers and sections drawn across the reefs showing their morphological features, zonation, etc. Aerial photographs of the coastal areas on a scale of 1:12,400 were then used for the geological interpretation of the reef structures lying between the traverse lines. The preliminary results of this reef survey work were incorporated in a brief article published in *Geonotes*, Vol. 1, Nos. 1-2, 1958 (see Publications).

Ground Water Investigations

The first two months of 1958 were spent in completing the hydrological survey of the Pedro Plain, St. Elizabeth, and preparing a report on the area. It was found that in the northern half of the plain permeabilities are so low that development of the ground water cannot be considered, that in the southeast end of the plain the permeability is generally high and unlimited development may be undertaken. In the zone between these areas extensive use of ground water is impracticable but locally, successful wells may be encountered.

Additional work in the Clarendon Plain, involving measurement of water levels in limestone wells, and computation of the pumpage figures for 1957 followed the severe drought in the early part of the year. It was found that the drought had accelerated the general lowering of water levels and resulted in dangerously high salinity in several wells. Heavy rains in June and October eliminated any immediate danger, water levels rising by 15 to 20 feet, in one case as much as 30 feet, and salinities dropping to normal.

The exploratory boreholes drilled in Trelawny were tested for rough aquifer permeability. Those at Wakefield and Tilston proved very satisfactory and were later drilled out by the property owner to 20" and 16" supply wells, respectively, each giving a yield of over, 2,000 U.S. gallons per minute. The site at Braco was also proven and will be reamed to full size.

A systematic programme of resistivity surveys was started in the latter half of the year, with the co-operation of the Geophysical Branch of the I.D.C., to investigate the usefulness of the method in limestone terrain. In this connection 16 expanding depth probes were made in the Queen of Spain's Valley, Trelawny. An additional 17 probes were made in connection with the location of a well site in the same area. The results are as yet inconclusive. Six probes were also made in the Kingston area for the Water Commission. A survey with constant electrode spacing was made of an area of about 30 acres in the Queen of Spain's Valley with the intention of showing the effect of a fault within the limestone. A change in resistivity across the line was apparent.

Advice on the feasibility of using ground water on the location of wells was frequently asked and given in some cases following a brief survey.

The programme of monthly observations has been expanded during the year by the inclusion of additional wells and of several springs. The radio-active spring at Milk River is being visited monthly, the discharge and radio-activity measured and samples of the water taken for chemical analysis.

Exploratory Drilling

After the completion of the exploratory drilling for Harker's Hall dam project the drill was assigned to the ground water branch and all subsequent drilling operations were carried out for water supply purposes. Test holes were drilled at the following localities: Sherwood Content (210 feet); Wakefield (95 feet); Tilston (90 feet); Kent (170 feet) and Braco, Trelawny (84 feet); Milk River, Clarendon (in progress). The test holes in Trelawny were drilled to determine the depth of the ground water table and the potential yield while the test hole at Milk River is to determine the depth

and the source of the mineral water of the spring and of its radio-activity.

Apart from the last named hole, all holes were drilled by the old Craelius Type AB Diamond Drill which had been in use for a number of years and had depreciated considerably, thus largely affecting the effectiveness of the work. In October the Department took delivery of the new mobile Joy 12-B Core Drill, skid-mounted and capable of drilling down to 1,250 feet, which was put in operation at Milk River and proved very satisfactory.

Geological Advice and Consulting Work

As in previous years the officers of the Department gave technical advice in geological matters for various development projects to many government and semi-government departments, mining and prospecting companies, sugar estates and a number of private companies and individuals. Reports on special investigations have been submitted to the I.D.C., A.D.C., Water Supply Branch of the P.W.D., Water Commission, the Mines Department and others. Most of this consulting work comprised problems of water supply, e.g., locating new water-supply wells, giving advice on the development of springs, etc. Advice was given also on the location of suitable materials for ornamental and cutstone industry, limestone for lime-burning, etc. There were the usual many enquiries from local as well as overseas visitors on general geology, and tests and analyses of samples sent in by the public were carried out and the appropriate reports given.

Publications

The following publications of the Department appeared during the year:

- Annual Report Geological Survey Department 1956-57. Kingston, 1958, Ja. W.I.
- Chubb, L. J.—The Cretaceous Rocks of Central St. James. Geonotes, Vol. 1, No. 1-2, pp. 3-11.
- Higher Miocene Rocks of Southeast Jamaica. *ibid.* pp. 26-31.
- Field Meeting on Stony Hill and the Junction Road. Rep. Proc. Geol. Assoc., Vol. 69, pt. 1.
- Field Meeting at the Palisadoes, Jamaica. *ibid.* pt. 3.

- Field Meeting at Green Bay and Port Henderson Hill, Jamaica. *ibid.* pt. 3.
- Field Meeting at Bath in St. Thomas, Jamaica. *ibid.* pt. 3.
- Sir Henry Thomas de la Beche. Geonotes, De la Beche Memorial Number, pp. 1-26.
- Chubb, L. J., and Bailey, B. V.—Field Meeting in the Inlier of Benbow and Guy's Hill, Jamaica. *Rep. Proc. Geol. Assn.*, Vol. 69, pt. 1.
- McGrath, B. R. G.—A Descent into Dunn's Hole Sink, St. Ann. Geonotes, Vol. 1, No. 4, pp. 89-94.
- Prescott, G. C., Jr., and Versey, H. R.—Field Meeting at Hayes Common and Round Hill. *Rep. Proc. Geol. Assoc.*, Vol. 69, pt. 1.
- Robinson, E.—The Younger Rocks of St. James and Trelawny. Geonotes, Vol. 1, No. 1-2, pp. 15-17.
- The Buff Bay Beds and Low Layton Volcanics. *ibid.* No. 3 pp. 66-71.
- Sweeting, M. M.—The Karstlands of Jamaica. *Rep. Geog. Journ.*, Vol. CXXIV, pt. 2.
- Versey, H. R.—Limestone Country. Geonotes, Vol. 1, No. 1-2, pp. 12-14.
- Versey, H. R., Williams, J. B., and Robinson, E.—The Earthquake of 1st March, 1957. *ibid.* No. 3, pp. 54-65.
- Williams, J. B.—Silica Sands and Grassmaking. *ibid.* pp. 72-76.
- Zans, V. A.—Recent Coral Reefs and Reef Environments of Jamaica. *ibid.* No. 1-2, pp. 18-25.
- A Note on Dunn's Hole and its Cave. *ibid.* No. 4, pp. 95-99.
- Zans, V. A.—*Homotrema rubrum* (Lamarck), a Red Sessile Foraminifer or our Coral Reefs. *ibid.* pp. 100-103.
- The Pedro Cays and Pedro Bank. *Bull.* No. 3, Geol. Survey Dept., Jamaica, W.I. Kingston, 1958, 47 pp. XXV Plates, maps and diagrams.
- Field Meeting to Study the Gypsum Deposits of Eastern St. Andrew, Jamaica. *Rep. Proc. Geol. Assoc.*, Vol. 69, pt. 3.

Mineral Production

As compared with the previous year the development of the two main mineral commodities of Jamaica, viz.: bauxite and gypsum, has progressed steadily and production increased. The exports of kiln-dried bauxite for the calendar year amounted to

5,589,718 long tons as compared with 4,239,972 long tons in 1957. This amount of ore exported by the two American Companies, Reynolds Jamaica Mines, Ltd., and Kaiser Bauxite Co., contained an average of 14.1% moisture so that the corresponding figure for the moisture-free ore exported equals 4,798,750 long tons. In addition to these exports 922,953 long tons of bauxite were mined by Alumina Jamaica Ltd., for the local manufacture of alumina in their Kirkvine Works and 373,107.7 long tons of alumina exported during the year. Thus the total annual bauxite output of the island was well over 6.5 million tons. Since 1956 Jamaica has become a leading producer of bauxite in the free world.

Gypsum production and exports of the year show considerable increase, the total annual production of crushed gypsum rock amounting to 599,591 long tons (as against 189,161 long tons in 1957). Of this amount 587,759 tons were exported and 11,832 tons sold locally to the cement producers and others. The high export figure which is three times that of the previous year is attributed to strike-bound conditions in certain markets which led to a greater demand for Jamaican gypsum.

The usage of limestone rock as a building stone, for road construction, etc., remained at approximately the same level as in the previous year. The Caribbean Cement Co. Ltd., used 116,054 tons of limestone, 35,197 tons of clay and 9,687 tons of gypsum for the manufacture of Portland cement. The cement output for the year was 175,397 tons.

The production of cave phosphates as a fertilizer, which has been carried out by a local company for a number of years, has recently declined, and in 1958 only 130.3 tons of dried phosphate fertilizer were sold on the local market.

MINING

Prospecting—

Mineral Oil:—The Mining Law of Jamaica does not apply to mineral oils. This is controlled by the Petroleum (Production) Law, Chapter 292 and the Regulations made thereunder which provide for the granting of an Oil Exploration Licence, an Oil Prospecting Licence or an Oil Mining Lease.

The Pan Jamaican Oil Company, holders of 46 Oil Prospecting Licences over the whole Island and its territorial waters, ceased operations at the 31st of December, 1957 and withdrew their equipment, expatriate staff and operators from the Island. The licences were transferred back to the Base Metals Mining Corporation, but no exploration or prospecting was done under the licences for the year ended 31st December, 1958, on which date the 46 licences expired.

Three boreholes were abandoned as dry holes in the parishes of St. Elizabeth, Trelawny and Westmoreland. The greatest depth reached was 9,244 feet at west Negril near Sheffield in Westmoreland.

Other Minerals:—Under the provisions of the Minerals (Vesting) Law, Chapter 251, minerals are vested in the Crown, with the exception of gypsum, phosphate and stone used for building and road making.

It is unlawful for any person to prospect, except in pursuance of and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a Prospecting Right or Exclusive Prospecting Licence.

Under the Mining Law, Chapter 253, there may be granted a Prospecting Right, an Exclusive Prospecting Licence or a Mining Lease. This Law was amended during the year to include therein certain provisions of the Minerals (Radio-Active) Law, which was repealed on the 24th of July, 1958.

During the year under review, 21 Prospecting Rights and 19 Exclusive Prospecting Licences were granted or renewed. At the 31st of December, 1958 there were 21 Prospecting Rights, 41 Exclusive and/or Special Exclusive Prospecting Licences current in respect of 1,045.41 square miles, which was 197.97 square miles more than in 1957.

Prospecting was carried out by four companies, the Industrial Development Corporation and two individuals, but as a result of the recession in Canada and the United States of America, prospecting of lode deposits slowed down considerably.

Mavis Bank Iron Ore Limited, which company came under new management (International Metals Limited) in November, 1957, pursued a vigorous programme of prospecting for iron by trenching, open cut, and diamond drilling, the construction of an access road to the mineralised porphyry showings and the driving of two short adits. Preparation of a preliminary evaluation of the mineral deposits in the area was undertaken by the firm of Chapman, Wood and Griswold, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Prospecting for copper was confined chiefly to detailed geological mapping and the compilation of geological and geophysical information.

All essential prospecting for clays was completed and negotiations opened for the possible establishment of a ceramic project.

The Industrial Development Corporation completed a field survey of quartz sand deposits over 260 acres on behalf of the licence holders, Jamaica Ores Limited. Samples were taken and the reports and results obtained are under study with a view to planning future activities.

During the year 15 new licences were granted to two companies and one individual to prospect for marble; making a total of 16 licences now in force for this mineral.

The prospectors carried out a detailed examination of these areas and specimen samples have been cut and polished for the purpose of preparing sets of sample folders to be used for advertising and stimulating interest.

Bauxite:—The three companies engaged in mining bauxite maintained a steady production which totalled 5,721,990 long dry tons for the year, an increase of 1,126,047 tons over 1957.

Planned production should reach between 7.1 and 9.8 million tons in 1960.

Alumina exported during the year was 373,107.7 dry tons, 62,644.3 tons less than in 1957.

At the end of the year there were 10 Mining Leases held by four companies for bauxite over 84,046 acres, or approximately 75 square miles. In addition, one company had Temporary Permission to mine over 2,000 acres in the parish of St. Ann.

Kaiser Bauxite Company extended the standard gauge railroad to Fellowship, a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and constructed a new loading terminal. At Port Kaiser, the drying plant capacity was increased and an additional dry storage building of 56,000 tons capacity was constructed. An extension to the Company's loading pier was built and large dredging operations were carried out.

Reynolds Jamaica Mines Limited doubled their production capacity in 1958 by the installation of additional equipment at the wet storage and drying plants at Lydford, and a new aerial ropeway from Lydford to Ocho Rios. The Company's loading pier at Ocho Rios was extended and a dry storage building of 82,000 tons capacity was constructed.

Alumina Jamaica Limited are further increasing their production by the construction of a new plant near Ewarton, St. Catherine. Mining operations in St. Ann will be undertaken to supply the new plant. The project to increase the total production to approximately 750,000 tons of alumina per year is almost completed, but construction work has been slowed down as a result of the recession in Canada and the United States of America.

The American Metal Company Limited surrendered one of their Mining Leases for bauxite over approximately 24 square miles in the parish of St. Catherine and transferred the other for 50.5 square miles in Clarendon, to their locally formed subsidiary, Caribex Limited. This company pursued a vigorous prospecting programme. Preliminary field work in the area was completed and the results obtained are now being studied by the various departments of the company.

The bauxite mining companies continued prospecting for bauxite on properties owned or under option to them.

Six Exclusive Prospecting Licences and/or Special Exclusive Prospecting Licences were in force at the 31st of December, 1958 for bauxite prospecting. Three were held by Alumina Jamaica Limited over 86.5 square miles in St. Catherine and St. Ann, and three by Harvey Alumina of America over 357 square miles on all Government owned lands including Land Settlements, Crown Lands and Forest Reserves in the parishes of St. Ann, St. Catherine and Trelawny. Five other licences terminated due to expiry or surrender.

Harvey Alumina of America, holders of seven Special Exclusive Prospecting Licences over an area of 651 square miles for bauxite on Government owned lands in 6 parishes, surrendered their licences in the parishes of St. James, Portland and Manchester, totalling 291 square miles. Reconnaissance and surface sampling has been in progress on the remaining licences.

The mineral royalty collected during 1958 was £749,456 0s. 7d

Gypsum.—The production of gypsum by Jamaica Gypsum Limited increased substantially, exports and local sales totalling 599,591 tons against 189,161 tons for the year 1957.

Phosphates.—During the year permission was given for the mining of phosphates from the Portland Ridge caves in Clarendon.

The production of phosphates was 130 tons, of which 72 tons were sold as Dairy Feed and 58 tons as Fertilizer.

Labour.—

The total labour employed in mining and prospecting was approximately 3,181.

Staff.—(*Department of Mines*)

The administration of the mining laws is now carried out by a fully established Department of Mines, headed by the Commissioner of Mines. The work of the Department includes the general supervision over all prospecting and mining operations on the Island, dealing with applications for Prospecting Rights, Exclusive Prospecting Licences, Mining Leases, Export Permits, etc., keeping the

records and statistics of the industry, checking the loading of ore ships for royalty purposes and inspecting the land restoration of mined out areas.

In addition, the Department has assumed administration of the Quarries Law, 1955 designed to provide for control over the management and operation of quarries and to secure the safety, health and welfare of persons employed.

Legislation:—

The draft Safe Mining Regulations are now in the hands of the Law Officers.

The following legislation was enacted during the year:—

- A. (1) The Quarries Law, 1955 enacted 2nd August, 1958 to provide for the better operation of quarries;
- (2) The Quarries (Amendment) Law, 1958;
- (3) The Quarries (General) Regulations, 1958.

- B. (1) The Mining (Amendment) Law, 1958—a law to amend the Mining Law and to include therein certain provisions of the Minerals (Radio-Active) Law which is now repealed;
- (2) The Mining (Amendment) Regulations, 1958.

- C. (1) The Petroleum (Production) (Amendment) Regulations, 1958.

SUMMARY OF GYPSUM EXPORTED AND SOLD LOCALLY

Year	Tons Exported	Tons Sold Locally	Total	Approximate Value £ s. d.	Remarks
1952	31,802	4,918	36,720	16,065 0 0	at 8/9d. per ton
1953	74,881	7,142	82,023	35,885 1 3	"
1954	195,877	5,937	165,814	72,543 12 6	"
1955	82,155	..	82,155	35,942 16 3	"
1956	120,583	4,293	124,876	54,633 5 0	"
1957	178,986	10,175	189,161	199,407 4 5	at £1 1s. 1d. per ton
1958	587,759	11,832	599,591	632,068 16 11	"
Total	1,236,043	44,297	1,280,340	1,046,545 16 4	..

ST

Year	Gross Tons Shipped
1952	265,185
1953	1,156,200
1954	1,998,131
1955	2,529,863
1956	2,978,862
1957	4,239,887
1958	5,589,718
Total	18,757,346

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*Sample sl

Chapter 18: Agriculture and Farming

AGRICULTURE

Introduction

1958 HAS BEEN A YEAR of disappointments and setbacks for agricultural production. Hardly had farmers recovered from the summer drought of 1957 when they had to face a prolonged spring drought in 1958 followed in June by disastrous flood rains which washed out early plantings, delayed land preparation and caused severe drop in yields of most crops.

Prices for export crops began to show a declining trend as recessionary trends developed in the United States, United Kingdom and Canada.

In sugar the average decline in price per ton from the 1957 price was just under £4 while coffee prices declined by 100/- per cwt. Banana exports as a result of drought and the need for replanting of the bulk of the plantings carried out after the hurricane of 1951 declined by nearly 1½ million stems while citrus and coffee exports also showed a significant decline.

Despite the general adverse conditions cocoa production showed an increase and prices for this product maintained an encouraging upward trend.

Another encouraging development during 1958 was the increased interest shown in poultry rearing. Broiler production at year's end showed promise of overtaking current local demand by 1959 and egg production, mainly undertaken by members of co-operative organisations, is well on its way to achieving a similar result.

It is also most encouraging to note that farmers are also showing more interest in vegetable production for which a strong local demand has developed and expansion of improved pastures and installation of improved facilities for water supplies for livestock is paving the way for a significant marked expansion in the beef and milk industries.

There is little room for doubt that the Farm Development Scheme is exerting a significant influence on land utilisation and production trends. Grass and tree crops are slowly but surely taking over from erosion-encouraging crops on the steeper lands of the country, and to meet the problems posed by the pattern of small sized holdings which is typical of our agriculture, intensive farming systems involving vegetables, poultry or pig production are receiving increased attention.

All these trends are most encouraging and we look forward with confidence that in 1959 nature will spare us the unhappy setbacks of 1957 and 1958 and that the solid foundations for progress laid under the Farm Development Scheme will begin to show significant results.

Land Valuation Division

The Land Valuation Division during 1957 had passed through the critical stages of establishment, and over the latter part of the year had completed the valuations of the Old Harbour Collectorate. The work continued in St. Catherine in 1958. Progress at the outset was slow, partly because the strength of the Division was not complete until July 1958, and partly because procedures and methods on the ground were new to the staff.

The valuations of St. Catherine continued throughout the first part of the year and were completed by August. This Parish was a proving ground and at conclusion of the field work in August a standard had been reached by which future progress could be measured.

The Parish of St. Ann was commenced on 1st September 1958, with the objective of completing field work by 31st December 1958. During October-November work was held up by heavy

rains and the objective was delayed for this reason. Allowing for this delay and the holiday season in December, the field work was carried over into 1959 and was completed in four and one-half months. The total number of valuations in the Parish was 34,850, the field staff therefore having averaged over 7,700 inspections per month.

With the completion of St. Catherine and St. Ann the following summarises the work done.:—

Area Mapped and Valued	Number of Parcels	Total Unimproved Values
964 sq. miles	78,000 (approx.)	£18,500,000 (approx.)

The staff which undertook the work numbered as follows:—

Administration	..	..	6
Valuers	..	..	24
Survey Technical Assistants	..	..	40
Draughtsmen	..	..	14
Clerical	..	..	12
			—

Crops and Soils

Agricultural Chemistry Division

The four Land-Use Officers attached to the Agricultural Chemistry Division remained posted to the four territorial divisions of the Co-ordinated Extension Services during 1958 in order to direct the work of preparing land-capability and land-use maps for applicants under the Farm Development Scheme and to undertake training of extension field officers in this work. In addition to this training programme, officers of the Division visited 80 farms for the purpose of taking samples of soil and leaf material for laboratory analysis as a guide to making fertiliser recommendations to farmers.

The soil laboratory operated at full capacity during the year carrying out analyses of material brought in by the field officers of the Division as well as samples received from farmers and other private agencies.

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The new spectrographic laboratory was completed and the spectrophotograph unit was installed. Determinations of calcium, magnesium, manganese, iron, copper, strontium, barium, boron and sodium can now be carried out expeditiously on samples of plant tissue. Priority is being given to determination of these elements on citrus leaves taken from groves which have been treated with fertilisers at the recommended dosages. During the year 660 analyses were carried out on 95 samples of citrus leaf material.

The Agricultural Chemistry Division collaborated with the Division of Crop Agronomy in laying down fertiliser trials on Yams and Irish potatoes, and with the Plant Protection Division in continuing the work on the Frond Drop disease of coconuts. The Land-Use Officers also collaborated with the field extension staff in laying down a number of fertiliser observation plots on private farms with corn, sweet potatoes and yams.

Plant Protection Division

This Division operated during most of the year under the handicap of a severe shortage of qualified staff, a situation which was rendered extreme by the sudden and untimely death of Dr. Arthur L. Reid, Acting Chief Plant Protection Officer, in April 1958. The loss of Dr. Reid left the Division without a qualified entomologist and up to the end of 1958 it had not been possible to recruit a replacement. In the circumstances the Division did a commendable job of discharging its responsibilities for field research and advisory work on plant protection problems, plant quarantine inspection, registration of apiaries, and the supervision of meteorological records on agricultural stations.

The major items of interest in the work of the Division during 1958 were as follows:—

Fiddler Beetle Control Trials—designed to compare the effectiveness of various soil insecticides in the control of Fiddler Beetle damage on citrus roots. Best results so far have been obtained with Diel-drex 15, a single application of which appears to be still exercising control 4 years after the citrus hills were treated.

Citrus Fruit-Piercing Moth Investigations—to determine the causes and possible control measures of a malady of mature oranges which produces a number of round, bruised areas on the outer rind, each with one or more minute punctures which go right through into the pulp of the fruit. All indications are that the damage is caused by fruit-piercing moths, a number of which have been caught by lamplight in the act of piercing the fruit. So far no satisfactory control measures have been devised.

Citrus Brown-Stem Investigations—to determine the causes and possible control measures of a post-harvest condition of oranges which results in collapse of an area of the peel in the region of the stem-end. Indications are that the condition is related to climatic factors and to the moisture condition of the tree and the fruit at the time of harvest, and that it is aggravated by certain packing-house practices and by any delay which takes place in passing the fruit from field to the packing house.

Lethal Yellowing or Unknown Disease of Coconuts—search for a possible insect or nematode vector of this disease was carried out during the year. A number of interesting species were collected but no likely vector was found. Trials with applications of fertilisers and soil fumigants and the use of certain antibiotics have also failed to offer any lead towards a possible method of controlling the disease. Lethal Yellowing therefore remains a baffling problem and practical control is still confined to the felling and burning of all diseased trees which appear on the periphery of the diseased area.

Late Blight of Tomatoes and Irish Potatoes—Trials were continued to compare the effectiveness of various fungicidal sprays and methods of application in the control of this disease. An interesting side-issue of these trials was the occurrence of a noticeably higher incidence of Fusarium wilt of tomatoes in the plots which were treated with one of these spray materials.

Control of Pimento Rust—The advent of low-volume mist sprayers which are light and easy to move about, and the more effective fungicidal sprays which are now on the market have revived our interest in the possibility of controlling pimento rust (*Puccinia*

psidii) by spraying. Trials in this direction which were carried out on nursery seedlings during the year have given encouraging results. It is proposed to extend this work to field scale trials.

Nematode Survey—The discovery during 1957 of widespread damage to Lacatan banana fields by the Nematode *Rhadophilus similis*, and the subsequent identification of this species on root material taken from one of our largest commercial citrus orchards, has led to the fear that nematodes may be causing more damage to the island's major commercial crops than is apparent on the surface. Through the good offices of the local International Co-operation Administration mission the services of an expert was obtained during the year to carry out investigations in this field.

Apiculture—Two Bee Officers attached to the Plant Protection Division carried out the work of advising apiarists and inspecting apiaries during the year. There were no outbreaks of disease during the period in the apiaries visited. A total of 564 bee-farmers registered 1,065 apiaries containing 45,882 colonies for the year 1958. One of the Bee Officers took charge of the course in apiculture for students attending the Jamaica School of Agriculture.

Plant Quarantine Service—Inspections of 4,325 incoming packages containing plants and plant material and 165,288 packages containing fruits and vegetables were carried out at the port of Kingston and the Palisadoes Airport by the Plant Quarantine service during the year. In addition 747 packages arriving at Montego Bay were inspected. Permits issued for importation of plants into the island numbered 218.

The total number of phyto-sanitary certificates issued by the Division in respect of plant material exported from the island was 178.

Meteorological Data—Meteorological observations were maintained at the four major Agricultural Stations, Bodles, Orange River, Grove Place and Irwin, and also at Hope, Castleton, Cinchona, Caenwood, and Holmwood. Records from these stations were collated by the Plant Protection Division and forwarded to the main Weather Office at Palisadoes.

Crop Agronomy Division

A start was made on the transfer of crop agronomy activities from Bodles Station in St. Catherine to the new station at Rhymesbury in Clarendon.

The major technical activities of the Division during 1958 were as follows:—

Bananas—The programme of breeding and testing seedling varieties produced at the breeding station at Bodles was continued. A large number of improved male parents for crossing with the Gros Michel have been bred out from material collected in Africa and the Far East. Some of these produce such promising looking fruit themselves that their arrival has brought new hope of a worthy successor to the Gros Michel being produced in the near future.

In collaboration with the Research Department of the Jamaica Banana Board, trials were carried out to determine whether the flowering cycle of the Lacatan banana can be controlled in such a way as to bring the fruit to reaping stage during the Spring and Summer months of the year when the demand is highest and prices are best on the United Kingdom market.

Cacao—The budding-at-stake programme for establishing scionlings of improved cacao clones on a field scale has been disappointing. Experience has shown that success in this effort is only possible where close supervision can be given to the work of the budding headmen, and this has been extremely difficult in view of the large number of headmen involved and the heavy commitments of the Agricultural Instructors under the Farm Development Scheme. This technique has therefore been reduced from a position of top priority to that of a residual contributor, to be adopted only in cases where a particular farmer is anxious and impatient to establish at once a larger acreage of cacao that can be covered by his total allocation of other types of planting material.

During 1958 the Parish Farm Development Boards approved 13,364 acres of land for planting of cacao with subsidy assistance.

The acreage actually planted was as follows:—

With rooted cuttings	..	..	555 acres
With Hybrid Seedlings	..	..	5 "
With Budlings in pots	..	..	45 "
With Seed at stake for subsequent budding	..		900 "
			1,505 acres

Coffee—Production of seedlings at Government nurseries for free distribution to farmers was continued, but drought conditions during the Spring months resulted in a reduced demand for plants. Total distribution amounted to 602,364 plants, of which 546,119 were sprouted and distributed in pots. In the previous year, 1957, over one million coffee seedlings had been distributed.

Two new observation plots were established, at Sligo Ville in St. Catherine and at Borobridge in the area covered by the Christiana Area Land Authority, for comparing the Sun-Hedge and Brazilian systems of growing coffee as observed in Central America with the local Jamaican practice.

Citrus—The production of citrus plants in Government nurseries for sale to farmers under the Citrus Expansion programme was continued. During 1958 the demand was considerably in excess of the available supply. Total distribution from Government nurseries during the year amounted to 63,068 plants. It is proposed to step up the production of plants for distribution in 1959 and, to that end, 25 acres of nursery rows were established in the Fall of 1958 for budding early in 1959.

A team of experts consisting of Prof. T. Wallace, retired Director of Long Ashton Research Station in England, and Dr. A. F. Camp, well-known citrus expert of Florida, U.S.A., visited the island in February as part of a tour of the British West Indies undertaken to determine the research and development needs of the British West Indies citrus industry. Their visit and their subsequent report has stimulated new interest in the spraying of citrus groves to prevent premature ageing of the trees. During 1958 approximately 500 acres of commercial orange and grapefruit trees were sprayed

under a programme sponsored by the Jamaica Citrus Growers Association, and it is hoped that this figure will be very much increased in 1959.

Food Crops—Fertiliser and variety trials on local food crops were continued. Of special interest was the introduction of 56 varieties of pigeon pea (known in Jamaica as “gungo”) from Trinidad for trial against our local types. Work was also continued on comparison of the 49 strains or “cultivars” of cassava which have been established at Bodles Station. Yield of tubers and starch content are being investigated.

Corn—Trials were carried out during the year to compare various imported hybrids against the Jamaica Selected Yellow variety (J.S.Y.) and the local red corn. Most of the imported material did not perform as well as the local types but one or two which appear to be promising will be subjected to further testing.

Seven field plots were established on private farms to see what results can be expected by adopting on a field scale all the currently recommended practices with regard to spacing, fertiliser dressing, cultivation procedure, etc. Each plot was at least 5 acres in area and all were planted in the Fall of 1958 for reaping early in 1959. It is proposed to carry this trial over at least 3 consecutive planting seasons.

Miscellaneous Fruit Trees—Field research work and nursery production of planting material of crops falling in this category were continued during 1958. Trials were carried out on methods of vegetative propagation for various local fruit crops which have so far been propagated exclusively by seed, special attention being paid to Pimento which almost invariably produces a proportion of sterile trees when grown from seed. Some success has been obtained

with propagation by budding but not sufficient to warrant large-scale use as yet. Distribution of planting material were as follows:—

		Budded Plants	Cuttings	Seedlings	
Avocado	..	4,873			
Mango	..	17,642			
Breadfruit	..	..	5,232		
Garden Cherry	..	..	3,052		
Blackpepper	..	..	6,355		
Passion fruit	..	..	370		
Pimento	..	..	..	28,636	
Ackee	..	..	..	6,401	
Cashew	..	..	..	3,699	
Nutmeg	..	..	..	385	
Naseberry	..	..	..	2,405	
Tree Tomato	..	..	..	531	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	21,709	
Totals	..	22,515	15,009	63,766	101,290

Rice—The appearance of “Hoja Blanca” disease in the neighbouring countries in the Caribbean area has brought a new danger to our doorstep and the programme of introducing new varieties for testing has therefore been drastically reduced.

The main problem in rice growing in Jamaica is still the control of weeds, particularly Rice Grass (*Rottboellia exaltata*) and Red Head (*Asclepias curassavica*). Various methods of control have previously been tried with little or no success. Trials carried out during the year in collaboration with the Agricultural Development Corporation at Amity Hall in Clarendon indicate that the most successful technique involves repeated flooding and harrowing as a prelude to planting, and the use of pre-sprouted seed.

In continuation of the pure-seed production programme, 10 acres of variety Buffalo and 3 acres of Blue Bonnet 50 were planted at Rhymesbury Agricultural Station.

Tobacco—Trial plots of Virginia tobacco were laid down at 5 localities in the parishes of St. Elizabeth and St. Ann. Widespread soil infestation with root-knot nematodes was encountered even at locations where there was no record of previous cropping to tobacco. Of 6 varieties introduced for testing, 4 were found to be susceptible to "Black Shank" disease, and one of the remaining 2 varieties was highly susceptible to *Cercospora* leaf spot. Variety No. 711, which appears to be resistant to both maladies and produces leaves of good colour and quality, is the most promising introduction so far.

Public Gardens

There has been development and expansion in various directions during 1958 in the Public Gardens and Parks administered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands. Public appreciation of the amenities provided has continued to increase to such an extent that arrangements which afforded ample accommodation for visitors to these gardens a few years ago are now quite inadequate. This increase in public appreciation and utilisation, while it undoubtedly brings its problems, is on the other hand a source of great encouragement to those engaged in the work of maintaining and developing the gardens.

At Hope the landscaping and development of the area reserved for the Zoo has been carried to an advanced stage. The monkey island was completed during the year, as well as a crocodile pit, a water-bird sanctuary, 8 paddocks and 20 chains of close-link boundary fence. An addition was made to the old orchid house, providing a long-felt need for additional accommodation in this section. An area of 24 acres to the north of the gardens is being developed for establishment of a tropical fruit-tree plot. Most welcome is the decision to increase the water supply to Hope Gardens by laying down a system of 9-inch mains from the Hope reservoir. Without this improvement development of the gardens would be severely impeded.

The gardens at Castleton, Cinchona, Bath, Fern Gully and at the George VI Park and at Parade in Kingston were maintained in very good condition. The Cinchona gardens have been made more easily accessible by means of a new motor road constructed

by the Yallahs Valley Land Authority which makes it possible to drive within a mile and a half of the Gardens. At Castleton Gardens a new cafeteria was built to provide better accommodation for the increasing number of visitors who stop there. Unfortunately a serious threat to these gardens has developed as a result of a sudden change of course by the Wag-Water river. Some land has already been lost and further loss threatens unless the river resumes its former course.

The Fern Gully gorge has become a main route for traffic between Kingston and the North Coast and the road is at several points too narrow to accommodate the present flow of traffic.

Maintenance and improvement of the new parks being developed in the Palisadoes area have proceeded according to plan. Main responsibility for the improvement work was taken over by the Ministry of Development, but technical advice and direction of landscaping and beautifying the area still rests with the Superintendent of Public Gardens.

Total number of plants distributed from the nurseries during 1958 was 75,477. The revenue brought in was £3,281 12s. 6d.

Farm Machinery Division

The activities of the Farm Machinery Division during 1958 were mainly confined to routine maintenance of tractors, transport vehicles, and other equipment owned and operated by the Ministry of Agriculture. The facilities for repairs and servicing of equipment were greatly improved. Centralised control of 17 transport vehicles operating from Hope was passed over to the Division during the year.

A winch-operated plough was imported from Germany by the Division for trials on steep hillsides where tractor-drawn implements cannot be operated. The plough was used for straight up-and-down-hill work, which of course poses problems of erosion control. Further trials are required before any recommendation can be made.

THE JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

THE JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY is the oldest, most deeply rooted organisation concerned with rural development and agriculture in Jamaica. It was formed by the joint action of Government and representatives of the farming community in 1895, incorporated under a special Law of 1944 (which was amended in 1947) and carried on the dual functions of a democratic farmers' organisation on the one hand and a Government Extension Service on the other until 1951.

Government accepted a plan whereby it would continue to make a substantial subsidy to the Society, while recognising the Society's representational rights on behalf of farmers.

Services:

The Services of the Jamaica Agricultural Society are classified under four heads—

Representational

Organisational (which involves certain marketing functions)

Informational

Commercial (i.e. Farm Supply).

The membership at the end of September 1958 stood at 1,561 Direct Members, and 49,130 branch members in 858 branches. There was equal response from the farmers to the practical activities in the projects, and the membership in project groups in 1958 was recorded at 59,123.

Functions of the Society:

In accordance with a statement issued by the Chief Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Lands, the functions of the Society were set out:

"It will be the responsibility of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, through its branch organisations and its staff, to explain in detail to the farmers precisely what requirements have to be met; the basis on which their farm development needs will be assessed; the rate of interest on loans, terms of repayment and so on. Government's intention is that

technical agricultural guidance in the field shall be entrusted to the Extension Division of the Department of Agriculture that the Jamaica Agricultural Society should have special responsibility for organisational work among farmers.”.

At the same time the Minister announced a plan for co-ordination of Agricultural Extension Services. This marks a new era in the development of the Society's work and its close co-ordination with the other Agricultural Extension Services.

For the purpose of the proper development of the Extension Services with particular reference to the Farm Development Scheme, a Standing Committee on Co-ordination has been set up which consists of the Director of Extension Services as Chairman, the President or Vice-President of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, the Chairman of the Jamaica Social Welfare Commission or his representative, the Chairman of the 4-H Clubs and officer of the Lands Department, the Principal Assistant Secretary (Agriculture) from the Ministry and the Adviser on Extension Services who is Chief of the International Co-operation Administration (U.S.A.) Mission in Jamaica.

Development Committees

The Development Committees continue to function as the primary link in the co-ordination of the activities of the Branches in the regions on which they are based.

Where Branch Organisers maintain their proper operation they are the most important medium through which the two-way flow of information is maintained between the farmer, the Branch and the Area Development Committee.

Branch Organisation

The records show 858 Branches affiliated with a membership of 49,130 at the end of September, 1958.

Projects

There is a total of 858 Branches in the Society. Within these branches are project groups which include coffee, cocoa, vegetable,

pimento, pineapple, Irish potato, cattle insurance, poultry, egg, irrigation, etc. Below is set out membership of some of these groups:

Project		No. of Groups		Membership
Coffee	..	..	538	30,566
Cocoa	..	..	204	4,162
Vegetable	..	..	126	2,178
Pimento	..	..	355	5,826
Pineapple	..	..	171	3,781

The Cattle Insurance Co-operative Society, which is a registered Society, has a membership of 716. Loans issued during the year amounted to £3,505, resulting in 92 animals being insured at a value of £7,261. Insurance Premiums collected amounted to £327 9/-.

The education programme of the Society is carried to the farmers chiefly by means of Field and Training days at which demonstrations are given in care and planting of food crops, care of livestock, etc., selecting and handling of produce for marketing, keeping of records and group accounts, studying rules of a Co-operative Society as well as by Study Groups.

There are 21 Coffee Area Councils, 11 of which are registered co-operative societies and the others are studying rules to be registered early. There are also 14 Cocoa Area Councils and 16 Pimento Area Councils.

The Marketing Intelligence Service continues its service. The main purpose is to assist farmers in disposing of their produce at reasonable prices and to give them an idea at which market would be most convenient for them to dispose of such produce. The Service also enables the farmer to exert pressure on higglers for higher prices as he knows the prices which his produce is fetching in the markets.

The Society continues to process and market produce for its members.

Coffee was processed at the Central and Co-operative factories during the year amounting to 202,062 boxes.

In addition, produce was taken in from members at the Produce Store and marketed as set out:—

Item	Amount Received	Value	Dividend Paid
Annatto	66,210 lb.	£2,682 12 1	9/7 per 100 lb. including Cess
Cocoa	50,095 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	4,132 3 9	..
Cocoa Ferm.	4,036 $\frac{1}{4}$ boxes	7,382 6 0	10/- per box
C. Coffee	7,307 lb.	681 11 5	..
P. Coffee	2,354 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	152 6 9	3/7 per 100 lb.
Ginger	5,997 lb.	449 15 6	9d. per lb. or £3 15/- per 100 lb.
Pimento	213,217 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	39,317 5 8	6/6 per 100 lb. including Cess
Vegetables	114,045 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	4,998 5 2	..

*This is paid by the Cocoa Board.

Land Authorities

By arrangement with the Yallahs Valley Land Authority and the Christiana Area Land Authority, the organising work for these Authorities is carried out through the branches of the Society in the areas concerned.

Co-operative Societies

In a recent review which was communicated to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Registrar was requested to consider representations from 51 groups who are desirous of becoming registered. These groups have been dealing principally with the marketing of coffee or cocoa or both, and may wish to undertake marketing of other forms of produce.

The Jamaica Agricultural Society Cattle Insurance Co-operative Society which has been registered as a Co-operative grew out of the Dairy Assistance Trust Scheme of the Society. The membership is now 716. This is the only co-operative which now offers a

service of credit and insurance to the small farmers, and special efforts are being made to expand it. During the past year loans to farmers amounted to £3,505. Government has approved of a special loan which is administered through a Supervisory Credit Committee.

Publications

The Information and Publications section deals with publications, Shows, details in the assistance to committees initiating and carrying through the Praedial Larceny campaign under the Law, the development of an all-island Showground, etc.

One very important development is the publication of textbooks, of which the *Farmer's Handbook*, the *Farmer's Guide* and the *Farmer's Food Manual* are the chief examples.

This section has now been expanded to give widest possible publicity to the *Farm Development Scheme* by compiling and publishing various pamphlets directly associated with the Scheme, e.g. pamphlets on Farm Credit, how to acquire Titles to Land easily, describing the Scheme and how to participate in it, in simple easily understood language, on Branch Leadership, etc.

Shows

Another important development in Agricultural Education for which this section is responsible is the sponsoring of Agricultural Shows. In addition to the two principal annual all-island shows, the Denbigh Show and the Frome Show (this latter sponsored conjointly with the Management of the West Indies Sugar Co.), there are numerous Parish Shows held during the year, all of which have proved popular and successful, and the indications are that ultimately every parish under its Associated Branches of the Society will be having its own annual show.

Branch Information

In order to maintain a good two-way flow of information from its Branches to the Society and *vice versa*, the old system of Branch Reporter/Secretary reports has been revised, under which each Branch appoints its own Reporter for sending in to the Society for publication monthly reports of the principal events occurring in

that Branch and the gist of the proceedings at the monthly Branch meetings, also to explain to Branch members communications and information from the Society.

Training

Courses in instruction in Agricultural Credit, Communications, and Services are held at the University College of the West Indies and are attended by officers of the Co-ordinated Services. Among the lecturers were Mr. Theo. Vaughan from British Guiana and Miss Alice Schweibert, Education Officer of the Ohio Farm Bureau.

U.S. Assistance: Mr. Jack Hartline of the I.C.A. Mission (U.S.) who was assigned to this section by his Government to assist the section on matters affecting Publications, Communications (Visual Aids, Broadcasting, etc.) has continued to give most valuable assistance.

Farm Supplies

The Farm Supply Services have increased and were expanded to provide for the needs of the farmers in the Farm Development Scheme and Farm Fertilizer Scheme.

The Farm Supply Services operate for the benefit of farmers, who obtain high quality supplies at the lowest possible prices.

The Department, in collaboration with the Marketing Department, was able to procure a much larger supply of locally mixed feeds for Poultry and Livestock. It should be noted that sales continue to climb, the gross sales for the year under review being £173,000.

There are 10 Farmers' Stores situated at various country towns to enable farmers to obtain supplies easily.

FISHING INDUSTRY

Marine Fisheries

The mechanisation programme which is financed by the Credit Facilities Scheme and administered by the Fisheries Loan Board expanded significantly during 1958 and contributed in no small



A CITRUS ORCHARD ON A COOPERATIVE FARM AT LUCKY HILL, ST. MARY



COLUMBUS' STATUE AT SEVILLE, ST. ANN

measure to the development of the fishing industry during the year even though fishing operations were mainly carried out from man-powered dug-out canoes.

A great increase in fish production has occurred as a result of the expansion of the Scheme and the significant increase in the number of large, privately owned, mechanised boats which operate as fish transports enabling large quantities of fish to be brought from productive fishing areas such as the Pedro and Morant Banks which are normally outside the operational range of independently operated small boats.

Under the Scheme loans are made to fishermen to enable them to purchase outboard engines. Three hundred and forty-six engines have been purchased and 327,362 gallons of duty-free gasoline/oil mixture sold to fishermen from the inception of the Scheme in April 1956 to the end of 1958. Approximately £42,000 has been spent on the Scheme and £30,750 repaid into the revolving fund.

During the year, 136 applications for loans were approved out of a total of 200 applications. Many fishermen have completed payment for their engines and have acquired a second and more powerful engine which in most instances indicates a larger boat has been acquired to increase the range of fishing operations.

Attempts to further mechanise the fishing industry are now being made involving experiments as to the suitability, durability and economy of an inboard diesel engine installed in a canoe made of planks. Success in these experiments would lay the foundation of the further step in mechanisation, namely, inboard mechanisation and the replacement of the dug-out canoe, trees for the building of which are becoming scarce.

Other experiments now being undertaken to improve the fishing industry include a new and improved nylon gill net, which proved very effective for catching quantities of pelagic fish such as King fish, Jack, Mackerel, Calipever Mullet, Whiting, Bonitto, etc. and the determination of the suitability of fibreglass covering the hull of small boats as a water-proofing agent and a protection against boring by marine worms when the boats are anchored at sea. If

this latter experiment is successful, it may be possible for small fishing boats to be moored in the sea instead of on beaches thus relieving the pressure for berthing space on beaches in some areas.

Another experiment of interest is that involving the determination of the most effective type of pot for catching lobsters. The Honduran-type lobster pot and the modified Jamaican fish pot, which use certain types of bait and are constructed so that only a limited amount of light is admitted into the pots, have been used so far with promising results.

The appearance of four new, large mechanised fishing boats in the fishing industry during 1958 brought the total number of fish transports operating up to ten. These boats ranging in length from 40 feet to 60 feet are all powered with inboard engines and are fitted with large built-in iceboxes or otherwise refrigerated.

Seven of these boats service canoe-fishermen, stationed on Pedro and Morant Cays (lying 80 and 60 miles respectively from Kingston) who fish the Pedro and Morant Banks and deliver their catches at the respective Cays. The other three boats fish on banks beyond Pedro, near the Central American coast, at least 160 miles from Kingston.

These boats, which employ Jamaican fishermen, constitute an on-the-spot market for the fishermen and transport large quantities of fish to Kingston. The significance of the role played by these transports in the fishing industry can be readily seen when it is estimated that during 1958 at least 744,000 lb. of fish were taken from Pedro Banks and the catch at Morant Banks averaged 45,000 lb. monthly. A great proportion of these catches represents new production and is an addition to the increased fish supplies brought about through mechanisation of small fishing boats.

The Zero Processing and Storage Company Limited, a Government-owned and commercially-operated organisation, has constructed a low-temperature, quick-freezing plant of 100,000 cu. ft. capacity on the foreshore lands in the port of Kingston. The Jamaica Ice Company, which is also Government-owned and commercially-operated, has reconstructed the defunct ice plant

previously operated by Bronstorph's Ice Factory and now has a daily capacity of 220 tons. In addition a modern concrete pier has been built to serve the ice and storage plants. All these have resulted in improved landing facilities for fishing boats and more effective distribution of fish.

Co-operative organisation among fishermen continues under the aegis of the Jamaica Social Welfare Commission and is on the increase. To date, 15 Fishermen's Co-operative Groups involving a membership of 1,307 have been registered and several other groups yet unregistered are in various stages of development. A start has been made both in leasing beaches to registered co-operative societies to simplify their management and in making available to such societies boats and engines for hiring to members whose catch are then marketed through their respective organisations.

The Beach Control Authority gave every assistance towards the orderly development of the fishing industry by acquiring beaches with security of tenure for use by fishermen thus enabling them to operate without molestation. Such beaches are administered by the Fisheries Division and, so far, 8 fishing beaches have been handed over by the Authority.

Inland Fisheries

Inland fisheries (fish culture) have an important role to play in increasing the availability of animal protein food in rural areas not normally supplied with sea fish. Concurrent with the development of marine fisheries, much research has been undertaken resulting in the development of the new technique known as "monosex" culture.

By the use of this new technique the world's average size of *Tilapia mossambica* (African perch) has been raised from approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. with specimens ranging as high as 4 lb. 15 oz. The success of this new technique has led to farmers' ponds being stocked with one sex of Tilapia, resulting in consistently large fish of higher economic value and more attraction to the consumer, being produced.

Experiments, which are continuing, indicate that Tilapia, under mixed culture conditions in association with *Megalops atlanticus* (tarpon) the coastal marine fish as predator, would in certain areas prove to be not only a means of producing large size Perch acceptable on the local market but would provide an additional source of income as the Tarpon is a well-known game fish and would probably be a tourist attraction.

The fairly widespread production of domestic supplies of fish in concrete tanks, a project initiated by the Fisheries Division, has led to experiments in growing Tilapia on the concrete roof of the Zero Processing and Storage Company Limited plant which for insulatory purposes is covered with water 18" deep. Fertilisers are used and the growth rate of the fish has been highly satisfactory.

A steady progress was noted in 1958 in extension work in fish culture. 337 ponds throughout the island covering an area of approximately 826 acres and involving 237 farmers were stocked with fish. In addition, a number of persons in the Corporate Area throughout the year sought advice and have established small fish ponds in their back-yards.

The island water survey designed to estimate the area available for fish culture expansion still continues and of the 35 ponds and tanks inspected, 22 were stocked.

At the Denbigh Agricultural Show, the Fisheries Division for the first time put on a display of equipment used in marine fishing. This included canoes with outboard engines, a plank-built canoe with an inboard diesel marine engine, marine fishing gear, and a map showing density around the coast of Jamaica and the credit facilities scheme.

The usual freshwater show included a display of fish grown under the monosex culture system and fish grown by a householder in a small tank in Kingston, as well as a model pond and map showing the distribution of ponds throughout the island. The annual Tilapia fishing festival to help popularise the Perch as a table fish was also provided.

Large quantities of Tilapia are being produced and sold on the Jamaican market, especially in the sugar-producing labour-dense areas of St. Catherine, Clarendon and Westmoreland. In addition about 1,000 lb. of fish were sold from ponds at Twickenham Park Research Station to Government institutions and Government staff. The large and widespread sale of Tilapia and the fact that many farmers throughout the island are raising this fish either for sale or for consumption by themselves and the workers on their estates, indicate that Tilapia as a table fish is becoming increasingly popular in Jamaica.

IRRIGATION SCHEMES

Mid-Clarendon

The existing scheme has been satisfactorily maintained during the year. Approximately 5,000 acres of land have been cleared, the greater part of which has been planted. This scheme is still being extended, as it is anticipated that there will be a shortage of water existing in the immediate area consequent on requests from Parnassus Farm, Sevens Estate and various private farms. Very good sites have already been selected and it is anticipated that the flow water from these wells will help to augment the supply of the Scheme III Area. The total expenditure to 31st December, 1958, is £393,000. The water table has risen; 5,000 cubic yards of water per hour are being diverted from the rivers and only the Clarendon Park Well is being operated.

Rhymesbury

Construction work on the Main Canal has been completed and work on the distributaries is 95% complete. It is anticipated that this scheme will be completed and can be fully put into operation by June 1959, at a total cost of £87,000. Over 600 cubic yards per hour of water have been delivered to the Co-operative and Agronomy Farms from July of 1957. It is proposed to integrate this scheme with the Mid-Clarendon Irrigation Scheme as soon as it is completed. This scheme is to serve over 3,000 acres of very fertile land.

The total construction work done during the year on this scheme is as follows:—

Main High Level Canal	—3 miles constructed and lined
Siphon	—40 constructed, 5 under construction
Accommodation Crossings	—85 constructed, 6 under construction
Box Culverts	—1 constructed.

Four Paths/York Pen/Content Scheme

Construction work on this Scheme has been suspended pending a decision from Government. The expenditure to date on this Scheme is £110,000. It is proposed to integrate this Scheme with Schemes I and II, complete construction and commence operation in the year 1959–60, irrigating over 3,000 acres belonging mainly to small farmers.

Irrigation—St. Dorothy Plains

Five miles of canal with the attendant structures have been constructed during the year. Two deep-well pumps and motors have been installed. The revised completion cost of this Scheme is £294,454. It is anticipated that this Scheme will be completed and put into operation during the year 1960–61. This Scheme will allow 4,000 acres of land to be brought under irrigation, in an area that has some of the most fertile lands in Jamaica.

The total construction work done during the year on the Scheme is as follows:—

Main Canal	—5 miles constructed and lined
Woodstave pipeline and flumes	—completed
Siphon	—25 constructed, 2 under construction
Accommodation Crossings	—48 constructed, 2 under construction
Fencing	—783½ feet
Falls	—5 constructed
Link fence around Pump and starter house	—completed.

*Overhead Irrigation**Pedro Plains Pilot Project—Plots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5*

Construction work on this project was completed in August of last year, and arrangements are being made for the official handing over to the Chief Agricultural Officer. Further surveys and investigations for further irrigation of the area are still being carried out. The overhead expenditure on this Scheme is £25,000.

Goshen

This Scheme was completed in July 1958, and even though it is in operation, it has not yet been officially handed over to the Chief Agricultural Officer.

Sandy Bay

This is a new proposal to provide for an Overhead Sprinkler Irrigation of the Sandy Bay Area (Eastern Clarendon).

In the first instance, approximately 200 acres of land will be brought under irrigation. The area is to be expanded when found necessary.

The Sandy Bay Area, however, has about 500 acres of soil suitable for the growing of Virginia Tobacco. The programme envisaged the cultivation of approximately 300 acres.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

*The Forest Estate**Gazetted Forest Reserves*

There was no increase in the Gazetted Forest Reserve area which remains at 365 square miles.

Crown Land under Forest

The area of Crown Land under forest which has not been gazetted as Forest Reserve remains at approximately 295 square miles.

Private Forest

The estimated area of Private Forest is 780 square miles. Protection of private forest is on the whole disappointing. Under the scheme for State Assistance for Private Afforestation 3 persons planted 26 acres bringing the total area established under Forest Department control to 611 acres owned by 32 persons. Generally speaking the forested areas of Jamaica are being reduced yearly, mainly due to shifting cultivation. This means that Watershed Protection is becoming less and less effective. Protection is most effective in Gazetted Forest Reserves.

Forest Crime

The incidence of Forest Offences in Gazetted Forest Reserves and Crown Lands is still high. This is due to lack of knowledge of the boundaries of these essential portions of the National Forest Estate. Theft from private lands, for which there is only nominal control on most properties, is extremely high and valuable immature timber is cut on a very wide scale.

Silviculture

The 8,856 acres of plantation already planted are not receiving the best attention mainly due to the difficulty of recruiting suitable field staff. 606 acres were newly planted, the main species of tree being used were Eucalyptus, and Pinus species, West Indian Cedar, Broadleaf and Mahoe.

Research

Development of a mycorrhiza (fungus) which is essential to the proper growth of *Pinus caribaea* was the outstanding achievement, whilst damping off of young Pine seedlings was controlled after careful work.

Watershed Control

A Forestry and Watersheds Committee was appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands at the instance of the Honourable House of Representatives and began its work in the Autumn. It is expected that the report will be published early in 1959.

The 1958 Drought

The drought resulted in failure of a very large number of springs in the Island and severely reduced the flow in streams and rivers. In the autumn severe floods did considerable damage. One of the main contributing causes of both the spring failure and the flooding has been traced to excessive clearing of forest from Watersheds.

Staff

The Professional Staff strength was maintained. One officer left for Edinburgh University on a Forestry Scholarship. The scholar already in the United Kingdom is due to return in 1959.

Two Senior Field Officers went to Puerto Rico on a two-month Forestry course. One Forester left for Canada to do a one-year course.

There has been considerable difficulty in recruiting field staff in the lower grades and as a result there were a number of vacancies at the end of the year.

LAND AUTHORITIES

Christiana Area Land Authority

THE YEAR 1958 was the fourth full year that the Authority was at work and good progress was made in all aspects of its activities. During the year 1,331 farm plans were approved under the Farm Development Scheme, bringing the total approved from the inception of the Scheme up to 4,445 covering approximately 16,570 acres. This, together with the properties acquired for settlement of tenants, brings the total acreage under planned development to approximately 25,860 acres embracing 6,598 farmers.

The subsidy element in the plans approved during the year involved a commitment of £57,430 bringing the total commitment for subsidies under the Scheme to £202,617. In addition 873 loans were approved amounting to £42,445, making the total amount

approved for loans £100,813 for 1,174 farmers. The total amounts paid out were £75,748 and £30,912 for subsidy and loans respectively.

The total development planned which is being financed by subsidies and loans amounts to over £300,000 and to this must be added the part of the cost of development contributed by the farmer himself, either from his own resources or in terms of work performed or both.

The main projects included soil conservation, establishment of tree crops, tank building, establishment and improvement of pastures and the purchase of livestock. Up to the end of the year 625 miles of soil conservation trenches had been cut, 800 acres of new coffee, which would soon be coming into bearing, had been established, 380 acres of cacao had been planted and 265,000 forest and 18,000 fruit trees planted and growing. In addition, 278 tons of fertiliser had been issued, 841 acres of pastures established and 40 dairy cows issued under the Cattle Loan Scheme.

Development work proceeded on the properties purchased for settlement of tenants. 10½ miles of driving roads have been constructed and 319 holdings surveyed and allotted.

During the year the Authority put into force by-laws for the control of the cultivation of root crops principally in order to mitigate the damaging effects of ginger cultivation.

Generally, farmers in the area are adopting good agricultural practices and crop yields have been increasing. There is also a better appreciation of the necessity for proper care of livestock. There has also been a considerable improvement in the people themselves which has been brought about by the co-ordinated efforts of the other agencies working in the area—the Jamaica Agricultural Society, the Jamaica Social Welfare Commission and the 4-H Clubs groups.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION created by the Agricultural Development Corporation Law, Cap. 3, continues its functions of stimulating and facilitating the development of agriculture in Jamaica, and has now received grants and loans totalling £1,379,500 to carry out its programme.

The reclamation of swamps, totalling over 3,000 acres, is progressing satisfactorily. A further 300 acres of these lands have been brought under production, bringing the total reclaimed land under production up to approximately 800 acres. Of this acreage, approximately 300 acres are being cultivated by tenant farmers.

Owing to certain adverse factors, and in order to allow lands that had been growing several consecutive crops to lie fallow and rotate with grass, to rebuild the fertility, the acreage of rice planted by the Corporation this year was considerably decreased. However, a more intensive planting programme is being planned for the coming year.

The Corporation's experiments on tree crops (Citrus, Cocoa and Ackee) at Vernam Field, are encouraging. The Citrus cultivations at Kraal were further extended, but owing to regular rainfall the transplanting of seedlings from the Corporation's nursery was retarded.

The beef cattle herds increased steadily during the year, but towards the end of the year pastures were severely damaged by flood rains, creating a shortage of grass in some areas. Pasture development is, however, being continued and it is expected that this situation will be rectified shortly.

The production of the Corporation's Rice Mill at Spanish Town was reduced to just over a quarter of its capacity due to the fact that many farmers have reduced their rice cultivation. The total production for the year ended 31st March, 1958, was 3,408 tons of finished rice.

The Corporation continued its policy to assist farmers by way of loans where possible. Over the first six years of operation, the Corporation made loans to 331 farmers, totalling £485,978, of which £330,868 has been repaid.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

THE EXTENSION SERVICE of the Ministry of Agriculture continued during 1958 to operate the Farm Development Scheme, and a number of separate development schemes, namely, the Minor Irrigation, Pedro Plains Irrigation and the Mid-Clarendon Irrigation Schemes, the established Co-operative Farms at Lucky Hill and Grove Farm and the Co-operative Farms-in-the-making at Goshen and Rhymesbury. The 14-year-old Coconut Rehabilitation Scheme (Hurricane 1944) was continued in a very limited way, only a small number of the original participants continuing to draw on credit provided.

The Extension Service maintained a staff of 5 Chief Agricultural Officers, 4 Senior Agricultural Officers, 13 Parish Agricultural Officers and their 13 Assistants, together with 71 Instructors. In addition to the foregoing, the Extension Staff included 4 Divisional Livestock Officers, 13 Parish Livestock Officers, and 173 Agricultural Headmen, plus a large number of temporary Headmen assigned to special coffee and cocoa work.

Extension Staff made 39,401 farm visits, and assisted farmers to establish soil conservation measures other than pasturage and afforestation on 15,937 acres of land; 2,605 meetings of the Jamaica Agricultural Society and the 4-H Clubs were attended, as well as 1,133 other agricultural meetings. 514 farmers' field day demonstrations were successfully promoted and 1 major and 5 minor shows were successfully presented.

Until the middle of the year the Farm Development Scheme continued as in the previous year with 46 Bridgeheads (Pilot Areas) 900 small farms (under 20 acres) and 300 medium farms (over 20 acres and under 300 acres). At the middle of the year popular representation resulted in the widening of the Scheme to all applicants throughout the country and farmers within the prescribed Bridgeheads who had not previously applied were now required to compete in the open field for selection by Parish Farm Develop-

ment Boards. The result of this decentralisation was an expected vast upsurge of applications as indicated below:—

TABLE I
Applications and Disbursements

	Appli- cations Prepared	Appli- cations Approved	Grants Disbursed	Loans Approved	Loans Disbursed
1955-1957	5,905	5,431	£43,378	1,008	£18,987
1958	11,063	10,698	250,553	1,494	76,076
Total	16,968	16,129	£293,931	2,502	£95,063

TABLE II
Work Done on the Land

	1955-1957	1958	Total
Land Clearing	1,700 acres	8,021 acres	9,721 acres
Soil Conservation	1,334 acres	15,937 acres	17,271 acres
Farm Buildings	150 units	978 units	1,128 units
Afforestation	137 acres	63 acres	200 acres
<i>Water Supplies</i>			
Tanks*	227 units	254 units	481 units
Catchments	57 units	75 units	132 units
Troughs	56 units	218 units	274 units
Pumps	9 units	21 units	30 units
Ponds	13 units	70 units	83 units
Springs	..	8 units	8 units
Iron Piping	26,117 ft.	118,392 ft.	144,509 ft.
Guttering	1,971 ft.	5,639 ft.	7,610 ft.
Tank Covers	28 units	61 units	89 units
Permanent Crops	1,521 acres	1,440 acres	2,961 acres
Medium-Term Crops	2,705 acres	75 acres	2,780 acres (loans only)
Food Crops	2,018 acres	831 acres	2,849 acres
Pasture Improvement	3,111 acres	9,440 acres	12,551 acres

* Inclusive of the St. Elizabeth Tank Building Scheme among tomato growers.

	1955-1957	1958	Total
Fish Ponds	3 units	1 unit	4 units
Machinery	..	4 tractors	(loans only)
Livestock Cows	53 (cows)	132	185 "
Goats	..	..	.. "
Pigs	..	79	79 "
Poultry	..	30,000	30,000 "
Gates	..	198 units	198 units
Walls	70 chains	4,878 chains	4,948 chains

Distribution of planting material from Government Nurseries, made mainly under the Farm Development Scheme, reached very high figures during the year:—

Plant Distribution

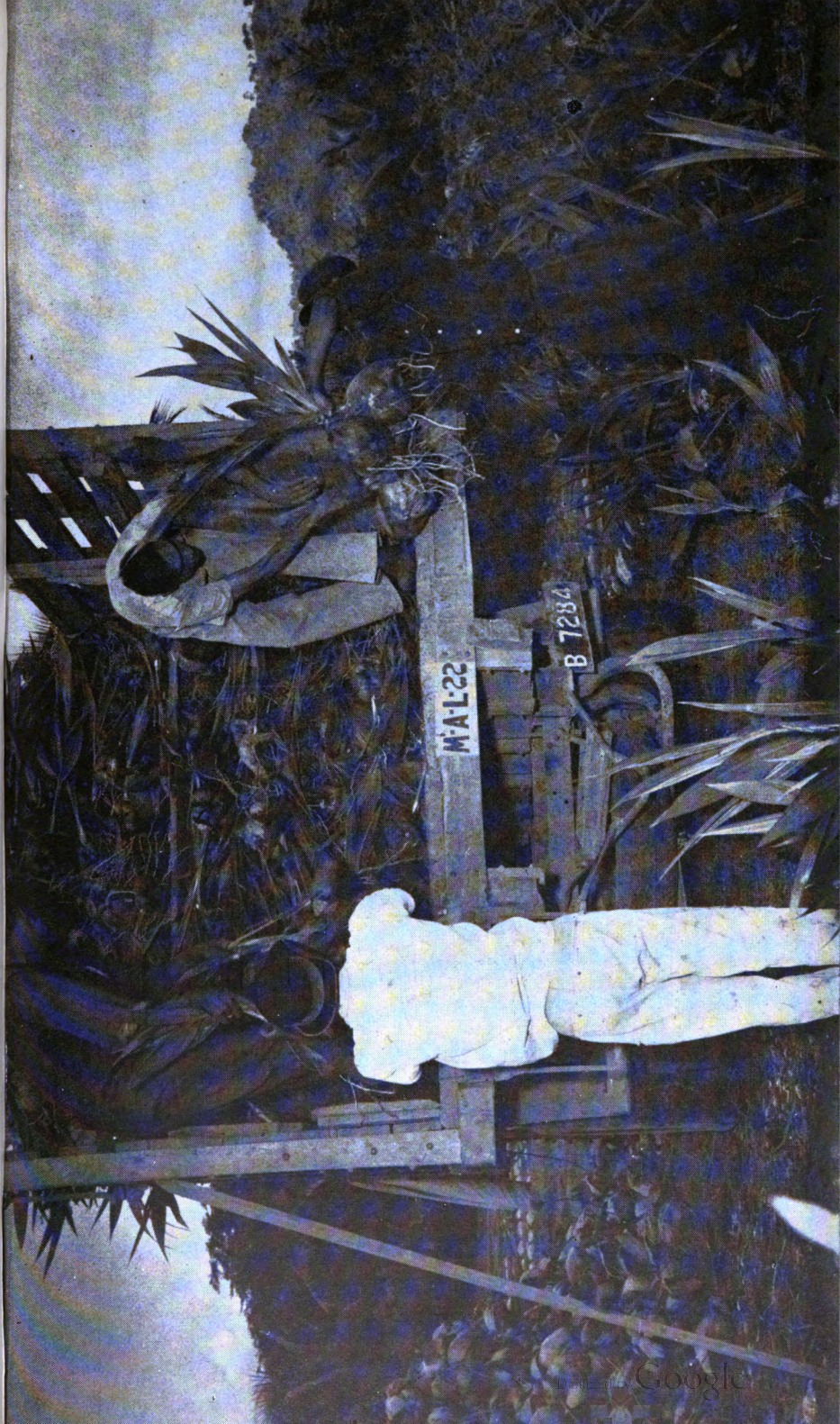
Coffee	Citrus	Coconuts	Cocoa *	Pineapples	Miscellaneous Timber, Shade and Fruit
392,869	14,551	105,535	172,981	120,000	151,462

*Not including Cocoa Seeds.

Livestock Improvement Services operated mainly by the Extension Services are shown below:—

Subsidized Sire Services	Loan Bulls	Livestock Improvement Centres	Artificial Insemination	Revolving Herd Scheme
2,032 services	69 bulls	4,189 services	1,350 services	76 animals

The policy of co-ordination of all agencies engaged in agricultural extension work, implemented in 1955, may be said to have reached maturity in 1958, and it is now recognised throughout the country that the field staffs and executive staffs of the several agencies work together at all levels on a co-ordinated basis. The Central Publicity and Information Service, set up within the framework of



Distributing coconut plants to farmers under The Plant Distribution Scheme.

(G.P.R.O. Photograph)



The Premier, The Hon. N. W. Manley, Q.C., M.M., at a 4-H Club rally.

(G.P.R.O. Photograph)

the Jamaica Agricultural Society to service all Extension Agencies, completed a second full year of work in radio broadcasting, publication of periodicals, production of specialised extension booklets and leaflets, production of posters, charts and film strips, and organisation of Farm Forms at many agricultural meetings.

The 4-H Clubs organisation once again expanded its membership and its activities. The number of registered clubs was increased by 123 to the total of 574, including 461 Junior Clubs with 17,941 Members, and 113 Senior Clubs with 3,270 Members. A team of 4-H Club Members won the International Stock Judging event at the Denbigh Agricultural Show, and another team placed fourth in the same event at the Royal Agricultural Show in Britain. The Training Centre at Denbigh continued to be used extensively by 4-H Clubs and Members, and by other rural youth and adult educational bodies.

Special Development Schemes

Lucky Hill Farming Co-operative Society

Membership in the Society was maintained at the previous year's level with 20 members and 2 probationers; regular meetings of the Committee of Management were held with the Farm Manager in attendance. The following are the main features of activity during the year:—

- (a) New pasture land was brought into production by reclaiming land which had previously been used by Members for kitchen garden production.
- (b) Crops were more successful than in the previous year. Cow Peas, Vegetables and Irish Potatoes yielded well, while Corn and Sweet Potatoes yielded less well; among other crops Citrus, Pineapples, Bananas and grass all made their contribution to the economy of the farm.
- (c) Total production of milk was 25,752 quarts of which 9,606 were sold to the Condensery, 7,706 were fed to calves and 8,351 were supplied free to Members. Normal sales of beef animals and surplus dairy animals were made.

- (d) Revenue for the year was £8,514, and Expenditure £6,647; Bonuses and Dividends to the extent of £1,140 were distributed to Members.

Grove Farm Co-operative Society

The Society completed its fifth year of operations under its own elected Committee of Management; at the beginning of the year there were 16 Members, and at the end, 17. The Committee of Management met regularly, with the Farm Manager in attendance. During the year the long-standing Farm Manager, Mr. C. J. Case, retired, and a successor was appointed in the person of Mr. N. Mullings.

In place of the serious drought of 1957, this year brought two flood periods, in May and October, losses in excess of £3,000 being sustained, mainly in connection with bananas. Production of bananas fell from 1,531 stems in September to 292 stems in November. Cane production was increased, amounting to 1,099 tons, which was sold for the sum of £3,437. Milk production was 18,167 quarts.

The total revenue for the year was £10,847, and expenditure £9,857.

Rhymesbury Co-operative Farm

The section of the old Rhymesbury estate which is being developed as a Co-operative Farm comprises 1,000 acres. Land use during the year was as follows:—

- (i) *Bananas*: Seventy-five acres new planting, making a total of 125 acres. £5,000 approximately was earned from the sale of bananas.
- (ii) *Rice*: Fifty acres of ratoons from the previous year were maintained and harvested, and 120 acres new planting were established. Revenue amounted to £6,000.
- (iii) *Pastures*: One hundred acres of Pangola Grass were established, in addition to previously established guinea grass pastures. The beef herd increased from 460 to 600, and revenue of £2,000 was obtained from slaughterings. The dairy herd was transferred to Goshen.

- (iv) Two thousand coconut plants and 250 budded mangoes were planted along fences and roadways.
- (v) Fifty chains of roadways were constructed, and boundary fences completed.

Goshen Co-operative Farm

Work was begun in 1956 on the development of 647 acres of land, eventually to become a Co-operative Farm. Main features of the 1958 activities are shown below:—

- (i) One hundred and fifty-three acres of pangola pasture was maintained and 75 acres of new planting established. The herd of dairy cattle was increased to 280 head; average production was maintained at 500 quarts daily.
- (ii) The poultry enterprise was expanded by construction of two buildings, providing for 1,400 day-old chicks; the old flock was culled and reduced from 500 birds to 300; production of eggs was maintained at an average figure of 60%.
- (iii) Twenty-five acres of citrus were maintained and sweet potatoes and vegetables were included in the annual cropping programme.
- (iv) The Goshen well was brought into production early in the year, and systematic irrigation of pastures started.
- (v) Revenue earned amounted to approximately £6,000.

Pedro Plains Overhead Irrigation Scheme

The Scheme was designed to supply water in overhead irrigation over three hundred acres of land owned and or operated by 27 farmers. Five borehole wells were drilled and tested over the past four years, of which only two have been proved to be economic in their production of water by use of diesel powered pumps. The following are the main features of the Scheme as it was operated.

- (i) The only well in operation during 1958, No. 1 supplied water intermittently throughout the year on approximately 150 acres of land to 27 farmers for the production of grass, vegetables, pulses, root crops and grain, and to an increasing extent, permanent fruit trees.
- (ii) Well No. 5 was brought into production later in the year.

- (iii) The 5½-acre Demonstration Plot maintained by the Ministry continued to serve its purpose, and practical demonstrations were continued in connection with pasture grasses, root crops, orchard crops, timber, vegetables and grains.

Minor Irrigation Scheme

At the end of 1958 seventy-three applications under the Scheme had been approved. Nine of the approved schemes failed, 55 have been completed and are operating, and 9 yet to be completed. The sum of £156,994 has been committed and £141,210 has been spent.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DIVISION

DURING THE YEAR there continued to be a good market for prime beef, broilers and high price cuts in pork and mutton, conditions which make it possible to develop a first class livestock industry.

To meet the demand, Government had stimulated production in beef and milk through the releasing of a larger proportion of beef cattle for the prime beef market, and by subsidizing the price of milk to the farmer, and the planting of pangola grass with its greater carrying capacity per acre. The effect of these is shown in the upward trend in milk production from dairy cattle and the rapid development of pastures planted in pangola which should result in an increase in cattle and sheep.

Beef Cattle

The most spectacular progress in beef cattle is among the sugar estates and the bauxite farms. More capital is now being used in pasture development than in previous years. Research work has been started by the farmers. Several farmers are selling their steers as store cattle rather than finishing them on the farm and thereby releasing more land for the increase in the breeding herd. The research at Grove Place Agricultural Station would indicate that the greater profit is likely to result from buying store cattle and fatten. Fertilized pangola grass have shown to be able to fatten 5 steers on two acres producing about 1,000 lb liveweight per acre per annum as compared with about 500 lb liveweight for a calf.

The straight beef farms are increasing their pangola pastures but at a lower rate due in part to less available capital and the amount of land that can be allowed for renovating with pangola without adversely affecting the present herd.

The Government has continued to assist in the selection and registration of the local breeds of beef cattle. These are the sources from which improved bulls are obtained for the commercial herd.

There are 22 breeders with 1,440 bulls and 4,480 females registered in the Jamaica Brahman herd book. During the year 18 bulls and 17 heifers of this breed were exported. The pedigree herd is being maintained but the surplus stock are bred to Charolaise and Angus bulls to improve the beef quality and the speed of growth of the cows bred.

The Jamaica Reds have 41 breeders with 657 bulls and 3,867 females registered. This breed was in great demand and 10 bulls and 35 females have been exported.

There are now 12 breeders of the Jamaica Black with 299 bulls and 1,990 females registered.

Dairy Cattle

Although the milk production has not shown any increase since 1950, nevertheless the number of dairy cattle has increased. In 1939 the larger percent of the milk for the condensery was from dual-purpose type cattle. During the war many farmers established dairy herds but when the export crops became normal they reverted. Today the bulk of the milk produced is from dairy-type cattle while the most of the dual-purpose type cattle is bred for beef.

The milk production to the condensery was 10,163,232 quarts about 1% less than 1957. The reason for this drop would seem to be due to the early drought and the excessive rain that followed.

The subsidized price for milk to the farmers has stopped the decline in production and it is felt that the production should gradually develop momentum.

The Government therefore has geared its research to increase production and reduce the cost per unit.

Bodles Jamaica Hope herd has two major functions to improve the efficiency of dairy cattle:—

- (a) the developing of the Jamaica Hope as an efficient producer; and
- (b) providing bulls to service the pedigree herds and indirectly the commercial herds.

At present the Government has 72 bulls on loan and 57 bulls at livestock centres which are all bred at Government farms. Beside these there are 20–30 bull calves sold each year for breeding and several of these are now being subsidized. There are 54 bulls subsidized. The Artificial Insemination Service is growing but slower than was anticipated.

It is expected that through natural service Bodles can only provide services for about 25% of the cows in the island and it is hoped that Artificial Insemination will take care of from 25–30%.

There are now 62 breeders of Jamaica Hope cattle and there are now 3,900 females grade and foundation cattle registered along with 793 purebred females. Gradually the purebreds are increasing and these should be able within five years to provide the bulls.

Pigs

In the effort to help to reduce the meat shortage and at the same time to increase the income of small farmers, Government has imported 24 gilts and 3 boars of the Large White pigs. Twelve gilts were bred to different boars in order that a breeding programme can be developed without early importations. It is expected to have pigs available for distribution by November 1959.

Feeding trials have been started and there are indications that local mixed feeds can be cheaper than the imported feed with equivalent conversion values.

Poultry

Poultry has progressed rapidly over the last four years. For the first time the local production was sufficient for the Xmas market and eggs had to be held in cold storage. The price remains still high chiefly because the feed is imported and therefore tend to keep eggs in the luxury market. The broilers are gradually being produced by the larger units which are capable of reducing the price to the consumer. It is likely that both broilers and eggs locally produced will be able to meet the island's demand.

Three hatcheries have been started to produce cheaper broilers and laying birds.

Research

Research work being undertaken are as follows:—

Bodles

(i) Research work in dairy cattle breeding—

- (a) The development of the Jamaica Hope breed.
- (b) Production of bulls for the development of the breed on private farms.

This work requires a herd of about 500 head and detailed records have to be kept of the breeding, growth, fertility and production of each individual animal. The data is analysed at regular intervals to provide information for directing the research.

(ii) Nutrition Research—

The new laboratory has been completed and research has begun. Analysis of various locally available feeds has been undertaken to obtain information on their quality and in the case of a few for comparison with similar imported products. Preliminary trials to experiments for discovering means of reducing rearing costs of dairy heifers are in progress. Measurement of chemical composition of various grasses and of the yield of guinea and pangola grasses form part of the collaborative work with the Pasture Research section. The programme continues to expand.

(iii) Pasture Research—

- (a) Animal production trials with different grasses with and without irrigation.
- (b) Fertilizer trials with pangola and guinea grasses.
- (c) Observation plots with grasses and legumes.

These projects are carried out in conjunction with the nutrition research.

(iv) Research in pig breeding and feeding trials—

- (a) The present work is mainly related to the production of a herd free from virus pneumonia and the provision of breeding stock for the development of pigs on private farms.
- (b) Simple feeding trials are being undertaken with locally mixed feeds.

(v) Poultry—

Plans are being made to transfer the poultry from Hope to Bodles where research work can be carried out on breeding, feeding and general husbandry.

Grove Place

(i) Pasture Research—

- (a) Animal production trials
- (b) Fertilizer trials
- (c) Introduction and testing of new grasses and legumes
- (d) Observation plots.

From 80 to 120 steers are bought for this work each year, along with the steers from the Jamaica Red Poll herd. The pasture research work at Bodles and Grove Place are under the same officer. This and the dual location allows grassland research to be carried out under different ecological conditions characteristic of most of the pasture lands of the island.

(ii) Research in Beef Cattle—

- (a) Development of the Jamaica Red Poll breed.
- (b) Production of bulls of this breed suited to local conditions for developing a uniform type on private farms.

(c) Research in selection of sires on performance.

The present herd consists of over 200 head of cattle and this is being increased to 350. Detailed records are kept and analysed periodically.

(iii) Sheep—

A small flock of sheep is being kept and increased to about 200 for breeding and pasture research.

(iv) Stallions and Jacks are kept on the Station. It is now proposed to discontinue the Percheron breeding and to maintain only the Jacks for private breeding and the production of Jacks for Livestock Improvement Centres.

Hope

Poultry—

There is a large flock of White Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds now being maintained to produce chickens for sale to private breeders. It is planned to transfer the poultry to Bodles and to do research in breeding, feeding and husbandry.

Orange River

- (i) A large centre for multiplying Large White pigs is being developed at Orange River, and this will continue for a few years when the work will be changed from animal multiplication to the testing of feeds and performance testing of boars.
- (ii) Pasture work is now planned as considerable difficulty has been experienced in establishing pangola grass pastures on the heavy clays of St. Mary and the soil at Orange River is typical of the area.

The Artificial Insemination Service

The development of the Artificial Insemination Service has been slow but it is hoped that it will extend to replace the stud stations and subsidized sires. The establishment of two more Sub-Centres is planned.

*Development and Improvement Schemes (Extension Services)**Loan Bulls*

The Bodles herd is the only source of purebred bulls for breeders of Jamaica Hope cattle. Bull calves from the upper 40% of the herd have been reared for loan to farmers and for stud stations and this ensures that the general type of the Jamaica Hope on the farms will be the same as the bulls coming from the Bodles herd.

Bulls from the Jamaica Red Poll breed at Grove Place have been loaned to help in creating a uniform type. At present there are 20 young bulls ready for distribution and it is hardly likely that more than this number will be reared each year.

Sale of bull calves

Jamaica Hope bull calves are sold at £5 each for rearing out into bulls. The number is increasing each year and this remains the cheapest source of service to the farmers. Eventually some of these bulls will replace subsidized sires now being used and a better standard of bull will be in service in the future.

Livestock Improvement Centres

In 1940 Government started Livestock Improvement Centres but the number of these has gradually been decreased and been replaced by subsidized sires or by artificial insemination.

Subsidized Sires

This is one of the cheapest sources of bull service. With an Artificial Insemination Service giving higher conception rates it will be possible to gradually reduce this service.

Revolving Herd

This scheme has not given the results that were expected. The young heifers are taken back to Agricultural Stations and reared, then sent out to farmers after they are bred. This ensures that 40% of the heifers revolving will be from a good sire. Extension of this scheme is not planned especially as we do not have sufficient land on the Stations to take care of any more animals.

Development of Dairy Cattle Centres

The surplus cattle from the Agricultural Stations are now being used for developing centres of dairying with proper husbandry. Cows have gone to Goshen to replace the heifers that have been sold to selected farmers. This method is being adopted to try to develop good dairy methods among small farmers.

Herd Book Registration

The Ministry keeps the herd book registration for all the new breeds and provide official pedigrees for animals sold or transferred. Analysis of the breeding system on private farms have commenced and it will grow in importance.

Milk Recording

This work is becoming more essential as farmers must begin to take over the production of sires to meet local and foreign buyers. Plans are now being made to use a semi-official recording so that more herds may benefit.

Breed Associations

The Livestock division has been trying to develop tropically adapted breeds of beef and dairy cattle and have worked with farmers in establishing the beef breeds. (The dairy being more technical was developed in the Ministry and extended to the private breeders.)

A panel of appraisers consisting of two Government officers and private breeders, do the selection of the cows and bulls for registration and breeding. The result has shown to be of the highest value to livestock production in Jamaica.

Demonstrations

At Bodles and Grove Place annual demonstrations are given with emphasis on what factors need to be brought more forcefully to the attention of farmers.

LAND SURVEYS

THROUGHOUT THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW the Survey Department gave priority of place to the Planimetric Mapping Programme which is being phased over a three-year period.

The work of the Department during 1958 could broadly be grouped under six (6) main heads, namely:—

- (a) General Surveys
- (b) Control Surveys
- (c) Drawing and Computing
- (d) Planimetric Mapping
- (e) Hydrographic Surveys
- (f) Training.

General Surveys

Most of the larger boundary surveys carried out during the year were done by Commissioned Land Surveyors in private practice under contract. A limited number of these surveys together with surveys of school sites, health centres and other *ad hoc* surveys were carried out by the Survey Department. In addition 198 field check surveys relating to private Surveyors' plans being checked in this Department were done by Staff Surveyors.

At the request of the Adviser on Storm Water Drainage who visited the Island in July, a rough topographical survey of the urban and suburban areas of Kingston and St. Andrew was carried out.

Control Surveys

Triangulation control was carried out in some instances adjacent to some of the parish capitals which are now being mapped to provide horizontal and vertical control. The work of breaking down the primary triangulation of the Island to the secondary and tertiary stages had to be suspended except in such cases as were found necessary for mapping the capitals abovementioned.

Drawing and Computing

In the Drawing Office and Photographic Section the output on behalf of Government and the general public continues to increase. The records show the turnover of work in this Section to be as follows:—

Diagrams and Tracings drawn	..	5,008
Sun Prints ..	..	1,282
Micro Films	..	2,819
Photostat Prints	..	17,892

In addition the Computing Officers checked 13,862 plans during the year.

Planimetric Mapping

The work of mapping Kingston and its environs to the large scale of 1/1250 or approximately 100 feet to an inch is nearing completion and it is hoped that there will be a general release of these maps to Government Departments as well as the public early in 1959. 73 sheets of an approximate size of thirty-nine inches by twenty-five cover that portion of the City extending from the Water Front—northerly to Dunrobin Avenue and Barbican Road and going from Hunts Bay easterly to approximately Rockfort Gardens.

These maps were prepared by Messrs. Hunting Aero-surveys Limited of London from aerial photographs taken during 1953 and control data supplied by the Survey Department. This Department was also called upon to carry out the checking of these sheets on earth, care being taken to bring all the detail up to date.

The Parish Capitals Montego Bay, Mandeville, Spanish Town, St. Ann's Bay and Port Maria are also nearly completely mapped and the final sheets should be available in the early part of 1959. The mapping of the other capitals will be undertaken in 1959.

The checking and revision of the Planimetric Map sheets of the St. Dorothy Irrigation area were also carried out by this Department on behalf of the Irrigation and Drainage Division of the Public Works Department. These maps are drawn at a scale of 1/5,000 covering approximately thirty (30) square miles. The mapping was carried out by the Photographic Survey Corporation of Canada. In every phase of this Programme the Department has received the valuable advice and assistance of the Directorate of Overseas Surveys.

Hydrographic Surveys

The detailed charting of the off-shore areas along the north coast from St. Ann's Bay towards Ocho Rios was greatly curtailed so as to give priority to the Planimetric Mapping Programme.

Hydrographic check surveys in the Port Antonio and Bowden Harbours were carried out so as to determine the quantity of material which had been dredged from both these Harbours.

Charts of both areas resulting from the Hydrographic Surveys were also prepared.

The Primary Tide Station at Port Royal continues its operations throughout the year with daily supervision. This Tide Station will be required to supply data for a nineteen-year cycle of which period nearly five years have already been covered.

Training

During the period under review three (3) training courses were held at the Survey School, housed in two buildings kindly loaned by the University Authorities at Mona. The trainees were given lectures and demonstrations in the theory and practice of Surveying, Levelling and Field Astronomy as well as the Care and Adjustment of Surveying Instruments. Many small surveys were also undertaken by the trainees under the supervision of the Senior Surveyor in charge of the Training.

Two examinations for Commissioned Land Surveyors and Public Works Surveyors were held in February and November at which nine (9) and fourteen (14) candidates respectively, wrote their examinations.

VETERINARY DIVISION

Field Operations

During 1958 Government Veterinary Officers paid 857 advisory visits. In connection with disease control, imports and quarantine regulations there were 1,012 visits and 2,313 visits for clinical treatment of both large and small animals. Total imports including dogs, horses, pigs and cattle were 109. Total exports including dogs, goats, horses, cattle, cats and birds were 167. Although the staff was still at a very minimum, advisory and educational work continued in connection with lectures at the Jamaica School of Agriculture and talks and demonstrations to local Branches of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, Agricultural Shows and other farming organisations. The Livestock Field Officers who were assigned for duty to the Division assisted in the control of Infectious Keratitis and first aid work.

There were several outbreaks of Newcastle disease throughout the Island and preventative inoculations were conducted by the Veterinary and Livestock Divisions.

Of the total number of 2,779 cattle tested against Tuberculosis it was shown that the incidence dropped to .003% in comparison with the previous year of .04%.

Brucellosis showed a marked decrease as compared with the previous year. (1,690 tested and 8 positive).

Of the tick-borne diseases, Anaplasmosis and Piroplasmosis, 105 cases were officially diagnosed.

Mastitis among dairy herds remained the same showing no increase or decrease.

Diseases such as Tetanus, Ulcerative Lymphangitis, Helminthiasis and Neoplasma occurred throughout the year.

Death among small stock in most cases were due to Helminthiasis. Due to annual preventative inoculation against Blackleg and Anthrax, only few deaths were reported in areas which are considered to be endemic.

Vaccinations

The following vaccinations were done during the year:

Swine Fever	..	..	639
Anthrax	..	..	101
Blackleg	..	..	2,380
Brucellosis	..	..	426
Newcastle	..	..	17,000

Due to Foot and Mouth Disease in England and Wales, all importation of fresh or frozen meats, cattle and pigs are still being suspended.

Deficiency diseases still occur on bauxite bearing soils.

There were several outbreaks of Infectious Keratitis in cattle involving 40 farms in the parish of St. Ann. As a result of restriction measures put into operation the disease was confined to this Parish.

Virus pneumonia which had not been previously seen in Jamaica was diagnosed in 2 shipments of large white pigs from the United Kingdom. Importation of pigs has been suspended and plans have been put into effect for the breeding and rearing of virus pneumonia-free pigs.

Vibrio Fetus infection was diagnosed in two dairy herds in Jamaica. The accepted measures of control were adopted.

The snail intermediate host of liver fluke *Fasciola hepatica* which hitherto was unknown has now been identified as *Lymnaea cubensis Pfeiffer*.

Research

During the year 829 requests were submitted for routine laboratory examinations. These included 1,690 blood samples for Bangs test, 494 faecal samples and various other samples of skin scrapings, viscera, milk, ingesta, etc. In addition 282 autopsies were performed, 276 of these on poultry.

Vibriosis

The survey of the Bodles herd begun in 1956, was completed early in the year. The number of animals examined was 368, comprising 285 cows, 65 heifers and 18 bulls. The conception rate at the start of the survey, based on non-return to a first insemination, was of the order of 15%. At present the conception rate on this same basis is up to 51%.

Pullorum Testing

The poultry flock at Hope were tested for Pullorum disease prior to the commencement of hatching operations. A total of 1,028 birds were examined, 3 positive and 7 suspicious cases being found.

Virus Pneumonia in Pigs

An attempt is being made to rear virus pneumonia-free pigs which necessitates the macroscopic and if necessary microscopic examination of lungs of pigs selected for slaughter from each litter. No positive cases have so far been encountered in 54 carcasses examined.

Mastitis Survey

This survey was begun on the Bodles herd and is continuing. A composite sample from each cow whether or not the animal showed clinical signs of mastitis, was examined. Whiteside and cultural tests were carried out.

So far 138 animals have been examined with the following results:—

Positive Staphylococcus 61—of which 27 were coagulase positive

Streptococcus 20

Mixed Staph. and Strep. infection 13—of which 5 were coagulase positive

Miscellaneous: Pseudomonas 1; E-Coli 2

Positive Whiteside test 29.

Parasitology—Fascioliasis in Cattle

As it is possible that there may be other vector the examination of fresh water snails continues.

ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

Economics Section

Due to staffing difficulties, the Division was unable to comply with all requests for the initiation of urgent surveys, and was seriously restricted in the scale of its investigations. A considerable amount of work was done on the compilation of data on agricultural trends, and on the provision of information requested by local and foreign enquiries. Intelligence information was also supplied for internal use within the Ministry of Agriculture.

A decision was taken to discontinue the socia-economic survey of holdings included under the Farm Development Scheme. The tabulation and analysis of the mass of data collected from approximately 5,000 holdings continued and was nearing completion at the end of 1958.

The tabulation and analysis of the Citrus Production Survey carried out in 1956–57 proceeded, and other data were assembled in connection with the forthcoming negotiation of the Citrus Price Assistance Scheme.

A Poultry Survey was conducted, production forecasts compiled, and much information collated relating to the fast-developing local broiler industry. The Agricultural Economist served as a member of the Inter-departmental Committee set up to study the Report by a Mission from the Milk Marketing Board of England and Wales on the dairy industry in Jamaica.

A survey of farms participating in the Minor Irrigation Scheme was conducted, and an appraisal made of the effects of the Scheme. Other enquiries were made relating to the Newell Irrigation Project and to the Mid-Clarendon Irrigation Scheme.

Further work was undertaken relating to the construction of cost of production estimates for various crops. Under the scheme for fertiliser demonstration plots, certain data became available relating to the economics of fertiliser application on corn.

Statistics Section

The Statistics Section of the Division undertook, as usual, the design and analysis of experiments initiated by other Divisions of the Ministry. General advice was also given on all statistical aspects of experimentation.

This Section is also playing an increasingly important role in the design and analysis of surveys. Much work was done on the analysis of data derived from an agricultural survey conducted in the Yallahs Valley Land Authority area; a survey initiated among coffee growers who had received seedlings from Government nurseries during 1956, in order to determine the percentage of plants surviving; and a survey of sweet oranges planted between 1947 and 1955.

Farm Management Section

1958 was the first full year of operations for this Section of the Division, and much progress was made.

A Farm Accounts Scheme was launched, and three groups of farms, each consisting of approximately 40 farms, were initiated into the keeping of farm accounts on a co-ordinated basis. The "type-of-farming" areas covered by the three groups consist of

Sugar Cane in Clarendon; Banana/Coconut/Cocoa in St. Mary; and Citrus/Ground Provisions in Manchester. The data obtained from this Scheme will be valuable for farm management, advisory, and policy planning purposes.

A scheme for the recording of progress under the Farm Development Scheme on a monthly basis was also initiated. Physical data relating to work done under the Scheme is now received from each parish for collation.

The Section co-operated with the Research Department of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association in the inauguration of a scheme for the keeping of accounts relating to cattle enterprise on sugar estates. The purpose of this scheme is also to provide data which will be useful for management purposes.

LANDS DEPARTMENT

THE DEPARTMENT is responsible for:—

1. Land Settlement Scheme
2. Disposal of Crown Lands and Quit Rent Holdings
3. Re-settlement of Ex-Soldiers, World War I and Ex-service-men, World War II
4. Valuation and acquisition of all lands for Government purposes.

Over one hundred and fifty properties are now being operated under the Land Settlement Scheme. On the new settlements, surveys and allotments are being carried out while titles are being prepared and issued to settlers who have paid up their accounts. The demand for land for agricultural purposes led to the expansion of this scheme with a view to increasing agricultural products, decreasing unemployment and long-term tenancy occupation and developing generally the roads and water supply system of the entire island.

Several hardships were experienced during the year, there being a severe drought followed by flood rains. The majority of properties purchased under the Land Bonds policy are being developed under the Land Settlement Scheme.

The task of selling Crown Lands and Quit Rent holdings continues to prove a problem as regards determining legal ownership and boundaries. The absence of proper documents of title and certified plans has greatly hampered the system of settling people on these lands. The policy of giving to settlers Registered Titles instead of Letters Patent has now been adopted. This necessitates surveys and although this results in delay in preparing a title, yet, once and for all, legal ownership is established.

The re-settlement programme has been successfully carried through and there remains only a few ex-servicemen who have not either been given benefits or allotted land. Assistance in every way has been given to the ex-servicemen and within the next few years it is hoped that the re-settlement scheme will be finalised.

Land Acquisition

The Land Acquisition Programme continues to be directed towards the achievement of better land use primarily through affording tenants security of tenure. Activity during 1958 was mainly concerned with completing as far as possible the acquisition of 20 properties, comprising approximately 11,150 acres, which were in the course of acquisition at the beginning of the year; the purchase of 7 of these properties comprising 4,300 acres was completed. Negotiations for the purchase of 9 additional properties were also started, and agreement reached for the purchase of 1 property of 665 acres.

The following table shows the properties acquired and in the process of acquisition for settlement from the inception of the programme to date:—

	No.	Acreage	Purchase Price
Properties acquired ..	21	21,610	£443,446
Properties in process of acquisition ..	14	7,805	136,700 (approx.)
	35	29,415	£580,146

In addition to the above approximately 360 acres have been acquired for housing purposes at a purchase price of £214,000.

Full use is being made of Land Bonds and an interesting development is the fact that some property owners have offered to sell their properties and to accept payment in full by Land Bonds.

AGRICULTURAL LOAN SOCIETIES BOARD

THE AGRICULTURAL LOAN SOCIETIES BOARD constituted under the Agricultural Loan Societies Board Law, Cap. 5, is the chief Government Agricultural Lending Agency. It makes Loans to farmers direct or through the People's Co-operative Banks or other Government sponsored or approved Agencies. The Board also supervises and controls the activities of the People's Co-operative Banks.

Administration

The Board with its Head Office in Kingston carries on lending operations throughout the Island. In the interest of better control and supervision of these operations, and in order to effect co-ordination with the other Extension Services, Branch Offices of the Board are maintained in Kingston, Highgate, Mandeville and Montego Bay.

The accounting work of the Department is centralised at Head Office and the Board has at its disposal the services of a whole-time Legal Officer.

Government provides the funds to meet the cost of administration of the Board as well as Grants-in-aid to the People's Co-operative Banks.

Loan Funds currently at the disposal of the Board

(a) The Agricultural Credit Revolving Fund

The nucleus of the Fund was an Interest-free Loan of £240,000 from the United Kingdom Government in 1944. This was in part a consolidation of the many rehabilitation and war-time emergency loans at the period. This Fund was used for recurrent loans to People's Co-operative Banks bearing interest at 3% per annum.

The interest received was at first applied in part to accretions to the Fund and in part as revenue to the Government to offset some of the expenditure for operations of the Board. This was however changed in September 1954, and all interest received now accrues to the Board. As at the 31st of December, 1958, the Fund by these accretions and frequent grants from Government stood at £1,448,535. Loans from the Fund are also made to certain Government or Government-sponsored and other approved Agencies such as:

The Agricultural Development Corporation

Co-operative Societies, registered under the Co-operative Societies Law, Cap. 75.

The Citrus Growers' Association.

(b) *Farm Development Loans*

The Government makes an allocation each year for Loans under the Farm Development Scheme. The amount allocated for the year 1958-59 was £130,000.

(c) *Special Loans for the taking over of Prior Mortgages*

An allocation of £25,000 has so far been made to enable the Board to finance the taking over of prior mortgages. There is a consistently heavy demand on these funds.

Loans in Circulation

The Loans in circulation as at 31st December, 1958, were as follows:—

(a) Agricultural Credit Revolving Fund	..	£1,301,231
(b) Farm Development		181,724
(c) 1944 Hurricane Rehabilitation	..	235,643
(d) Sundry Special Loans (Farm Recovery, Farm Improvement, etc.)		54,591
(e) Special Loans for the taking over of prior mortgages		11,273
Total		£1,784,462

The People's Co-operative Banks

There were 116 People's Co-operative Banks on the Board's Register as at 31st December, 1958. The People's Co-operative Banks are in fact Industrial and Provident Societies, having Rules governing their formation, operation and dissolution, and are registered at the Registrar General's Office, Spanish Town, as required by law. Under their Rules the People's Co-operative Banks are fully autonomous bodies operated by Management Committees which are elected at Annual General Meetings. Twenty-two (22) of these Banks, however, are at present under management by the Board under powers contained in the Agricultural Loan Societies Law, Cap. 5.

The Banks operate their business of lending from funds raised by their own subscribed share capital and from loans from the Agricultural Loan Societies Board.

Interest Rates

The Interest rates, except where a specified lower rate is prescribed for a special type of loan, are 6% per annum on mortgages and 7½% on personal securities. A People's Co-operative Bank may impose an additional 1½% on general loans if borrowers fail to make payments on due dates.

Membership, Share Capital, etc.

The following are the statistics regarding membership, share capital, etc., of the People's Co-operative Banks as at the 31st December, 1958, (subject to audit):

(i) Membership	..	..	£96,415
(ii) Issued Share Capital	..	..	359,553
(iii) Paid-up Share Capital	..	..	287,729
(iv) General Reserve	..	..	62,291
(v) Reserves for Bad and Doubtful Debts	..	..	78,796
(vi) Loans issued during 1958	..	..	675,204
(vii) Loans repaid during 1958	..	..	354,901
(viii) Total Loans owing by borrowers	..	..	1,643,493

Types of Loans available

The types of loans currently available to farmers through the Board and the People's Co-operative Banks, and the maximum periods for repayment are listed hereunder:—

Type of Loan	Maximum Period of Repayment
General Purposes including Dairy Cattle	5 years
Farmer's Housing	20 years
Sugar Cane	21 months
Farm Development ..	Scheduled by specific plan.

General

The Board and the People's Co-operative Banks, apart from their functions within their specific Rules and Laws, have operated as part of the Co-ordinated Extension Services of the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, and in this field considerable attention has been paid to training of Staff in the concepts and administration of Agricultural Credit and the Laws relative to Titles to land. The Board also continues to foster the newly formed Parish Associations of People's Co-operative Banks.

REGISTRATION OF TITLES

THE FUNCTION of the Department is the operation of the Torrens System of Land Registration and the bringing under the operation of the System land not already registered thereunder.

The Law under which the System is operated, originally Law 21 of 1888, is now with subsequent amendments consolidated in Chapter 340 of the Laws of Jamaica, Revised Edition 1953.

Registration which is voluntary, results in the proper definition and security of tenure of the land registered, and is effected through a state system of investigating, registration and guarantee of title.

Certificates of Title are in duplicate, the originals comprising folios of the volumes of the Register Book in the Office of Titles and the duplicates being issued to the Registered Proprietors. Each transaction affecting the land thereafter is entered simultaneously on the original and the duplicate, which has to be submitted to the Office of Titles for this purpose.

The work involved is performed by the Registrar of Titles and staff with the assistance of Referees of Titles whose functions are restricted to approval or otherwise of Applications to bring land under the Law. Crown lands are brought under the System on the written direction of the Governor to the Registrar for issue of Certificates of Title to the Grantees.

Applications

During the year, 1818 Applications for First Registration were received (compared with 1,769 in 1957) and 57 for re-registration by plan (compared with 51 in 1957).

New Certificates

The number of New Certificates of Title applied for under the following heads in the years 1957 and 1958 respectively were:—

	in 1957	in 1958
(a) resulting from Approved Applications for First Registration	1,587	1,572
(b) from Applications to Re-register by Plan	51	57
(c) from Governor's Directions in lieu of Patent	24	25
(d) from Transfers of Parts of Registered Land	3,933	2,888
(e) from Surrenders under Sections 76 and 81 of the Law	1,342	2,284
Total	6,937	6,826
Numbers Issued were:—	in 1957	in 1958
(a) resulting from Approved Applications for First Registration	1,587	1,535
(b) from Applications to Re-register by Plan	51	57
(c) from Governor's Directions in lieu of Patent	10	48
(d) from Transfers of Parts of Registered Land	2,548	2,976
(e) from Surrenders under Sections 76 and 81 of the Law	1,011	2,197
Total	5,207	6,813

Dealings

The number of dealings, transmissions and the like received for registration by endorsement on existing Certificates of Title under the following heads were:—

	in 1957	in 1958
Transfers	7,964	8,452
Transmissions	329	344
Mortgages	6,581	6,796
Discharges of Mortgages	4,619	4,651
Leases	63	107
Surrenders of Leases	12	7
Miscellaneous Instruments, etc.	817	1,948
Total	20,385	22,305

Caveats, etc.

The Office also received and dealt with:

	in 1957	in 1958
Caveats against Dealings	1,730	2,233
Caveats against Registration	28	35
Withdrawals of Caveats	1,358	1,428
Declarations of Trust	19	9
Powers of Attorney	97	107
Total	3,232	3,812

During the year 124 Sub-division Plans including those in connection with the Government Land Settlement Scheme were accepted for deposit. These comprised 6,549 lots, many of which have since been transferred and Certificates of Title have been issued accordingly.

30,573 acres of land of the declared value of £1,405,918 were brought under the operation of the Registration of Titles Law by applications bringing the area of registered land in the Island to a total of 1,585,137 acres comprised in 92,982 Certificates of Title exclusive of land registered by metes and bounds.

MAIN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Sugar

The production of sugar in 1958 was 332,975 tons. This was 26,125 tons less than in 1957 and 63,576 tons below the production of the peak year 1955. Nevertheless it exceeded the average annual production of the decade 1949-58 by 14,815 tons and was the fifth highest production in the history of the industry.

Twenty central factories operated during the year and processed 3,237,215 tons of sugar cane. Of this quantity the sugar estates operating the central factories produced 1,984,174 tons, or 61.29% of the total, while the remaining 1,253,041 tons or 38.71%, was produced by an estimated 20,500 registered cane farmers and their sub-suppliers.

In addition to the large number of cane farmers who produce sugar cane for the central factories, a number of small farmers in the less accessible regions of the Island produce a fair amount of sugar cane for the manufacture of "wet" sugar, "head" sugar, and "ginger" sugar for the local market. Production of these sugars has been maintained at a relatively constant level during the past five years.

Estate canes were harvested from approximately 64,970 acres and the cane farmers' cane from 87,630 acres. The yield of sugar per acre of estate land averaged 3.08 tons and that of cane farmers' land, 1.50 tons per acre.

The Island's average yield ratio came to 9.72 tons of cane per ton of sugar as against 9.23 tons for 1957 and 8.86 tons for 1956. This can be attributed largely to the severe drought which affected the crop at the growing and maturing stages as well as the accumulated effects of drought experienced in the two previous years.

The production and exports of sugar for 1938 and for the years 1952-1958 are set out below:—

Year			Total Production (Tons)	Exports (Tons)
1938	..	..	111,189	105,034
1952	..	..	265,872	199,337
1953	..	..	330,237	277,053
1954	..	..	363,304	324,904
1955	..	..	396,551	292,273
1956	..	..	356,309	372,992
1957	..	..	359,100	303,283
1958	..	..	332,975	267,716

The United Kingdom and Canada remained the principal export markets for the Island's sugar, while 57,900 tons were consumed on the local market.

Rum and Molasses

Set out below are the quantities of rum produced, molasses exported, and molasses sold locally for livestock feed since 1952 together with the comparative pre-war figures for 1938. The production of rum was the highest in the history of the industry and indicates some improvement in the position of rum in the sugar industry.

Year		Rum Produced (Gallons)	Molasses Exported (Tons)	Molasses Sold Locally for Livestock Feed (Tons)
1938	..	899,821	..	N.A.
1952	..	1,658,399	25,958	1,045
1953	..	1,313,950	76,737	2,617
1954	..	1,935,000	75,457	4,086
1955	..	1,507,382	81,383	4,369
1956	..	2,141,443	49,300	4,530
1957	..	2,791,940	38,070	3,062
1958	..	2,937,963	43,655	3,222

Bananas

Efforts were continued to produce a banana equal to the Gros Michel in its eating and carrying qualities and resistant to Panama and Leaf Spot diseases. The problems of the industry were, however, aggravated by the depleted conditions of the soil, the behaviour of the Lacatan variety of banana, the accumulated effects of three successive years of drought and the flood rains of May and September. The parishes most affected by the drought were St. Mary, St. Catherine, Hanover and St. James. As a result the Banana industry spent £30,000 on relief to drought stricken growers in Hanover in early 1958, following expenditure of £270,000 on drought relief in St. Mary, St. Ann, Portland and St. Thomas in 1957.

The quantity and value of bananas exported during the past seven years and in 1938 were:—

Year	Export	Value f.o.b.
	(Stems)	(£)
1938	23,811,337	2,916,956
1952	4,553,899	1,887,107
1953	10,216,022	4,582,635
1954	11,637,250	5,601,900
1955	10,896,189	5,391,000
1956	11,215,799	6,083,609
1957	11,191,000	6,799,745
1958	9,814,000	5,186,990

Total purchases of bananas by the Banana Board during the year amounted to 10,679,000 stems, of which 789,000 stems were not exported.

The "greenboat" price of Jamaica bananas on the London market fluctuated between £55 15/- in winter and £80 15/- in summer. The low winter price of £55 15/- was the lowest price at which Jamaica bananas had been sold in the United Kingdom during the previous six years. Farmers received 7/- and 11/- per count bunch respectively at the minimum and maximum.

The export of bananas to Florida was discontinued during the early months of the year. An experimental shipment of crated bananas was made to New Zealand in the hope that conditions would favour a strong summer demand in the Southern Hemisphere and provide a winter outlet for the Island's bananas, but this too was discontinued owing to trade restrictions in force in New Zealand.

A factory for the manufacture of banana chips was established on the North Coast and consignments of the product were made to the United States where it is hoped a market will be developed.

It was accepted in principle that bananas would in future be purchased by weight instead of by count bunch as is now the practice, but at the end of the year the decision had not yet been implemented.

The subsidy of the Banana Board to growers for the oil spraying of bananas was continued. To date the results have been promising and it is proposed to continue the subsidy for the time being.

Citrus

The production of citrus for the year was below expectation. This result can be attributed to the effects of three consecutive years of drought, to the incidence of pests and, in some instances, to poor standards of husbandry. Moreover, an increasing quantity of citrus is being marketed locally and, in the absence of a large overall increase in production, the amount offered for export is not increasing at the rate anticipated.

Data relating to the quantities of citrus purchased by the Citrus Growers' Association for export as fresh fruit and for processing for export are set out below for the years 1948-1949 to 1958-1959.

Crop Year	Sweet Oranges	Grape- fruit	Other Varieties	Total
	(Boxes)	(Boxes)	(Boxes)	(Boxes)
1948-49	443,906	248,895	183,114	875,915
1949-50	550,596	355,119	43,288	949,003
1950-51	478,928	302,045	21,153	802,126
1951-52	340,992	204,071	35,701	580,764
1952-53	530,898	380,503	56,602	968,003
1953-54	409,489	265,205	154,220	828,914
1954-55	576,896	314,534	99,724	991,154
1955-56	585,382	515,710	47,801	1,148,893
1956-57	600,783	424,637	40,760	1,066,180
1957-58	502,284	510,809	49,074	1,062,167
1958-59	480,000	475,250	16,000	971,250

The United Kingdom and New Zealand were the principal export markets for the Island's citrus. Prices were attractive, but the supply of concentrated juice for the United Kingdom Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was below the amount specified in the quota agreement. An agreement was reached between the Citrus industry and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to increase the export price of orange juice by 6d. a gallon for the 1958-1959 crop.

A sum of £62,503 was paid into the Citrus Price Support Fund as a result of trading activities in connection with the 1957-1958 crop. The fund was established in 1955 as part of the Citrus Price Support Scheme.

A team of scientists was appointed early in the year by the British Government to investigate the state of citrus production in the Federated West Indies and British Honduras. The team consisted of Professor T. Wallace of Bristol University, Dr. A. F. Camp, a former director of the Citrus Experiment Station, Florida, and Mr. H. R. Hinton of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, London. The team submitted its report in September.

A Citrus Costings Team appointed by the British Government also re-visited the territories of the British Caribbean Citrus Association and carried out investigations into production per tree and costs of production, in order that the United Kingdom Government will be in a position to form a proper opinion as to the standard of efficiency and the level of costs prevailing in the field, when representations are being considered in connection with the re-negotiation of the Price Support Scheme.

The number of budded plants issued to farmers since the inception of the Expansion Programme in 1947 is set out below:

Year			No. of Plants
1947	..	..	39,625
1948	..	..	41,275
1949	..	..	45,000
1950	..	..	94,000
1951	..	..	262,725
1952	..	..	205,450
1953	..	..	323,700
1954	..	..	302,100
1955	..	..	101,500
1956	..	..	96,350
1957	..	..	80,932
1958	..	..	63,068
Total			1,655,725

Coconut

The production of copra for the year was 10,928 tons and although this was the highest production in the history of the industry, it was much below expectation.

Production of coconut in the northern coastal area declined still further because of the effects of the "Unknown" and Frond Drop diseases. Efforts made so far to control these diseases have been ineffective and the felling of affected trees to control the spread of these diseases is continuing.

Local purchases of copra by the Coconut Industry Board for the years 1950-1958 are set out below:

Year	Quantity		
	(Tons)		
1950	..	..	7,105
1951	..	..	5,966
1952	..	..	3,400
1953	..	..	5,294
1954	..	..	9,613
1955	..	..	10,252
1956	..	..	10,731
1957	..	..	10,884
1958	..	..	10,928

Distributions of coconut seedlings by the Ministry for the years 1953-1958 are shown below:

Year	Dwarf Varieties	Tall Varieties	Total all Varieties
	(No.)	(No.)	(No.)
1953	..	66,870	66,870
1954	4,480	110,040	114,520
1955	6,720	94,730	101,450
1956	27,270	41,950	69,220
1957	103,030	53,020	156,050
1958	81,510	57,710	139,220

In addition to the seedlings shown above, other seedlings were distributed by Private individuals.

Cocoa

Interest in the Cocoa Expansion Scheme was maintained at a high level during the year, and farmers in the cocoa producing areas took full advantage of the provisions of the Scheme.

The fermentary which was completed the previous year at Richmond had its first full year of operations and the fermented cocoa from Jamaica was well received on the United Kingdom, Canada and United States cocoa markets.

Purchases of cocoa by the Cocoa Industry Board for the year amounted to 2,350 tons and was 120 tons more than in 1957.

Like all other crops, cocoa was adversely affected by the drought and the increase anticipated from new plants and from old trees did not materialise.

Exports of raw cocoa beans for the year amounted to 339 tons or only 14.4% of the total purchases of the Board. The Cocoa Industry Board also sold 1,492 tons to local manufacturers of cocoa products.

The table below sets out the exports of raw cocoa beans and manufactured products of cocoa for the past nine years:

Year	Raw Beans	Cocoa Butter	Pressed Cake	Powder Mix and Confectionery	Total Value
	(lb.)	(lb.)	(lb.)	(lb.)	(£)
1950	4,118,725	33,344	..	..	206,033
1951	2,644,722	604,800	425,600	51,520	468,964
1952	472,815	939,305	609,933	3,102,115	749,108
1953	2,358,130	862,165	661,848	1,149,972	616,983
1954	3,749,451	1,126,200	1,169,192	800	1,261,011
1955	4,440,085	582,883	377,473	..	759,673
1956	3,087,203	1,368,149	808,880	2,038,237	736,807
1957	564,375	2,265,710	1,862,374	14,164	545,741
1958	760,375	1,495,656	1,323,840	1,994	614,680

In general the world demand for cocoa was strong and prices were attractive during the year.

Distribution of seedlings from nurseries of the Ministry for the period 1950-1958 are set out below:

Year	Routed Cuttings	Seedlings	Total
1950	..	53	53
1951	..	2,360	2,360
1952	..	37,460	37,460
1953	..	63,609	63,609
1954	..	46,800	46,800
1955	..	110,287	110,287
1956	..	131,921	297,897
1957	..	113,243	162,498
1958	..	171,945	25,783

Coffee

The propagation of coffee plants was maintained at a high level during the year. The distribution of free seedlings from nurseries of the Ministry and of the Yallahs Valley Land Authority, was however, only 57% of the distributions in 1957.

Listed below are the numbers of coffee seedlings distributed from nurseries of the Ministry and the Yallahs Valley Land Authority for the years 1953–1958. An increasing number of the seedlings are issued as “potted” seedlings.

Year	Ministry of Agriculture and Lands Nurseries		Yallahs Valley Land Authority Nurseries	Total
	Bare root	Potted	Bare root	
1953	232,510	..	78,600	311,110
1954	180,840	..	111,000	291,840
1955	822,400	..	113,560	935,960
1956	615,590	729,790	275,000	1,620,380
1957	940,470	151,090	65,000	1,156,560
1958	56,245	546,119	54,200	656,564

Interest in the coffee co-operatives was strong in several of the coffee districts and an increasing percentage of the crop is now being processed in the central pulperies. Production was, however, affected by the unfavourable weather which prevailed at the time of flowering and setting of the berries.

Exports of coffee for the years 1938 and 1951-1958 are shown in the table below. Exports during this period have shown no improvement, but it is felt that local consumption has increased over the period.

Year	Raw	Roasted and Processed	Total All Coffee	Total f.o.b. Value
	(lb.)	(lb.)	(lb.)	(£)
1938	9,462,456	2,789	9,465,245	133,015
1951	2,505,027	442,739	2,947,766	438,294
1952	2,493,448	502,687	2,996,135	424,622
1953	2,989,847	448,583	3,438,430	600,940
1954	3,875,631	741,892	4,617,523	1,008,369
1955	4,350,970	1,519,714	5,870,684	1,060,483
1956	4,401,684	953,559	5,355,243	1,066,073
1957	2,610,302	777,844	3,388,146	632,600
1958	2,405,354	355,305	2,750,659	444,222

World prices for coffee tended slightly downward, but the average for the year was fair due to the adoption of export control measures in the countries of greatest production.

During the year the Island's leading blenders and roasters of coffee were merged into the Jamaica Coffee Company Limited and a new factory on the Industrial Estate was completed and put into operation.

A new coffee factory was erected at Guy's Hill, St. Mary, by the Guy's Hill Coffee Co-operative Society. The construction of this factory was made possible by a loan from the Coffee Industry Board.

Ginger

The production of ginger for the year was approximately the same as it had been over the past five years, but as in 1954, the oversea markets were depressed and much difficulty was experienced by farmers in disposing of their crops at satisfactory prices. In the circumstances, it again became necessary for Government to provide funds to purchase a portion of the crop from farmers. Purchases were made by the Jamaica Agricultural Society on behalf of Government.

Data relating to the volume and value of ginger exported in 1938 and for the years 1951-1958 are set out below. Exports represent the Island's entire production of marketable ginger as little is used locally.

Year			lb.	£
1938	..	..	1,574,072	27,030
1951	..	..	2,989,418	497,965
1952	..	..	3,044,605	257,031
1953	..	..	4,480,808	202,145
1954	..	..	1,759,750	153,806
1955	..	..	1,573,418	201,306
1956	..	..	1,677,579	299,425
1957	..	..	1,868,341	399,011
1958	..	..	1,981,118	286,453

Pimento

Production and exports of pimento for the year were slightly below the average of the period 1951-1958. The effects of three successive years of drought, the Pimento Rust disease and the practice of indiscriminate breaking of the branches for the manufacture of oil are among the principal causes for the declining production of this crop.

Prices on the overseas markets were attractive and in the absence of a co-operative society, Government continued to market the crop through the Pimento Clearing House on behalf of the producers.

Tobacco

In general much interest was shown in the tobacco industry during the year. However, increases in local production were unimpressive due to reduced planting, drought and contraction of the overseas markets for Jamaica's tobacco products,

Exports of tobacco leaf and manufactured products of tobacco for 1938 and for the period 1950–1958 are set out below to indicate the trend in export values. In contrast to the trend in exports, imports of tobacco leaf and manufactured products of tobacco have increased very substantially in the same period.

Year	Unmanu- factured Leaf	Value	Manufactured Products of Tobacco	Value	Total Value
	(lb.)	(£)	(lb.)	(£)	(£)
1938	..	..	32,272	17,028	17,028
1950	396,635	81,415	161,745	565,972	647,387
1951	269,879	51,058	294,033	634,710	685,768
1952	137,754	24,430	287,157	584,636	609,066
1953	112,360	9,634	204,717	463,621	473,255
1954	82,963	7,970	286,748	402,011	409,981
1955	54,930	6,757	147,091	432,814	439,571
1956	108,143	13,865	147,506	447,566	461,431
1957	146,350	15,308	136,053	411,981	427,289
1958	156,096	22,326	137,911	335,793	358,119

Tomato

A favourable change occurred in the tomato industry during the year. A succession of crop failures from 1950 onwards had made it necessary for Government to provide an annual subsidy to tomato growers in Southern St. Elizabeth. However, during 1958 production increased in the area and favourable prices on the local and oversea markets improved the position of the industry to the point where no subsidy was necessary.

Set out below for purposes of comparison are figures relating to the exports of tomatoes:

Year	Fresh Tomatoes		Processed Tomatoes		Total Value All Tomatoes (£)
	Quantity (lb.)	Value (£)	Quantity (lb.)	Value (£)	
1938	..	..	N.A.	2,268	2,268
1950	9,557,093	200,734	1,521,362	53,726	254,470
1951	2,150,241	126,146	1,751,452	70,632	196,778
1952	817,396	39,766	1,864,430	81,648	121,414
1953	1,304,530	78,124	2,543,020	88,538	166,662
1954	1,782,663	107,938	406,748	13,157	121,095
1955	477,786	23,357	242,250	7,221	30,580
1956	947,610	53,051	88,095	3,015	56,066
1957	800,348	17,564	115,280	4,369	21,933
1958	..	..	..	..	..

Pineapple

Despite encouragement by Government and the efforts put into the production of pineapple by farmers the results achieved have been below expectations. Although prices were fair and the demand was good, production and exports for the year were the lowest in several years.

Exports of fresh and processed pineapple for the years 1950-1958 are given below to indicate the position during the period of greatest effort to establish a strong pineapple industry.

Year		Fresh lb.	Processed lb.	Total Value £
1950	..	31,389	101,566	5,660
1951	..	4,412	681,804	35,450
1952	..	180	397,060	26,599
1953	..	45,324	476,499	20,553
1954	..	48,396	1,955,702	118,510
1955	..	149,403	541,526	33,219
1956	..	700,367	600,300	49,713
1957	..	2,069,518	253,705	47,167
1958	..	1,337,700	80,781	48,026

During the year the Pineapple Company of Jamaica sold its agricultural interests to the Agricultural Development Corporation.

Rice

Efforts to supplement the importation of rice by a fair level of local production were maintained during the year, but because of drought and reduced planting, production was estimated at only 5,800 tons of clean rice. The Agricultural Development Corporation continues to give assistance to farmers in the production of rice, purchases all paddy offered to the Corporation, and operates the milling and parboiling plants at Spanish Town.

Honey

In recent years the production and exports of honey have been on the decline. Many colonies of bees have died, while the depletion of the nectar-producing plants and poor weather conditions have combined to reduce the production of honey.

Exports of honey for 1938 and for the years 1951-1958 are set out below:

Year		Gallons	Value
			(£)
1938	..	133,292	18,049
1951	..	101,113	49,274
1952	..	30,969	18,679
1953	..	66,412	40,390
1954	..	75,186	45,062
1955	..	84,912	55,660
1956	..	88,374	67,518
1957	..	65,670	45,475
1958	..	63,313	39,944

Prices on the oversea markets have not been attractive and during the year a delegation from the Bee Farmers' Association visited the United Kingdom to seek better prices for Jamaica's honey.

Corn

The production of corn declined further during the year and the amount offered to the Marketing Department was the lowest since the establishment of the Cornmeal Factory in 1940. Amongst the chief reasons for this decline in production are: poor varieties; unfavourable weather; unsuitable lands; poor husbandry; high cost of labour and fertiliser; and reduced planting. In the circumstances it was necessary to increase the importation of both corn and cornmeal to meet the Island's demand.

Data relating to local purchases of corn by the Marketing Department and Island Imports for the years 1952-1958 are given below:

Year	Island Imports		Local Purchases by Marketing Department	
	Quantity (tons)	Value (£)	Quantity (tons)	Value (£)
1952 ..	830.6	25,399	5,540	135,576
1953 ..	740.5	12,361	4,764	116,987
1954 ..	1,091.5	25,458	5,754	141,296
1955 ..	411.4	9,050	2,400	58,934
1956 ..	1,000.0	25,320	3,784	92,924
1957 ..	5,592.0	207,882	1,734	42,580
1958 ..	11,889.3	291,580	1,144	25,126

The corn breeding programme designed to develop a high yielding hybrid variety suitable to local conditions was initiated in 1957 and was maintained during the year.

Irish Potatoes

The production of Irish Potatoes was adversely affected by drought which was particularly severe in the major potato districts. The crop is a speciality among a limited number of farmers, most of whom are located in the Christiana and Darliston areas. The crop enjoys a generous subsidy annually from Government which takes the form of allowing imported seed, distributed to farmers by the Marketing Department, to be sold at reduced prices.

Logwood and Logwood Extracts

The production of logwood and logwood extracts have remained at a low level due to the increasing use of synthetic dyes by manufacturers. This has affected quite adversely the economy of the parish of St. Elizabeth.

Given below are the quantities and values of logwood and logwood extracts exported during the period 1951-1958:

Year	Logwood	Value f.o.b.	Logwood Extracts	Value f.o.b.
	(tons)	(£)	(cwt.)	(£)
1951	1,655	8,668	33,282	181,960
1952	461	2,671	18,863	106,137
1953	575	3,612	28,408	182,499
1954	325	1,925	29,883	197,625
1955	134	1,485	37,700	231,985
1956	666	6,589	30,798	214,771
1957	300	2,190	19,080	145,113
1958	217	1,460	18,940	145,033

Annatto

For decades Jamaica has been among the largest producers and exporters of annatto, but as in the case of all natural dyes its uses have been curtailed by the increasing preference for synthetic dyes by manufacturers. The crop is produced in certain areas of the Island by a small number of farmers to whom the annual income is of special importance.

The quantity and value of annatto exported in 1938 and for the period 1952-1958 are shown in the following table:

Year			Exports	Value f.o.b.
			(lb.)	(£)
1938	..	..	883,590	9,930
1952	..	..	538,980	59,585
1953	..	..	823,600	68,830
1954	..	..	979,890	75,680
1955	..	..	1,047,888	50,265
1956	..	..	991,530	41,080
1957	..	..	838,779	40,666
1958	..	..	651,745	48,720

Food Crops

Much of the Island's agricultural activities are devoted to the production of a large variety of root crops, vegetables and fruits for local consumption. In recent years production of these items have not kept pace with the demand, and during the year many items were in short supply. This resulted in substantial price increases to the consumers. Factors contributing to the short fall in production were the drought conditions experienced during the year and difficulties experienced in the recruitment of farm labour.

Livestock

Much interest was maintained in the livestock industry during the year. The demand for livestock products was high and served to emphasize the importance of livestock in the Island's agricultural economy. Efforts to increase production were pursued with vigour. The acreage planted with Pangola grass under the Farm Development Scheme was increased; the registration of herds and improvement of breeds continued; the Prime Beef Scheme was maintained; there was a marked expansion in the pig and poultry industries; improvements took place in respect of farm water supplies for livestock; while free Island-wide veterinary and livestock services to farmers were maintained. In addition, the Inter-American Conference on Livestock Production which was held in Jamaica in July, 1958 under the auspices of the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations provided added impetus to the local industry.

Jamaica continues to enjoy a good reputation throughout the Caribbean Islands and in Central America for the quality of the cattle sold to these areas as foundation stock. Exports for the year were:—

				No.
				—
Jamaica Brahman (bulls)	..	..		18
Jamaica Brahman (heifers)	..	..		17
Jamaica Red Poll (bulls)	..	..		9
Jamaica Red Poll (heifers)	..	..		35
Jersey (heifer)	..	..	..	1
Others ..	..	..	..	8
				—
Total Cattle	..	..	..	88
				—
Sheep (ram)	..	..	..	1
Horses ..	..	..	..	8
Donkey ..	..	..	..	1

Importations of pedigree stock were as follows:—

Cattle

Aberdeen Angus (bulls)	..	..		3
Brahman (bulls) ..	..	..		2
Shorthorn (heifer)	..	..		1
Others (bulls) ..	..	..		4
				—
Total Cattle ..	..	..	..	10
				—

Horses

Polo Ponies ..	..	..		6
Thoroughbred (fillies)	..	..		6
Thoroughbred (mares)	..	..		4
				—
Total Horses ..	..	..	..	16
				—

Pigs

Large White (boars)	..	..	3
Large White (gilts)	..	..	24
Large White (pigs)	..	..	11
Landrace (boars) ..	..	..	2
Landrace (gilts) ..	..	..	2
			—
Total Pigs ..	..	..	42
			—

Beef Cattle

Certain improvements in the marketing facilities for livestock products occurred during the year. Increased facilities for cold storage came into operation in the Corporate Area and a large number of groceries installed refrigerated facilities for the preservation of livestock products.

Slaughtering of cattle in the Corporate Area and in the parishes are set out below to indicate the general trend in the supply position between 1951 and 1958.

Year	Kingston	Country Parishes	Total Legal Slaughtering	Total Illicit Slaughtering*	Total All Slaughtering*
1951	9,030	33,210	42,240	8,760	51,000
1952	11,056	32,069	43,125	7,830	50,955
1953	12,542	34,623	47,165	6,840	54,005
1954	10,533	35,113	45,646	23,530	69,176
1955	8,764	35,993	44,757	22,380	67,137
1956	7,096	38,000	45,096	..	..
1957	6,746	33,370	40,116	..	..
1958	8,007	31,370	39,377	..	..

*Deducted from date in Hides and Skins Survey.

Dairying

The overall production of milk during the year was approximately the same as in 1957. Supplies to the Jamaica Milk Products Company (the Condensery) were also about the same as those of the previous year. There was no large scale movement of producers into or out of the industry.

The quantity of liquid milk purchased by the Jamaica Milk Products Company for 1940 and 1950-1958 are set out below:

Year			No. of Quarts
1940	..	..	1,546,582
1950	..	..	10,715,655
1951	..	..	10,589,645
1952	..	..	11,948,600
1953	..	..	11,590,782
1954	..	..	11,724,558
1955	..	..	9,505,949
1956	..	..	9,734,610
1957	..	..	10,591,299
1958	..	..	10,538,758

Production of sweetened condensed and evaporated milk is shown in the table below. The increase in the production of sweetened condensed milk by the Company has resulted from the permission granted it by Government to produce reconstituted sweetened condensed milk from imported powdered milk and fat.

Year			Sweetened Condensed Milk Cases	Evapo- rated Cases	Total Manu- facture Cases
1953	..	..	302,802	18,159	320,961
1954	..	..	345,772	25,681	371,453
1955	..	..	290,277	25,484	315,761
1956	..	..	235,973	31,035	267,008
1957	..	..	437,062	37,849	474,911
1958	..	..	537,563	37,729	575,292

Pigs, Goats and Sheep

Slaughterings of pigs, goats and sheep during the period 1952-1958 are listed below for purposes of comparison:

Year			Goats	Pigs	Sheep
1952	..	..	200,000	45,200	2,700
1953	..	..	250,000	46,000	3,000
1954	..	..	227,300	52,500	2,770
1955	..	..	228,000	50,000	2,800
1956	..	..	226,000	60,460	2,780
1957	..	..	230,000	62,800	2,700
1958	..	..	220,000	65,250	2,800

The Ministry of Agriculture and Lands imported special consignments of Large White pigs which are being used as foundation stock for the future expansion of the pig industry.

Poultry

Activities in the poultry industry were particularly vigorous during the year. Production of poultry meat and eggs were the highest in the Island's history. Broiler production has begun to assume large-scale proportions among a small number of efficient producers, while storage facilities and marketing techniques have become more effective.

Importations of day-old chickens and the number produced by the hatchery of the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands for distribution to farmers are given below. In addition, the number of chickens produced privately has been increased substantially.

Year		Imports	Ministry of Agriculture and Lands	Total
1954	..	500,000	53,280	553,280
1955	..	569,800	73,900	643,700
1956	..	658,540	81,900	740,440
1957	..	1,041,082	77,514	1,118,596
1958	..	1,184,085	40,400	1,224,485

Feeds

The local production of pre-mixed livestock feeds by manufacturers of feeds in the Corporate Area was larger than that of the previous year as also was the production of "home mixed" feeds on the farms. There was also an improvement in the quality of the feeds prepared. At the same time importations of all livestock feeds, of which more than 90% is for poultry feeding, exceeded those of 1957 by 57%.

The following table gives the quantity of feeds imported and manufactured in the Corporate Area during the period:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Unit: Bags of 100 lb.</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>Imported</u>	<u>Total</u>
1954	„	94,930	115,220	210,150
1955	„	192,460	146,970	339,430
1956	„	172,310	134,740	307,050
1957	„	212,400	215,420	427,820
1958	„	219,875	339,878	559,753



A PHYSICAL TRAINING DISPLAY AT A 4H CLUB RALLY



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Chapter 19: Communications

SHIPPING

Main Ports and Facilities

Kingston: This is the main Port of the Island. This Port, which covers an area of about 8 square miles of navigable water, is land-locked, and is therefore an excellent harbour for shipping of all kinds. The controlling draught is 36 ft., which is found in the Ship Channel leading into the Harbour. This Channel is 600 ft. wide, and is clearly marked by lighted beacons. The depth of water in the navigable portion of the Harbour varies from 38-60 ft. Tidal movement is negligible. The commercial section of Kingston Harbour is provided with eleven wharves capable of accommodating ocean going vessels, three of which are owned by the Railway and are provided with rail connections. The No. 1 Railway Pier is the best pier on the waterfront, and is capable of accommodating vessels of up to 28,000 tons. The Harbour is provided with four piers owned by Oil Companies, which are used for the importation of oil products and for bunkering ships. Within the Harbour there is a deep water loading facility for Gypsum, and at Port Royal in the approach to the Harbour there is a wharf with facilities for bunkering ships with coal. Nearly all the imports of the Island are channelled through Kingston. The city is well provided with engineering shops which undertake every kind of repair which may be necessary. There is a marine slipway capable of lifting vessels up to 800 tons where all kinds of repairs can be undertaken, besides which there are various small slipways for the docking of smaller vessels, launches, etc. The rebuilding of the Victoria Market Pier, which was started towards the end of 1955 has been completed.

This Pier functions as a landing stage for launches serving Tourist ships, Navy Ships and in fact, all ships at anchor in the Harbour. It also accommodates launches provided for Across Harbour Ferry Services to the Airport, Port Royal and to all other points which may be connected by Ferry Services in the future. It is provided with a first class restaurant and bar.

Outports

Portland Bight: This body of water contains two major shipping points, one behind Salt Island where ships anchor for the purpose of loading sugar from the Monymusk factory and also bananas from the adjacent area, and the other is at Port Esquivel in the north-western corner of Old Harbour Bay. A dredged channel approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles long leads to Port Esquivel wharf, which is used for the export of alumina and molasses and for the import of fuel oil and other products used in the manufacture of alumina.

The wharf is owned by Alumina Jamaica Limited.

Salt River: Bulk storage facilities for sugar are provided by the West Indies Sugar Company at Salt River. The sugar produced by various factories in that area is collected in the store for the bulk loading of ships which anchor behind Salt River.

Little Pedro Point: At this Point a wharf has been built by the Kaiser Bauxite Company for the export of bauxite and for the importation of fuel oil and commodities used by the mining company.

Black River: This Port is used for the export of sugar from the sugar factories in that area.

Savanna-la-Mar: This Port is used for the export of sugar produced at Frome.

Lucea: This port is used for the export of bananas.

Montego Bay: This Port is used for the export of bananas and sugar, and is also used to a limited extent for importation of various commodities.

Falmouth: This Port is used for the export of sugar.

Discovery Bay: The Kaiser Bauxite Company has been granted a licence by Government to construct a wharf and loading facilities for the export of bauxite, including the dredging of an approach channel into the Bay.

St. Ann's Bay: This Port is used for the export of sugar.

Ocho Rios: The Pier owned and operated by Reynolds Jamaica Mines Limited for shipping bauxite has been greatly enlarged and loading facilities have been improved for the quicker dispatch of vessels loading.

Oracabessa: This Port is used for the export of bananas, and generally handles one ship per week.

Port Antonio: Is used mainly for the export of bananas. It also exports a certain amount of sugar. This Port is provided with a deep water wharf owned by the United Fruit Company at which ocean going vessels load. The wharf is provided with railway connections which bring in most of the exported products. During the year 1958, the harbours of Port Antonio and Bowden were dredged to relieve silting up conditions which had taken place.

Port Morant: This is a banana shipping port. It is provided with a wharf owned by the United Fruit Company. Sugar is also shipped over the same wharf into ocean vessels.

Pilotage

The Pilotage Law was proclaimed in 1958. This Law provides for the establishment of a Pilotage Authority to govern and control the Pilotage Service in the port of Kingston, the better government and control of the pilotage services in other ports and the training of pilots and apprentices. The Law also provides for the employment of pilots by a Pilotage Authority and the partial pooling of their earnings.

*Shipping Services to and from Jamaica under the Headings of the
Various Shipping Agents*

George & Brandy Limited

Canadian Pacific Steam Ship Company operate cruise ships calling at Kingston.

The Horn Line operates cargo and passenger service between Hamburg, Antwerp and Bremen to Jamaica via Trinidad, Venezuela and Central American ports approximately once per month.

American Defence Line Inc. monthly service from New York and Miami to La Guaira and Caribbean Ports. Refrigerated space available.

The Buccaneer Line maintain a monthly cargo service between Norfolk, Virginia; Charleston, South Carolina; and Jacksonville, Florida to Kingston and thence to Belize.

Grace, Kennedy & Company Limited

Alcoa Steamship Co. Inc. operate passenger/cargo liners weekly from Mobile and New Orleans to Kingston thence to Haiti, Curacao, Venezuela, and Trinidad. Fortnightly Kingston/Mobile/New Orleans.

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique—French Line. This Line operate tourist ships calling at Kingston in the season. A European/Jamaica freight service is being initiated.

Compania Transatlantica Espanola S.A. This Company operates passenger vessels from Kingston to Genoa via La Guaira and Vigo. Sailings every 4 to 6 weeks.

"K" Line of Japan This Company has two freighters per month calling at Kingston bringing cargo from Hong Kong, Manila, Japanese ports, Canadian and U.S. Pacific ports, Panama and La Guaira.

Grace Line: weekly service from New York to Aruba, Curacao, La Guaira, Kingston and Nassau.

Joint agents with Jamaica Fruit & Shipping Company for the newly formed Canada-Jamaica Line. Fortnightly service from Montreal, Halifax and St. John direct to Kingston.

H. Macaulay Orrett Limited

Companhia Colonial de Navegacao. This Line calls at Kingston occasionally to pick up passengers bound for the United Kingdom via Vigo, Spain.

General Steam Navigation Co. of Greece Ltd. This Line operates cruise vessels calling at Kingston.

Gypsum Transportation Co. Inc. The ships owned and operated by this Company call at Kingston regularly to load Gypsum Rock in bulk for discharge at either New Orleans, Louisiana, or Jacksonville, Florida.

Merritt-Chapman & Scott West Indies Corporation. This is a U.S. Salvage Company which has the Salvage Steamer *RESCUE* stationed at Kingston, Jamaica.

West India Shipping Company Inc. This Company operates a freight service from Miami, Florida to Montego Bay and Ocho Rios calling at Kingston whenever freight offers.

Continental Lines S.A. Monthly service from Antwerp to Santo Domingo, Puerto Rico and Kingston.

J. S. Webster & Sons Ltd.

Eastern Shipping Corporation, Miami operate cruise vessel which make fortnightly calls at Kingston and sometimes at Port Antonio.

Jamaica Fruit & Shipping Co. Ltd.

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co. Ltd. maintain a direct cargo and passenger service between the United Kingdom and Jamaica, approximately 4 ships every six weeks.

Three Bays Line, Miami, Florida operate a freight service for general and refrigerated cargo between the U.S. Gulf Ports and the Caribbean calling at Kingston. Approximately three sailings per month.

Joint agents with Grace, Kennedy & Company Ltd. for the newly formed Canada-Jamaica Line. Fortnightly service from Montreal, Halifax, St. John direct to Kingston.

L. J. Williams Marketing Co., Ltd.

Avalon Operating Corp. operate tramper shipping service to U.S. Ports and the Caribbean calling at Kingston.

Henri Beal operate occasional service in the Inter-Caribbean trade.

Nordana Line: two monthly service from Mediterranean ports to South America calling at Kingston and other Caribbean Ports.

Lascelles, de Mercado and Co., Ltd.

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co. operates a regular monthly freight service to the United Kingdom and European Ports via Port au Prince, Cuidad Trujillo, Puerto Plata and Puerto Rico. This Line also provides monthly passenger service from and to European Ports. A fortnightly service from Amsterdam via way Ports to Kingston is also maintained with monthly connections to Tela, Puerto Cortez, Barries and Belize and the U.S. Gulf Ports.

James Nourse Ltd. operate a monthly service from the Far East lifting cargo from Calcutta, Ceylon, Durban, Cape Town, and Trinidad to Kingston thence to Cuban Ports.

Sicula Oceanica Fratelli Grimaldi operate a monthly passenger service from Southampton also via way Ports. Agents for L. Smith Towing Company.

R. M. Barham

The Cayman Island Shipping Co. provide sailings approximately every month with general cargo and passengers for Belize.

Kirkconnell Company provide a service approximately every month with general cargo and passengers to the Cayman Islands, and Tampa, Florida.

R. S. Gamble & Son Ltd.

The De La Rama Steamship Co. Inc. which include the Blue Funnel Line and the Swedish East Asia Co. operates a general cargo service from Hong Kong and Japanese ports to Kingston monthly.

Shaw, Savill & Albion Co. Ltd., Port Line Ltd. and Blue Star Line Ltd. operate a six-weekly service from New Zealand ports for cold storage and general cargo.

Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. operate a three-monthly service for general and refrigerated cargo from Australian main ports.

Hamburg-Amerika Line operate a monthly service for general cargo from Hamburg, Bremen and Antwerp.

Royal Mail Lines Limited

Royal Mail Lines Ltd. operate freight and passenger service from the United Kingdom via Bermuda, Nassau and Ciudad Trujillo at approximately 2/3 weekly intervals also direct sailings from London to Kingston approximately every 2½ months. Freight services from Kingston to Cristobal and North Pacific Coast Ports approximately every 5 weeks. From Kingston to United Kingdom via Bermuda approximately every 5 weeks.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company operate freight and passenger services from Kingston to Cristobal and West Coast South American Ports (by special arrangement only), approximately every 5 weeks.

<i>Holland-America Line</i>	} operate cruise ships calling at Kingston.
<i>Furness-Bermuda Line</i>	
<i>Norwegian-America Line</i>	

Agents for the Federal Government Shipping Service, fortnightly service between West Indies Ports.

Sproston's (Jamaica) Limited

Saguenay Shipping Ltd., Montreal operates a fast fortnightly cargo and passenger service from Montreal, Three Rivers, P.Q., Quebec City and Halifax, direct to Jamaica, thence Ciudad Trujillo and Santiago, Cuba to alternatively Port au Prince. Also monthly service from Germany, Holland and United Kingdom to Jamaica.

Thomson Hankey & Co. Limited

Athel Line Limited maintains a service tanker between Jamaica and the United Kingdom carrying caustic soda liquor to Jamaica and molasses to the United Kingdom.

United Fruit (Jamaica) Company

The Company's own ships maintain a weekly freight service between both New York and New Orleans to Kingston.

Elders & Fyffes Ltd. operate a weekly passenger service between the United Kingdom and Jamaica.

The Cunard Steamship Co. Ltd. The vessels of this line call at Kingston during the winter season with cruise passengers.

Mitusi Line: sailings from Japan to East and West coast of the U.S.A. calling at Kingston.

Arnold L. Malabre & Company

T. and F. Harrison Limited maintain a cargo service from Liverpool to Jamaica every 14 days.

Montreal, Australia, New Zealand Line services maintains—Australia to Kingston every two months, New Zealand to Kingston every three months, carrying frozen meat, butter, citrus fruits in season, etc.

Reynolds Jamaica Mines Limited

Maintains a regular service of ships between Ocho Rios and Corpus Christi, Texas, United States of America, approximately two ships per week carrying bauxite ore outwards from Jamaica and bringing in oil and stores required in the mining operations.

Kaiser Bauxite Company

Operate frequent services between the Mississippi River, United States of America, and Port Kaiser, Jamaica, carrying bauxite outwards and oil and stores inwards.

RAILWAY

THE JAMAICA RAILWAY was established in 1845 when a Company completed its first phase of construction from Kingston to Angels. Extensions were undertaken—by Government and private enterprise—until 1925, when the Frankfield Line was completed.

Railway development has, therefore, extended over a period of eighty years. The original route of 210 miles was reduced to 202 miles by the abandonment of certain sections connecting with Linstead but three miles have been re-laid in order to deal with new traffic originating in that same area. A spur line from Logans Junction to Fort Simonds (of $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles) was constructed by the United States Authorities during the last War, and is now operated by the Jamaica Government Railway.

The track is of $4' 8\frac{1}{2}"$ (standard gauge) dimension and, for the greater part, is laid with 80-lb. section of rail. The remaining portions of the running line are being brought up to this standard to permit, generally, of a 16-ton axle load. The track mileage now under maintenance is, Main Line 205 miles, Fort Simonds Spur Line $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles, Sidings $36\frac{3}{4}$ miles, or a total of 248 miles.

The physical features of the Railway are of an unusual character, approximately 93 miles of the route being on the flat, and approximately 112 miles in the hills. The highest point on the contour is 1,705 feet (at Greenvale Station), and the ruling gradient is one-in-thirty. There are 13 tunnels on the Montego Bay Line, 28 on the Port Antonio Line and 1 on the Frankfield Branch, 42 in all, with an overall length of 244 chains.

Bridges and Viaducts number 232.

A policy of dieselization of the motive power has now been accepted and ten diesel electric locomotives have already been purchased. Renewal of other items is under consideration.

Meanwhile, the Kingston to Montego Bay Line (of 113 miles) will represent the first phase in diesel traction, to be followed by the Spanish Town to Port Antonio Line, as steam traction passes out of service.

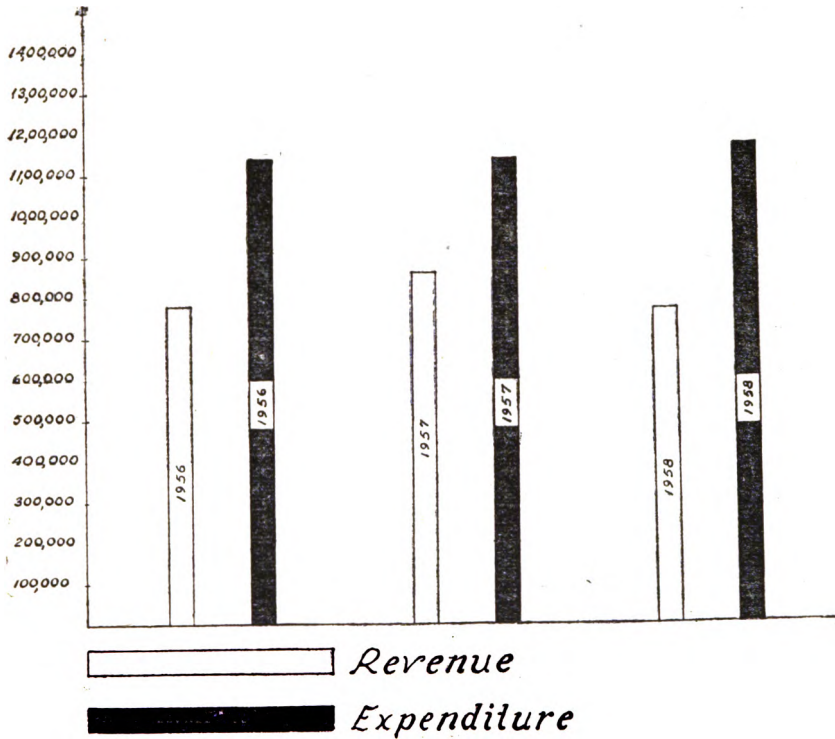
The principal workshops are now in the transitional stage from "steam" to "diesel" maintenance.

The Jamaica Government Railway has a greater call for freight than for passenger services. During the last completed year (ending December 1958) some 901,000 tons of freight were carried, the principal commodities being Alumina (381,000 tons), bananas (83,000 tons), canes (130,000 tons), citrus (6,000 tons), general merchandise (291,000 tons, and sugar (12,000 tons).

Livestock numbered 4,600 heads and vehicles numbered 1,700. The total earnings from freight were £543,061. Comparative figures for 1957 are 998,947 tons of freight hauled, the earnings being £618,322. Passenger journeys numbered 1,139,000 and the revenue from that source amounted to £134,855 as against £147,605 in 1957. Other income is derived from wharves £66,410 from mails (£6,135), and from "miscellaneous" rents, etc. (£27,061). Thus the total revenue for 1958 amounted to £777,522 as against £856,029 in 1957. Future prospects are fair in that additional traffic will be forthcoming from anticipated expansion in alumina production.

Expenditure during the year ended the 31st December 1958, amounted to £1,178,703. The 1957 figure was £1,111,549.

The following diagram illustrates Revenue and Expenditure of the Railway for 1957 and 1958:—



There are at present 45 Stations, of which 37 are fully manned and 8 unmanned. In addition, there are 41 unattended passenger halts. The Railway has access to the sea at four important ocean ports, viz. at Kingston, where the Railway owns three of the largest piers, at Montego Bay and Port Antonio where the United Fruit Company control the facilities, and at Port Esquivel, which was constructed for and owned by Alumina Jamaica Limited.

Kingston is the main import centre. Montego Bay and Port Antonio deal with large exports of bananas, and Port Esquivel is especially equipped for the import of necessary process materials and the export of alumina.

Organisation is on the "Departmental" principle, whereby each branch head is responsible directly to the General Manager. There is a Railway Advisory Board of which an appointed Member is the Chairman.

A Committee appointed by the Government has recommended that the management of the Railway should be transferred to a Statutory Board with autonomy in many respects.

This recommendation has been approved in principle by the Government.

ISLAND TRAFFIC AUTHORITY

36,963 MOTOR VEHICLES were registered in the island at the 31st March, 1958, or 5,442 more than in the previous year. Of this number 21,881 were registered in the Corporate Area of Kingston and St. Andrew.

A new system of annual examination of motor vehicles which results in the spread of examinations over the year, thus relieving the usual congestion at the Examination Depots during the latter months of the financial year, was introduced as from the 1st of October, 1957, and is working satisfactorily. This system is still regarded as being on trial and is being closely watched to see whether any further improvements can be made.

Testing equipment for headlights has been distributed to almost all Examination Depots and this equipment will help to correct the adjustment in the headlights of motor vehicles.

An island-wide traffic census was taken in February, 1958, and its results were very useful and interesting.

7,640 accidents were reported during the period which resulted in 153 deaths, and 4,011 injuries, of which 721 were serious.

The selection of sites for new Examination Depots in Clarendon, St. Catherine and Manchester is being actively pursued.

CIVIL AVIATION

Airports and Landing Fields

The two international airports in Jamaica, Palisadoes on the south coast serving the capital city of Kingston and Montego Bay serving the north coast resort areas, handled a total of 336,412 passengers during 1958. The small Government airstrips at Braco in Trelawny and Boscobel in St. Mary were used throughout the year by private aircraft owners and the Jamaica Flying Club. Considerable interest was displayed by large estate owners in internal flying and some fourteen private airstrips are now maintained on properties in Westmoreland, Manchester, St. Elizabeth, Clarendon, St. Catherine and Hanover; these strips varying in length from 800 to 2,500 feet. The 1,800 feet airstrip built in 1957 by the Industrial Development Corporation on the Industrial Estate in Western Kingston, is being used by internal charter operators who can now terminate flights within a few minutes drive of the business centre of Kingston.

Airport Development

Progress on capital improvements at both airports gained momentum during the year. At Palisadoes Airport construction of the new runways, taxiways, apron and lighting installation did not proceed as rapidly as had been hoped, but it is now expected that the runway will be available for full day and night operations in March, 1959. In order to accommodate the heavier type of air-

craft e.g. Britannia scheduled for operation through this Airport in 1959, reconstruction and resurfacing of the existing apron was carried out. The terminal area drawings and quantities were prepared and the building contract awarded and work on this project is about to commence.

At Montego Bay Airport construction of the new terminal area, taxiways and apron made excellent progress throughout the year. To provide for adequate expansion in the passenger handling building and to maintain the restaurant and flight kitchen under one roof thus allowing for more efficient operation, it was decided to erect six additional bays on the western end of the building. Some of the trading concessions to be operated on the Airport were awarded at the end of the year and it is anticipated that the new terminal area will now be ready for operation by mid March, 1959.

Air Traffic

As in 1957 there was a considerable increase in most types of air traffic through Jamaica during the year. At Palisadoes, although there was a decrease of 9% in non-scheduled aircraft, there was a 31% increase in scheduled aircraft landings and a 17% increase in the number of passengers handled. At Montego Bay there was a 41% increase in scheduled aircraft landings, a 42% increase in non-scheduled aircraft and a 34% increase in the number of passengers landed. Throughout the year the quantity of freight handled at both airports showed considerable increase and at Palisadoes for the period May to December there was an increase of 41% over the same period for the previous year.

Ground Services

The development of ground services continued. The remainder of the fire fighting equipment ordered as part of the approved scheme for the reorganisation of the fire services were delivered during the year and put into service and in November a leading Fireman was sent on a training course to Cardiff in the United Kingdom. A scheme for the reorganisation of the Air Traffic Control Services which includes a considerable increase in the complement was approved by Government and it is hoped to send a number of new recruits to the United Kingdom for training during the coming year.

Air Services

Nine passenger scheduled airlines continued to serve Jamaica during the year under review. The British Company continued aerial spraying of crops using fixed wing aircraft. As a result of an enquiry by the Air Transport Licensing Authority an all-freight airline was granted a licence to operate daily cargo flights between Miami and Kingston starting on the 1st February, 1959. The application by Eagle Airways (Bermuda) Limited to operate a weekly scheduled passenger service between Bermuda and Jamaica was refused by the Air Transport Licensing Authority.

POST AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

THE POST AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT operates the internal and external postal services of Jamaica, provides the internal telegraph services and transmits over its internal channels between Kingston and all other parts of the island, incoming and outgoing foreign telegrams and radio telegrams. It maintains inland and external remittance services by means of Money Orders and British Postal Orders. It also provides the connecting link between the public and the Government Savings Bank and acts as agent for the Collector General in the collection of customs dues on incoming parcels.

At the close of the year there were 310 Post Offices, 212 Postal Agencies and 12 Sub-Agencies on the island. Telegraph facilities were available at 281 offices, Money Order services at 26 and Branches of the Government Savings Bank at 220. The established staff of the Department on the 31st December, 1958, was 1,834. In addition, some 200 auxiliary workers were regularly employed.

Work in all Branches of the Department continued to expand throughout the year and the problem of dealing efficiently with this increase in the inadequate space available at the General Post Office, Kingston, has become even more difficult. Numerous attempts have been made to secure additional accommodation, but so far, without success.

The Training Scheme introduced in 1957 was considerably extended during the year, and 239 officers received tuition. Beneficial results from this training are already apparent.

New Post Office buildings of modern design were erected at Sunning Hill, Whitfield Town and Jones Town, replacing offices which had become too small to deal with the business transacted. Five other offices are in the course of erection. Nineteen additional Postal Agencies and 12 Sub-Agencies were opened.

Three new motorised mail services were introduced and two of the existing services were amended to provide improved connections. All-Island Mail Services functioned efficiently throughout the year and the interruptions caused by the severe floods in October were of a minor nature.

A direct Air Parcel Services with Switzerland was introduced. Postmen's deliveries were considerably extended during the year. 790 additional Private Boxes were installed and a number of additional street posting boxes erected.

Telegraphs

All the large offices are connected by a Teleprinter network using the 'torn tape' system. This network is being gradually extended, and it is hoped to eliminate manual morse circuit during the coming year. Telegrams are forwarded by telephone between the smaller stations. Over 1,200,000 telegrams were transmitted over the Inland Telegraph System during the year.

Overseas Steamship Mail Services

<u>Incoming Mails</u>	<u>Origin</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Elders & Fyffes Ltd.	Great Britain, Europe, West Asia, Africa	Weekly
Royal Mail Lines Ltd.	Great Britain, Europe, West Asia, Africa, Central America	Irregular
Royal Mail Lines Ltd.	British West Indies, Bermuda	Fortnightly
Grace Line	Haiti, Dominica, New Orleans	Fortnightly
Grace Line	Trinidad, Dutch West Indies, Venezuela	Fortnightly
Grace Line	United States of America	Weekly
Jamaica Fruit and Shipping Company	Great Britain, Europe, West Asia, Africa	Twice per month

<u>Incoming Mails</u>	<u>Origin</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Sproston's (Jamaica) Ltd.	Canada, Great Britain	Monthly
R. S. Gamble & Sons Ltd.	Turks Islands	Fortnightly
R. M. Barham	British Honduras	Irregular
United Fruit Company	United States of America, Nassau, East Asia, Great Britain	Weekly
Robertson's Business Service	Cayman Islands	Irregular
George & Branday	British Honduras	Irregular

<u>Outgoing Mails</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Elders and Fyffes Ltd.	Great Britain, West Asia, Europe, Africa	Weekly
Royal Mail Lines Ltd.	Central America, British Honduras	Irregular
United Fruit Company	South and Central America, Australia	Weekly
United Fruit Company Ltd.	Port Limon	Irregular
Grace Line	United States of America, Nassau, Bermuda, Cuba, East Asia, Haiti, Canada, Dominican Republic	Weekly
Grace Line	Trinidad, Dutch West Indies, Venezuela, British Guiana	Fortnightly
Jamaica Fruit and Shipping Company	Great Britain, West Asia, Europe, Africa	Twice monthly
R. S. Gamble & Son Ltd.	Turks Islands	Twice monthly
R. M. Barham	Turks Islands, Cayman Islands	Irregular
Robertson's Business Service	Cayman Islands	Irregular
Sproston's (Jamaica) Ltd.	Canada	Irregular
Royal Mail Lines	British West Indies, British Honduras	Fortnightly

Air Services

P.A.A.	Far East, North, South and Central America, Haiti, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, French West Indies	Daily
P.A.A.	Nassau	Five times per week
K.L.M.	Dutch West Indies, Dutch Guiana, Venezuela	Daily
B.W.I.A.	Cayman Islands, Venezuela	Twice weekly
B.W.I.A.	North America, British Honduras, Turks Islands	Once per week
B.W.I.A.	Puerto Rico	Thrice per week
B.W.I.A.	British West Indies, British Guiana	Five times weekly
B.O.A.C.	Europe, (Great Britain), Far East, Nassau	Four times weekly
P.A.A.	Bermuda	Twice weekly
P.A.A.	Cuba	Daily
T.C.A.	Canada	Thrice weekly

CABLE AND WIRELESS (WEST INDIES) LIMITED

THE NORMAL FACILITIES for Jamaica's external communications were maintained during 1958; these include Telegraph Services to the Caribbean Islands, British Guiana, Bermuda and Montreal by submarine-cable. Two direct circuits have been maintained with New York, worked in association with the Western Union Telegraph Company. Wireless and cable circuits with the Company's Barbados station provided connection with the parent Company, Cable & Wireless Limited, and its world-wide system of communication.

Direct wireless radio-teletype circuits were maintained with Panama and Miami, the former giving rapid communication with the Central American countries through facilities provided by the Company's associates in Panama, the Tropical Radio Telegraph Company. Direct wireless communication has been maintained with the Government wireless stations of Belize, British Honduras, and the Cayman Islands.

Radiotelephone services were provided through Barbados to the Caribbean Islands, United Kingdom and beyond, and to the Miami station of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, for the United States, Canada and countries beyond.

Direct radiotelephone services were maintained with Cuba, Panama and Puerto Rico; additionally a short-range ships radiotelephone service was maintained for the benefit of coastal-craft, this service being both supplementary and complementary to the normal Maritime Mobile service. Some technical expansion took place during the year on the Jamaica-U.S.A. radiotelephone service, increasing channel capacity on this important route. The radiotelephone service with Trinidad has been placed on a 24-hour basis. A facsimile service was maintained for the transmission and reception of phototelegrams to Barbados, United Kingdom, New York and certain other countries.

Operational efficiency on all telecommunication channels was maintained at a high level during the year.

In order to assist the British Honduras administration during the visit of H.R.H. the Princess Margaret in early May, Cable & Wireless (West Indies) Limited arranged for the loan of staff and equipment to augment the radiotelegraph channel between Jamaica and Belize, and to inaugurate a radiotelephone service giving Belize radiotelephone contact with countries overseas, via Jamaica.

Cable & Wireless (West Indies) Limited has acquired a building site on East Parade and proposes to erect thereon a building to house its operating terminal, general administrative departments and public counter.

A large site has been acquired in the Cumberland Pen area which the Company proposes to develop as a Radio Transmitting Station for overseas telecommunication. When this large station is operational the transmitting station at Stony Hill will be closed down.

In keeping with the Company's general policy of up-grading the aerial system at certain stations before the next sunspot minimum period is due and to provide additional services, extensive aerial re-organisation is to be carried out at Fairview Receiving Station. Additionally, building extensions are being planned to keep pace with the estimated future traffic increase and possible new circuit demand.

Mr. W. A. Coslett, M.B.E., Manager, Cable & Wireless (West Indies) Jamaica Branch left for the United Kingdom on 8th of January on furlough. Mr. E. Bailey, a prominent Telecommunications Engineer and Administrator and formerly Chief Engineer, Cable & Wireless, Malta, has been appointed Manager of the Jamaica Branch.

THE JAMAICA TELEPHONE COMPANY LIMITED

History

The Jamaica Telephone Company was formed in 1892 to construct and operate a telephone system in Kingston and St. Andrew. In 1945 it purchased the All-Island Telephone System from the Government of Jamaica and continued thereafter under its Licences

granted in 1925 and 1945 to operate and expand the whole of the telephone system in the Island. In 1945 after the Island system was purchased, the total number of telephones in existence was 7,770 and the number of trunk lines 11. By the end of 1958 this had increased to 30,250 telephones and 135 trunk lines.

General

Following the delay in 1957, the development programme proceeded at an accelerated rate throughout 1958. New plant to the value of £695,000, the highest annual increase in the Company's history, was installed. Work commenced on the installation of radio equipment for the first part of the radio trunk network between Kingston and Montego Bay.

Trunk call traffic continued to increase and 1,161,712 calls were completed as against 1,002,800 in 1957. International traffic also increased to 30,072 calls as against 26,154 calls in 1957. The number of public call offices and pay stations in service was 79.

In December, the Company in conjunction with Cable & Wireless and American Telephone & Telegraph extended its international service with 25 different countries to cover the whole 24 hours.

Flood rains during May, August, September and October caused severe maintenance problems. Considerable damage was caused to the Company's Cable network by lightning discharges, insect damage and thefts of the Company's plant. To reduce the incidence of faults, the Company is using new construction methods and materials.

The Company has embarked on an extensive training programme and since May has employed a full-time training officer. Up to the end of the year, 11 vocational courses were held and 102 candidates successfully completed a course in Radio-Telephone Engineering.

To meet the accelerated programme of construction during the year, it was found necessary to increase the Company's regular Staff from 706 to 796 as against 250 in 1945.

Details of the individual works completed during the year were as follows:—

- January— Buff Bay subsidiary automatic exchange.
Montego Bay building extension.
- February— Extension of Kingston Central Exchange by 200 lines.
Carlton New Welfare accommodation.
- April— Extension of Mandeville Exchange by 200 lines.
- June— East Exchange extension by 600 lines.
- August— East Exchange cable development scheme.
- September— North Exchange extension by 600 lines.
Montego Bay new power plant installation.
Port Antonio Exchange extension by 50 lines.
Mandeville Extension of trunk exchange by one position.
- October— Spanish Town Exchange extension by 45 lines.
Stony Hill Exchange extension by 45 lines.
Sav.-la-Mar Exchange extension by 50 lines.
Reading Exchange extension by 45 lines.
Brown's Town Exchange extension by 45 lines.
Mount Fraser Radio Station building.
Carlton Office extension.
Discovery Bay new exchange building.
- November— Linstead Exchange extension by 45 lines.
Christiana Exchange extension by 45 lines.
Christiana Radio Station building.
- December— Montrose cable development scheme.
Kempshot Radio Station building.
St. Ann's Bay new exchange building.

Chapter 20: Press, Broadcasting, Government Information Services and the British Council

THE PRESS

IN 1958 THERE WERE IN REGULAR PUBLICATION IN JAMAICA two daily papers (one morning and one afternoon) nine weeklies (including the *Jamaica Gazette* and the *Police Gazette*), one bi-weekly and two fortnightly papers. In addition there were eight monthly magazines, one bi-monthly and three quarterlies. The *West Indian Woman*, a quarterly, ceased publication but *Vanity*, a new woman's magazine, made its appearance and is now being published every two months.

The Press continued to exert a good deal of influence over public opinion, to shape and guide it, and to make it effective. The Jamaica Press Association continued to speak for and make representations to Government and Government agencies and other bodies on behalf of the Press and was of much assistance to those bodies and was much consulted as a consequence.

<i>Newspapers</i>		
<i>Daily</i>		
The Daily Gleaner	Morning	Editor: T. E. Sealy, C.B.E. est. 1834
The Star	Afternoon	Editor: T. E. Sealy, C.B.E.
<i>Twice Weekly—Tuesdays and Fridays</i>		
Chung San News		Editor: Lee Tom Vin
<i>Weekly</i>		
Catholic Opinion	Fridays	Editor: Rev. Fr. Gerald F. Heffernan, s.j. est. 1896
Children's Own	Fridays	Editor: T. E. Sealy, C.B.E. (Sold only to school children)
Jamaica Times	Saturdays	Editor: Len S. Nembhard est. 1898
Overseas Gleaner	Mondays	Editor: T. E. Sealy, C.B.E.
Public Opinion	Saturdays	Editor: O. T. Fairclough
The Voice	Saturdays	Editor: J. E. McPherson
Chinese Public News	Saturdays	Editor: Chin Ten Quee

Fortnightly

The Tribune

1st and 15th
of the
month

Editor: I. Bancroft McGeary

Pagoda

Alternative
Saturdays

Editor: Leslie R. Chin

*Magazines**Monthly*

West Indian Review

Editor: Esther Chapman
(Mrs. Marshall Hepher)

Spotlight

Editor: Hector Bernard

West Indian Sportsman

Editor: Alva Ramsay

Newday

Editor: Evon Blake

The Farmer

Editor: Wyatt Bryce

Jamaica Churchman

Editor: Canon E. M. Hughes

Welfare Reporter

Editor: Ken Jones

Sportslife

Editor: Foggy Burrowes

Bi-monthly

Vanity

Editor: Mrs. Amoy Kong-Quee-
Prayogg*Quarterlies*

Caribbean Quarterly

Editor: P. M. Sherlock and
Andrew E. CarrU.C.W.I. Extra-Mural
BulletinEditor: Department of Extra-
Mural Studies U.C.W.I.

Jamaica Thoroughbred

Editor: C. D. Alexander

*Bi-annually*Jamaica Constabulary
Force MagazineJune and
December

Editor: C. R. Miller

Annually

Ambassador

December

Editor: Mrs. I. Collins-Williams

Cathay

December

Editor: Harry Milner

Jamaica Annual

December

Editor: Esther Chapman
(Mrs. Marshall Hepher)

Pepper Pot

Late
November

Editor: Mrs. Elsie Benjamin Barsoc

Public Opinion Annual

December

Editor: O. T. Fairclough

Beckford's Cricket Annual

December

Editor: G. W. Beckford

Official Publications

Jamaica Gazette

Weekly

Police Gazette

Weekly

Public Health Journal

Quarterly

By: Health Department

The Torch

Quarterly

By: Education Department

Handbook of Jamaica

Annually

By: Public Relations Department

Jamaica Now

Monthly

By: Public Relations Department

BROADCASTING

RADIO JAMAICA, the Broadcasting station owned and operated by Radio Jamaica Limited, is an integral part of community life in Jamaica.

As well as space broadcasting, the Company operates an extensive Rediffusion (wired broadcasting) network throughout Kingston and nearby suburbs, and in certain other parts of the Island.

Programmes are broadcast simultaneously on the air and over the wired network.

The present staff of the service is 178 which includes technical, programme, office and other staff.

The Company, which is a limited liability concern, is an associate of the Rediffusion Group in England. There is a Government Broadcasting Authority which maintains liaison between the Company and Government.

The Company's A.M. transmitters work at the present time on Frequencies of 720 kc/s., 550 kc/s., 580 kc/s., and 770 kc/s. in the Broadcast Band. These frequencies give islandwide coverage. There are also two F.M. transmitters.

Location and Power of Transmitters

KINGSTON (Broadcast Band)	720 kc/s 416 meters 5,000 Watts A.M.
KINGSTON (F.M.)	94.6 megacycles 3.17 meters 250 Watts F.M. 2,500 Watts E.R.P.
MONTEGO BAY	550 kc/s 546 meters 5,000 Watts A.M.

CHRISTIANA (F.M.)	90.6 megacycles 3.31 meters 250 Watts F.M. 3,000 Watts E.R.P.
MANDEVILLE (Broadcast Band)	770 k/cs 390 meters 5,000 Watts A.M.
PORT MARIA	580 kc/s 517 meters 5,000 Watts A.M.

The call sign is "Radio Jamaica and the Rediffusion Network".

Hours: 5.50 a.m. to 11.10 p.m. local time.

A further 3 hours per day from 5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. and 11.00 p.m. to 1.00 a.m. is provided by the wired network for Rediffusion listeners only.

Radio Jamaica is a commercial broadcasting station, but does a considerable amount of broadcasting in the public interest and of a cultural and educational nature. Important public events are covered by commentaries which are not sponsored, and are at the Company's expense, and programme schedules include classical concerts and other items of this nature.

Under the franchise granted to the Company, Government is entitled to 10% of airtime, or approximately $11\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week. In addition to the airtime to which Government is entitled, the Company is also obliged under the franchise to allocate 10 hours per week to rebroadcasts of BBC programmes.

The rebroadcasts and relays consist largely of newscasts, musical programmes, both classical and light, talks and plays.

The estimated total audience, including privately owned radios Communal Receivers and Rediffusion is 750,000.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

THE BRITISH COUNCIL is an organisation established by the Foreign Office in 1934, and incorporated by Royal Charter, which derives its funds from the British Treasury. In foreign countries its principal work has been to encourage a greater knowledge and use of the English language in the hope that this will lead to a better understanding of the British way of life and thought. In British Commonwealth countries where English is not the native language, the Council's main concern will still be the teaching of English, though the motive and method may be different. In both kinds of country—foreign and Commonwealth—an ultimate consideration will always be to try to show British achievements in many aspects of life. Thus the teaching of English will be linked in different patterns with exhibitions, distribution of books, films, periodicals, recorded music and, above all, with a two-way flow of lecturers, scholars and teachers. These are the principal instruments of the Council's policy but they are used in different ways according to local circumstances.

During 1958 the Council in Jamaica suffered the loss and non-replacement of Mr. Tom Murray, who had served on the Island for 12 years. This reduction of the Council staff in the West Indies was brought about through the reorientation of the Council's resources to concentrate more deeply on the teaching of English in other parts of the Commonwealth.

While the Council's normal activities of lectures, scholarships and exhibitions have continued as before in co-operation with Jamaican authorities, the chief emphasis during the year has been on visits to Secondary and Grammar schools, where the Representative has been welcomed as a member of the staff to take forms in English literature.

Membership of many Jamaican Committees and Statutory Boards (notably the Island Library Service and the Institute of Jamaica) has continued to be the principal means by which the new pattern of liaison is being worked out as described in the Report for 1957.

The most important new development has been the participation by the Council in the formation of the new Association known as the Friends of the Kingston and St. Andrew Parish Library. This is a new pattern of co-operation in which members of the public recognise their responsibility, and the need for them to take a practical and friendly interest in the development of Municipal and Government institutions.

The Council in Jamaica does not maintain its own separate general library, but has good collections of books on Music and Art, and has a loan library of "78" records, (including Recorded Literature). Details can be obtained from the Kingston office. (The Council now keeps only a small stock of 16 mm. films, having handed over the bulk of its library to the Government Film Unit. It should be noted that there is now a good film library available on application to the U.K.I.O., at 5-7 King Street, Kingston).

Applications for information about British Council Scholarships and Bursaries should be made not later than September for effect in the U.K. academic year beginning in the following September.

Patron:	H.M. The Queen
President:	Sir Ronald Adam, BT., G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Chairman:	Sir David Kelly, G.C.M.G., M.C.
Director-General:	Sir Paul Sinker, K.C.M.G., C.B.
	Headquarters: 65 Davies Street, London, W.1.

Representative in Jamaica: Ernest Burbridge, O.B.E.
The British Council,
13 East Street,
Kingston. Tel. 7406.

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICES

THE PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT which embraces the Central Office, the Film Unit and the Government Broadcasting Service, continued its task during 1958 of explaining to the public in an objective and impartial manner the significance of Government's policies, activities and new legislation, as well as advising the public of the various Government Services and how and where these are available.

The Central Office

The Central Office, in addition to co-ordinating the work of the entire department, deals with matters relating to Government Press Relations, answers enquiries from overseas for information (except about the Tourist Trade), provides copy for International Reference Publications, prepares news releases with the co-operation of Ministries and Departments and distributes them to the Press and Radio, provides news coverage of Official tours and conferences undertaken by Ministers of Government, meets and assists visiting Journalists, broadcasters and Radio and Television Producers as well as other visitors whose business relates to official Information and Publicity. The Central Office also mounts campaigns on behalf of Government Departments and gives guidance and assistance to Departments on Publicity matters.

At the beginning of August the Central Office began regular monthly publication of a pictorial magazine, "Jamaica Now", designed to inform the general public, in concise pictorial form, of Government's activities in different fields. A number of pamphlets, brochures and posters on different phases of Government's activities were also produced and distributed.

In addition the Central Office continued to maintain close contact with overseas publicity organisations such as the Central Office of Information, London, and the British Information Services, New York, and also handled information from the Federal Information Service.

Additional staff was recruited in order to cope with the increased volume of work, and increased demands placed on the resources of the Department.

*Film Unit**Administration*

The Film Unit falls under the Government Public Relations Office of the Ministry of Development.

Major productions are authorised by the Advisory Committee to the Film Unit while lesser productions such as Newsreels and Featurettes are approved by the Public Relations Officer.

The Advisory Committee of the Film Unit consists of eight members:—

- Permanent Secretary Ministry of Development, Chairman.
- Public Relations Officer.
- Chief Education Officer.
- A representative of the British Council.
- The Health Education Officer.
- A representative of the U.C.W.I. Extra-Mural Department.
- Mr. Robert Verity for the Institute of Jamaica.
- Films Officer.

The Film Unit is directly under Mr. Martin A. Rennalls, Film Officer with a staff of 32.

Cinematographic Production

3 Features, 13 Featurettes and 3 Newsreels were completed during the year under review.

Features:—

- (i) Surveillance
(Crime Detection).
- (ii) Our Provident Earth
(Development of the Bauxite Industry).
- (iii) Malaria Eradication
(Eradication of Malaria-carrying mosquitoes).

Featurettes:—

- (i) Parish Shows and Village Festivals.
- (ii) Frome Agricultural Show.
- (iii) News Report No. 1
 - (a) Arrival of Sir Kenneth Blackburne.
 - (b) Distribution of Certificates of Merit.
- (iv) News Report No. 2
 - (a) Boy's Brigade International Camp.
 - (b) 4-H Clubs Achievement.
- (v) News Report No. 3
 - (a) Governor's Investiture as Chief Scout.
 - (b) Opening of New Blood Bank.

- (vi) New Palisadoes Airport
(The improved communications that will be possible on the completion of the New Palisadoes Airport).
- (vii) A year of Progress
(The first passing out ceremony of Campers at Youth Corps Camps).
- (viii) Development at Allsides Land Bond Property
(distribution of Land Bond Certificates by the Chief Minister).
- (ix) Shoe Industry
(Development of the Shoe Trade).
- (x) Help Them Live
(The activities of St. Christopher's School for the Deaf).
- (xi) Library Services
(Improved Library Services throughout the Island).
- (xii) Farm Housing Scheme
(Building blocks produced by Cinva Ram in Farm Housing programme).
- (xiii) United Nations Day
(Events commemorating United Nations Day).

Newsreel:—

- (i) Denbigh Agricultural Show.
- (ii) Boxing—Gerald Gray and Issac Logart.
- (iii) Football—Olivier Shield Finals.

Filmstrip and Still Photographic Production

Filmstrip Production

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Better Homes. | Completed and released. |
| (a) Bedroom | |
| (b) Kitchen | |
| (c) Bathroom | |
| (d) Dining and sitting rooms. | |
| 2. Artificial Insemination | Photography completed and
Filmstrips being printed. |
| 3. Farm Development— | |
| Application of the Farm | In U S A for completion. |
| plan in colour. | |

4. Pressure cooking of vegetables—	Scripting in progress.
5. Judging Dairy Cattle	” ” ”
6. Use and preparation of dry skimmed milk	” ” ”

Other Still Photographic Production

Photographs were produced for West Indies Home Economics Course (1958) Fisheries Division, JSWC, Agricultural Society Public Relations Department, Ministry of Health, Y.V.L.A. Exhibition.

Projection Services

Corporate Area

In the Corporate area there were 579 shows to an audience of 89,000 approximately. The shows were of an educational nature and took place at the Film Unit, school rooms, church halls and other convenient places. Shows were given at nights and during the days. Night shows were primarily for adults and day shows for school children. Previews of films were also given to Ministries and other Government Organisations.

Country and Suburban Areas

Film shows were given in the country and suburban areas by Mobile Cinema Units. The Film Unit possesses two Mobile Cinema Units, one assigned to carry out a programme of film shows arranged by the Co-ordinated Extension Services and the other provided shows for the Land Revaluation Campaign.

The Unit doing the Co-ordinated Extension Services film shows operated in the parishes of St. Thomas and St. Andrew during the year under review, and in addition to Film Shows provided “Public Address System” at parish shows and village festivals. The aggregate film shows given by this Unit during the calendar year 1958 is 170 an audience of 72,000 approximately.

The other Mobile Cinema Unit acquired in August 1958 operated in the parishes of St. Ann and St. Catherine and gave 85 shows to an approximate audience of 35,915.

Other Projection Services

The Film Unit supervised the operation of the Sugar Labour Welfare Board mobile cinema unit which operated in the parishes of Manchester and St. Elizabeth, gave technical advice in visual education, and trained projectionists for schools and government bodies. During the year under review twelve such persons have been trained.

Library Services

During the year 1958, the library made over 2,000 loans of films and 300 loans of filmstrips.

The demand for loan of films continues to rise while the apparent "slackening off" in the loans of filmstrips over last year's report is due to the fact that the Film Unit now makes loan of certain filmstrips to the Office of the Co-ordinated Extension Services for distribution to agencies thus obviating individual transactions (which was formerly the practice) with agencies.

Government Broadcasting Service

The time available for Government Broadcasts stands at 10% of the air time of Radio Jamaica and Rediffusion Ltd., amounting to approximately $11\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week. This time is spent in broadcasting a certain percentage of BBC Transcriptions, in addition to the programmes produced locally. These latter include Talks, Plays, Music—light and serious—Documentaries, Government Notices, etc. The Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the West Indies continue to use their allocation of two fifteen-minute periods per week for adult education and the Public Relations Office of the College uses one fifteen-minute period each week for reporting activities there, while the British Council has an allocation of fifteen minutes each Monday evening.

In addition, there has been a considerable increase during the year in the number of programmes presented which deal with the work of various Ministries and Departments of Government. Ministers themselves have broadcast more frequently explaining matters of policy and keeping the country informed on the processes of Government. The latter part of the year saw the appointment and arrival of the General Manager of the Jamaica Broadcasting

Corporation which is to be an independent body selling a certain percentage of its time for commercial purposes, but maintaining a high level of public service presentations. It is anticipated that the new Corporation will begin a full schedule of broadcasting about the middle of 1959.

Schools Broadcasting

The time made available for Schools Broadcasts is of twenty-minutes duration each, there being two schools programmes each day. These programmes are broadcast every week-day (Monday to Friday) during the term. The schedules are prepared by the Schools Broadcasting Officer who is assisted by an Advisory Committee and Programme Sub-Committees. The programmes cover English, History, Music, Singing, Geography, General Science, Nature Study. An effort is being made to produce locally as many of these programmes as is possible, and often dramatisation is employed to good effect. These are supplemented by programmes supplied by the BBC.

Song Sheets and Daily Time-Tables are issued at the beginning of each term and also a Broadcasting Supplement is published in the Children's Own newspaper.

Government is continuing the Scheme whereby Schools are assisted in the purchase of a first class radio provided that a contribution of half the cost can be made from the schools concerned. The schools have responded very well indeed to the scheme which is handled by the Government Broadcasting Service on behalf of the Ministry of Education, and listening has increased considerably in the schools all over the Island.

Sixty schools have had Rediffusion sets installed in them by Radio Jamaica and Rediffusion Ltd. under the terms of its Licence.

In addition to the Rediffusion sets installed, as well as wireless sets located in schools by the schools own initiative, over two hundred sets have been installed in schools under the new scheme mentioned in the previous paragraph. The low costs of these receivers is made possible by bulk purchase of the sets, and also by duty free entry, because they are used for education programmes.

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